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DUKE of MARLBOROUGH,

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By an IMPARTIAL HAND.

L O N D O N:

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I HAVE been applied to by many Gentlemen for a Person duly qualified to teach Fortification, Artillery, Mathematics, &c. and as Mr. *Marquois* (my late Pupil) has deservedly met with the highest Approbation, I may venture to recommend him as perfectly capable of instructing in every Branch of those Sciences, at his House in *John-Street*, near *Oxford-Market*; and may be heard of at Mr. *Millan's*, opposite the *Admiralty, Whitehall*.

N. B. I could wish that such, who are intended for the Royal Academy of *Woolwich*, would at least take One Year's Instruction of the said Mr. *Marquois*.

JOHN MULLER.



PREFACE to KANE.

THIS Work contains General *Kane's* Memoirs, in his long Service under two of the greatest Generals the World ever knew, the Immortal King *William*, and the Victorious Duke of *Marlborough*; which enabled him to make so many judicious Military Observations, on the good Conduct of some, and the Mistakes of others, that it is hoped this History will greatly tend to the Improvement of our young Officers, being equal to that of any Writer; concise, accurate, and instructive; and has all that renders a Work of this kind agreeable and useful.

A new Scene of Glory opens in the second Part; Battles won, Towns taken in the usual Form, or surrendering without the Formalities of a Siege; Lines passed, vast Countries over-run. Such a Series of Success, such a Rapidity of Conquests, as cannot be matched in History, and will transmit to latest Posterity the Immortal Name of *Marlborough*.

Happy for us, if the Advantages of ten unparalleled Campaigns, over our then contemptible Enemy, had not been given up by a most shameful Peace, by *the avaritious Treachery of our Court Campaigners*, by which our Allies were abandoned, our Trade neglected, and a Foundation laid for most, if not all, the succeeding Troubles of *Europe*.

General *Kane* spent the latter Part of his Life at his Government in *Minorca*; beloved while living, honoured, and universally lamented when dead *. His Memory will ever be dear, since all who knew him, allow him to have been one of the compleatest Officers of his Time, and one of the best of Men.

The Camp Discipline, Military Schemes, &c. are Designs of experienced Officers, whose Names (had I Authority to mention) would sufficiently recommend this Work to all Professors in the Art of War.

* General *Kane* was born 20th. December, 1661. His first Commission was 1689. Died 19th. December, 1736.



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I N D E X

TO

KANE'S CAMPAIGNS.

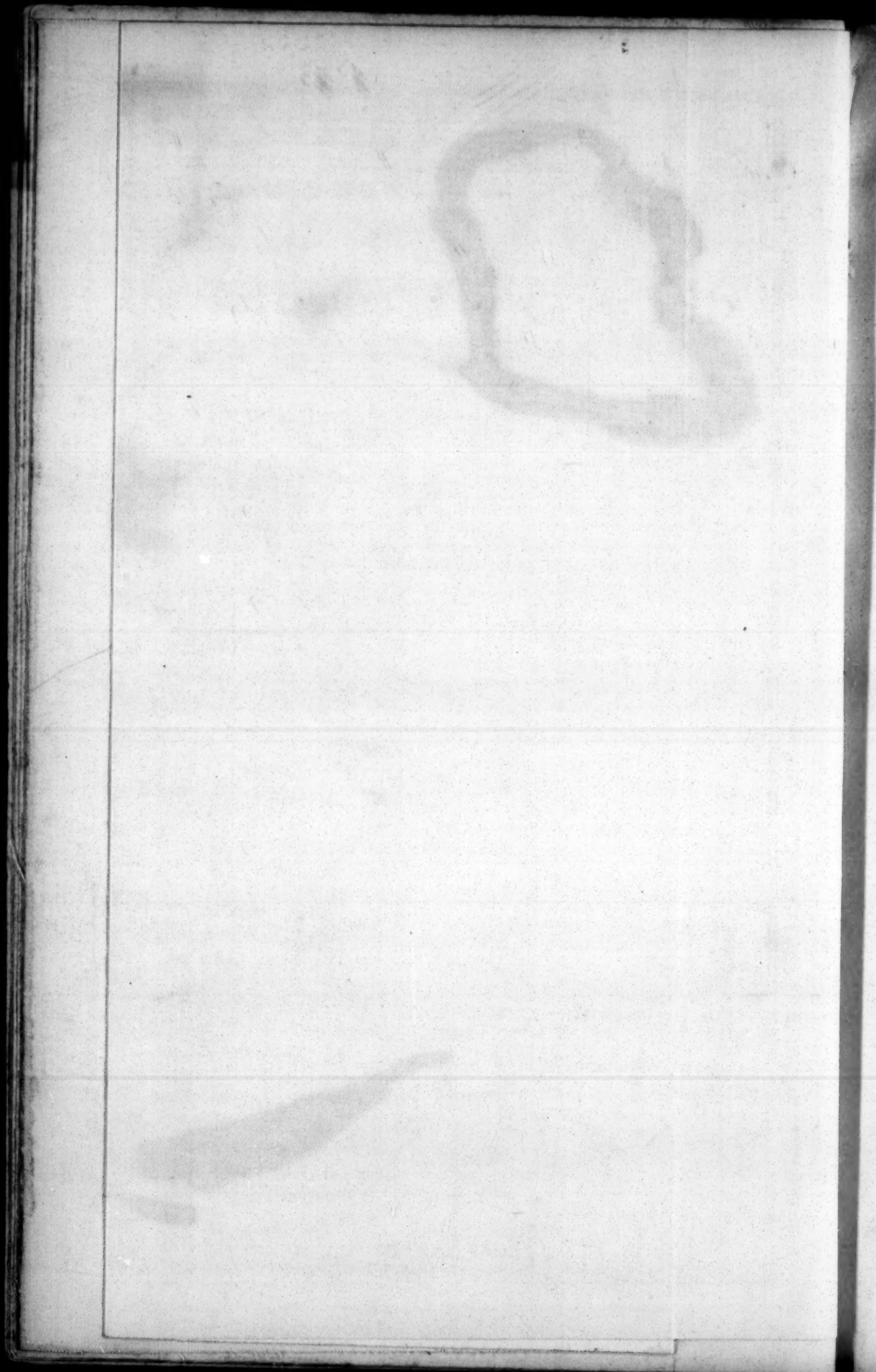
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THE
MILITARY HISTORY
OF
GREAT BRITAIN,
WITH

KANE's Campaigns, Camp-Discipline, &c.

THE ensuing concise Military History of *Great Britain* and *Ireland*, commencing with the Standing Army from the Restoration to 1757; compiled to supply *Kane's Campaigns*, who relates those Scenes only, where he was present, from 1688 to 1712.

June 28, 1661. The *English Forces* arrived at *Lisbon*.

July 25, 1661. The Earl of *Sandwich* and Admiral *Lawson* battered *Algiers*. On those Pirates refusing to come to Terms, the Earl returned, and left *Lawson* to protect the Trade. 23 *Ap.* 62, Peace was made with them, and with *Tunis* 5 *Oct.* and *Tripoly* 18.

Dec. 30, 1661. The Earl of *Peterborough* took Possession of *Tangier*, Part of the Queen's Portion with *Bombay*, 2000000 of Croisadoes, &c. Her Jointure 30,000*l.* Succeeded by the Earl of *Tiviot*, 28 *Ap.* 62.

Oct. 2. 1662. Our Forces at *Jamaica* plundered and demolished *St. Jago*, &c.

May 3, 1662. Major *Fienes* and his Party cut off by the *Moors* at *Tangier*.

Oct. 17, 1662. *Dunkirk*, which *Cromwell* annexed to our Crown, surrendered to the *French* for 400000*l.* by order of Council; Ordnance and Stores, &c. worth 1-5th of the same.

May 3, 1664. The Earl of *Tiviot* with a Detachment surprised and cut off by the *Moors* near *Jew's River* at *Tangier*.

The Cause of all the succeeding *Dutch War*, were the *Bona-venture* and *Goodhope*, two Ships not mentioned in the Treaty of 1662, for which 100000 *l.* was agreed to by our Agent *Cary*, but for *Downing* our Minister at the *Hague*. How Nations may be ruined, and the World inflamed, by the Insolence of one inconsiderate mean Subject! 800000 *l.* Damages sustained by *Dutch Depredations*.

Nov. 25. 2500000 *l.* granted to maintain the War against the *Dutch*.

Dec. 4. The Duke returned with 130 *Dutch Merchant Ships*, justified by their falling on *Cape Verde*, *Barbadoes*, *East-Indies*, &c.

Feb. 22, 1664. 5. Letters of Marque granted against the *Dutch*.

March 4. War proclaimed against the *Dutch*.

April 15, 1665. Young *Evertzen* and three Frigates taken after a sharp Dispute by the *Diamond* and *Mermaid*.

The King of *Denmark* signs a Treaty with *England* against *Holland*, at the same time concludes one against *England*; he adhered to the last, seized and condemned all the *English Ships* in his Harbours, and for a Subsidy of 1500000 Crowns to join 30 Sail against *England*. The Bishop of *Munster* invades *Holland*, and ravages several Provinces; but our Subsidies failing, and threatened by *France* and *Brandenburgh*, he struck up a Peace.

April 21. The Duke sailed with 107 Men of War, and 14 Fireships for *Holland*.

May 4. The *Dutch* take our *Hamborough Fleet*. 28th, Infest our Coasts.

June 3. Our Fleet and the Duke of *York*; Prince *Rupert*, and the gallant Earl of *Sandwich*, obtained a great Victory over the *Dutch*, took 18 Capital Ships, destroyed 14; Admiral *Opdam* with all his Crew blown up by the Duke. We lost but one Ship, yet several brave Commanders, viz. the Earls of *Falmouth*, *Portland*, *Marlborough*, Lord *Muskerry*, Rear Admiral *Sanfon*, Admiral *Lawson*, &c.

Aug. 8, 9. R. A. Sir *Robert Holmes* destroyed two *Dutch Men of War* and 150 Traders in the *Uly*, land on *Schelling Isle*, plunder *Bandairs*, and burn 1000 Houses. The *Smyrna* and *East-India Fleets* under *de Ruyter* attacked by R. A. *Tiddiman*, in the Harbour of *Bergen*, in *Norway*.

Sept. 3. Four *Dutch Men of War*, two *East-India Ships*, and several Merchantmen, taken by the Earl of *Sandwich*, with the loss of the *Hector* only.

Sept. 4. The Earl of *Sandwich* falls in with a great Fleet of *Dutch Men of War*, &c. takes several valuable Prizes.

Oct. 11, 1665. An additional Supply of 1250000 *l.* voted.

Jan. 22, 1665 6. War declared against *England* by the *French King* and the *Danes*.

Feb. 10. War declared against the *French*.

June 1, 1666. *Dutch* 91 Ships, 4716 Guns, 22462 Men. *English* 74 Sail, and 9 Fireships, 20 of which and 5 Fireships went under Prince *Rupert* to intercept the *French*, and to join 10 of the Line at *Plymouth* the 29th of May. June 1. The Duke of *Albemarle* failed towards the *Dutch*, and came so suddenly upon them, that they cut their Cables and formed their Line with the utmost Precipitation, the *English* had the Weather-gage, and the Wind blew so fresh they could not use their Lower-tier.

The Battle begun with inexcusable Rashness, and was maintained with unparalleled Bravery to 10 at Night.

Sir *William Berkeley*, in the *Swiftsure*, a Second Rate, engaged by 5 *Dutch*, was killed, and the Ship taken. The Duke of *Albemarle* fought like a Soldier of Fortune, or rather like a Youth animated by Glory and ambitious hopes, though he had reached the Summit of Honour. Sir *J. Harman*, in the *Henry*, though attacked by the whole *Zealand* Squadron and 3 Fireships, 2 of which, in all their flaming Terrors, fastened to his Ship's-side, not only disdained to accept Quarter, but with another Broad-side killed *V. A. Evertzen*, and made good his Retreat to *Harwich*.

The next Morning they engaged with as much Fury and continued as obstinately as ever; *Van Tromp* crowded desperately into the midst of the *English*, attacking and attacked on all Sides, now reduced to the last Extremity, was generously relieved by *De Ruyter*, though Rivals in Glory, and Enemies from Faction. The *English* behaved like Men who deserved the Sovereignty of the Seas; their Enemies confessed they were rather overpowered than overcome.

Albemarle confessed to the gallant, brave Earl of *Ossory*, that he intended to blow up his Ship rather than be taken.

The *English* now reduced to 28 fighting Ships, the Duke made the best of his way for *England*, followed by 66 *Dutch*, who, in the Engagement, were reinforced by 16 Ships of the Line. A Calm prevented the Horrors of the second Day.

The third Day, the *Royal Prince*, a First Rate, struck on the *Galloper-Sand-bank*, was taken and burnt: Now Prince *Rupert* with the White Squadron joined with 22 Sail.

Fourth Day, the *Dutch* more awed than terrified, retreated towards their own Ports. About 8 Sir *Christopher Myngs*, seconded by Prince *Rupert*, followed by the Duke, began a most desperate Attack.

War never exhibited a more dreadful Scene, the Sun never shone on Men more deserving of Conquest, or less intimidated at Danger, or at Death in his most horrid Form. The Commanders were all Heroes, neither would admit of Superiority or Equality.

The *Dutch* animated with a Taste of Victory, the *English* enraged at one foil, none but them could match each other; four Times

did the intrepid *English* charge through the resolute *Dutch*; and preparing for a fifth, the Prince and the Duke found their several Divisions so disabled by the many dreadful Shocks, concluded it would be Madness to persist in so unequal a Conflict.

Both claimed the Victory.

De Wit said, "If the *English* were beat, their Defeat did them more Honour than all their former Victories; no Fleet but theirs could, after the first Day's Fight, have been brought to engage again. *English* Men may be killed, *English* Ships may be burned, but *English*-Courage is invincible."

The *English* lost 10 Ships, 4 large and 6 small, 3000 Men killed, 3000 Prisoners. The *Dutch* lost above 40 Sail, and Men in proportion.

June 11. Lord Douglas, with the Old *Scotch* Corps, landed at Rye, from the *French* Service.

July 1, 1666. $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 89 \text{ Dutch.} \\ 19 \text{ ib.} \end{array} \right\} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 80 \text{ Eng.} \end{array} \right\} \text{Men of War and } \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 5 \\ 19 \end{array} \right\} \text{Fireships.}$

The *Dutch* lost 20 Sail, 4000 Men, 12 Capts. and 4 Admls.

The *English* lost 1 Ship and 3 Captains.

1700 *Dutch* Merchantmen burnt by Sir Robert Holmes, and a Village of 1000 Houses.

July 25. About Noon the *English* under Prince Rupert and Albemarle engaged off the North-Foreland, with all the Spirit and Eagerness of Men who had a Disgrace to wipe off, an Affront to avenge, and Glory to acquire, in sight of their dear Country. For three Hours the *English* and *Dutch* Admirals engaged Side to Side, in which dreadful Encounter the first were so terribly shattered, that the Prince and Duke removed into another Ship; in which, returning with redoubled Fury, *De Ruyter* was forced to give-way all Night, and next Day the *Dutch* fled, had the Wind fresh, and escaped. Each Fleet were 80 Sail.

July 26. We gained a compleat Victory over the *Dutch*, destroyed above 20 Men of War, and drove the rest into their Harbours. They lost 4 of their Admirals, and above 4000 Officers, &c. Our Loss was very inconsiderable.

August 8, 9. Rear Admiral Sir R. Holmes destroyed two *Dutch* Men of War, and 150 Traders in the *Fly*, and burnt about 1000 Houses in *Schelling Island*, viz. the Town of *Bandairs*.

Sept. 1. The *Dutch* forced back by Prince Rupert; they designed to join the *French*.

Oct. 19. War declared against *Denmark*.

April 30, 1667. *Dutch* Squadron attempt *Burnt Island*; forced to retire.

June 10. The *Dutch* burn the *Royal Oak*, *Loyal London*, *Great James*, and several other *English* Men of War at *Chatham*, and retire with the Loss of 2 Ships run aground and burnt by them.

June

June 20. Sir John Harman, with 16 Sail beat the French Admiral with 30 Men of War in their Ports at Martinico; burnt their Admiral and 7 of their largest Ships, and sunk the rest, with inconsiderable Loss to us.

12000 Land Forces raised to oppose the Dutch.

July 10. Peace concluded with the French, Danes, and Dutch, at Breda.

July 23, 24. The Dutch Fleet drove out of the Thames Mouth by Sir Edw. Spragge.

From the King's lavishing the Supplies arise all our Defeats. The War cost the Dutch 3000000 l. a Year.

Dec. 23. An Alliance between England, Sweden, and Holland.

Sept. 6, 1669. War declared against the piratical Algerines for their Depredations.

Sept. 9. Captain Beach, with 4 Frigates, met with 7 Algerine Men of War, well mann'd, gave them Battle, and soon drove them ashore, where they burnt two, and we burnt the rest; most of their Men were lost, and 250 Christians set at liberty.

May 10, 1671. Sir Edward Spragge destroys 12 Algerine Pirate Ships at Bugia.

May 10. Sir Edw. Spragge burnt 9 of the Algerines best Men of War under the Guns of Bugia Castle; at which the Algerines were so incensed, that they cut off the Head of their Dey, he having done the same to their General. An advantageous Peace was the immediate Consequence of it.

Nov. 19. Peace is made with these Plunderers.

July 5. St. Christophers restored by the French.

March 13, 1671-2. Sir R. Holmes with 5 Sail met the Dutch Smyrna Fleet, convoyed by 6 Sail, and they refusing the Honour due to the English Flag, he engaged them, sunk their Rear Admiral, and took 5 of their best Ships.

17. War declared against the States on the most frivolous Pretexts.

April, 1672. 6000 English joined the French, who had reduced the 7 to 4 Provinces.

May 28. 160 English and French Ships engaged the Dutch of 135 Sail, at 5 in the Morning: both Sides fought with great Intrepidity, till Night put an End to a most bloody Action, when the Dutch bore away, and the Duke of York kept on the Chace all Night in sight of their Lights. We lost the brave Earl of Sandwich, Capt. Digby, Sir J. Cox, Sir Frecheville Hollis: And Mons. Rabinere le Boys, the French Rear Admiral, with many other gallant Officers, and about 700 Sailors killed, and about as many wounded, the Royal James burnt, the Catherine taken, and rescued by her own Men.

The Loss of the Dutch was much greater; Admiral Van Ghent killed, their great Ships much shattered, 2 sunk, 1 taken, many missing and never heard of.

The

The Duke hoisted his bloody Flag twice, but the *Dutch* got off by Favour of a great Fog.

Another Account.

May 28. SOLEBAY FIGHT. The *Dutch* began in the Morning, and continued till Night the Attack, like Men who had all the Injuries and Misfortunes of their Country to avenge. The *English* under the Duke of *York* returned their Charge with a Gallantry the best Cause could deserve: There the Lord *Ossory* obtained the great Title of Preserver of the Fleet. *De Ruyter* retired. The Allies did not pursue.

English lost 1 Ship, 2500 Men killed, 2500 wounded.

French lost 2 Ships.

Dutch lost more Officers and Men than we had; 3 Ships sunk, and one taken.

May 6, 1673. *St. Helena* retaken, with 3 *Dutch East-India* Ships, by Captain *Mundy*.

May 28. Prince *Rupert* drove the *Dutch* Fleet to their own Coasts.

May 29 and June 4. Two doubtful Battles; both Sides claimed the Victory.

June 4. Prince *Rupert* forced the *Dutch* Fleet to retire.

June 11. Obtained a third Victory; but the *French* standing neuter towards Evening, it was not so complete as it might have been. The brave Sir *Edw. Spragge* killed the Duke of *Adles*, and about 1000 Men.

Aug. 11. Prince *Rupert*, with 90 Men of War, gained a fourth Victory over the *Dutch*.

The Duke and the *French* Officers gave more Attention to *Bacchus* than to *Mars*: For the ever brave Earl of *Sandwich* observed to him, that as the Wind was fair for the *Dutch*, we stood in Danger of being surpris'd at our Moorings, and so he thought it would be proper to weigh; but the Duke slighted this prudent Caution with a Sneer; and indeed the next Morning we were surpris'd, and drew up in some Confusion.

The gallant Earl of *Sandwich*, having seen Admiral *Van-Ghent* fall before him, having sunk a Man of War who ventured to board him, and destroyed two Fireships, was himself destroyed by a third. His Country reaped the Benefit of his Disposition, even after his ever lamented Death; for Sir *Jos. Jordan*, his Vice Admiral kept to his Orders, by which means *De Ruyter*, hitherto irresistible, was forced to give way, and his whole Squadron thrown into Confusion.

Night's sable Curtain put an End to the Conflict of the Day, at which both Sides had more Reason to rejoice, than of their Triumphs.

Had the brave *Sandwich* presid'd in the room of *Bacchus*, we had stood a fair Chance for Victory.

1673. The States thus sorely pressed by the Bishop of *Munster*, France and England by Sea and Land, the unruly Mob and Burghers of *Dort* created the Prince of Orange Stadtholder, who was afterwards confirmed by the States, &c. at the *Hague*: Soon after the Rabble haled *Ruart Van Putten* and his Brother *De Wit* out of Prison, hung them by the Heels, and tore them to Pieces, for opposing the Prince.

1673. *Tobago* taken by us.

The *Dutch* took *St. Helena*. Capt. *Munden* retook it with 3 *Dutch East-Indiamen*, for which he was knighted.

The *Dutch* got the Start of us this Year, and attempted to stop the narrow Channels of the *Thames*; but as soon as *William Prince Rupert* appeared with the *English* Fleet, they retired to their Shallows. The Prince joined by the *French*, &c.

May 28. By the Stratagem of detaching 35 small Frigates, got them out in good Order to engage. The *English* and *French*, emulous for Glory, engaged and continued the Combat, with a Rapidity almost beyond Conception, drove the vanquished *Dutch* into their Shallows as far as the Sands and Water would permit, until Night put an End to the furious Chace.

June 24. Happened a distant Cannonading, a civilized Battle, to which Night put an End, with very little Injury to either Side.

Aug. 11. Both Fleets engaged for the last time in this War. The Battle was bloody and obstinate; Sir *Edw. Spragge* and *Van Tromp* maintained the Fight in the most heroic Obstinacy, as did Prince *Rupert* and *De Ruyter* the whole Day; but finding their Distance too great from their Squadron, they stood back to their Assistance. *De Ruyter* designing to have cut off the Blue Squadron from the rest of the Fleet, was bravely engaged by the Prince, who obliged him to sheer off; had not the *French* stood almost idle Spectators, the *Dutch* had sustained far greater Loss than they did, and not easily got off by Favour of the Night. Sir *Edward Spragge* was drowned, in shifting Ships; having his Long-boat shiver'd to Pieces by a random Shot, to the great Grief of the whole Nation. His Ship was extremely disabled, but by his ever valiant Second, the Earl of *Ossory*, brought off. Captains *Reeve* and *Heywood* died of their Wounds, and *Martel* only of the *French* killed. We lost few Sailors. The *Dutch* lost two Flag Officers, several Captains, and about a 1000 Sailors.

Spragge and *Tromp*, Commanders of the same Turn, fearless of Danger, covetous of Glory, impatient of Rivalship, ever fought each other, as if no other Commander were worthy to vie with them. Here Genius, Skill, and Courage exhausted all their Stores.

English fight to the last; Despair renders them terrible, and of invincible Resolution.

The

The Honour of striking to the *English* Flag, tho' ever paid, was first agreed upon in 1654, and confirmed by the two Treaties in 1662 and 1667.

Feb. 9, 1673-4. Peace with *Holland* proclaimed.

Aug. 15, 1674. At the Battle of *Senef* both claim the Victory.

August, 1674. *Senef* Battle. *Conde* said the young Prince of *Orange* acted the old Captain in every thing, but exposed his Person too much like a young Soldier. About 7000 were killed on each Side. Both claim'd the Victory. General *Zouches* said the Prince acted with the Prudence of an aged Captain, the Courage of a *Cæsar*, and the undaunted Bravery of a *Marius*.

Turkey very successful in the Empire.

March 4, 1674-5. Sir *J. Narborough* burnt 4 *Tripoli* Men of War in *Tripoli* Port.

March 5, 1675-6. Peace with *Tripoli*.

April, 1678. An Army of 20000 raised against *France*, in a few Weeks, to the Surprise of *Europe*.

Lewis XIV. insists on 8000 Land Forces to be our full Complement for the three Kingdoms, He enraged, says, "Cods-fish, (his usual Oath) are all his Promises of making me absolute come to this, or does he think it may be done with that Number?"

June 4. 200000 *l.* and July 15, 600000 *l.* granted to disband the Army, &c.

July 26. Alliance between *England* and *Holland*.

Aug. 11. Peace at *Nimeguen*.

Aug. 4. 1678. Battle of *St. Dennis*. Prince of *Orange*, the Earl of *Offory*, and the Duke of *Monmouth*, beat the *French*.

Aug. 14. *Popish* Plot by the Duke of *York*, &c.

Prince of *Orange* and Duke of *Luxembourg* fought the Battle of *St. Dennis* to the immortal Honour of the Prince. The Duke said, he with 1000 in his Situation was safe against 40000.

Dec. 19. Mr. *Montague* produces Letters wherein it appears that *K. Charles* had about 200000 *l.* a Year of *France*, but demands 600000 *l.*

May 3. 1679. Covenanters murder Bishop *Sharpe*; defeat Capt. *Graham* afterwards Viscount *Dundee*; killed 30.

June 22. Attack'd 8000 Covenanters, above 700 killed by the Duke of *Monmouth*, at the Head of the *Scotch* Guards, &c. at *Bothwell* Bridge.

October, 1680. *Dangerfield's* Meal-tub Plot, contrived by Papists to accuse many of the most loyal Nobility, &c. by false Witneses, and Papers by them put into a Meal-tub, &c.

1683. *Rye*-House Plot discovered.

1684. City of *London*, with all the Cities, &c. in *England*, deprived of their Charters; by this *K. Charles* gained an unlimited Power; but he did not enjoy it long, for he died Feb. 6, 1684-5, not by a natural Death, as many surmise. *Burnet* says, he was incapable of Application, and that he contributed to the Naval Grandeur of *France*, and engaged in two Wars against *Holland*

Holland without any plausible Pretence. *Rochester* used to say, that he never said a foolish thing, nor never did a wise one.

1685. Now Popery, with its never-dying Offspring, Bigotry, Tyranny, Slavery, and Oppression, began to shew itself in all its proper Colours, and Persecutions of all Kinds became the Lot of Protestants from Blood-thirsty Papists.

Lord Chief Justice *Jeffries* and Colonel *Kirke* were pitched upon as fit Persons to be the Scavengers of a Court void of all Honour and Humanity.

May 2. *Argyle* lands in *Scotland*.

June 11. The Duke of *Monmouth* lands at *Lyme*, in *Dorsetshire*, with about 150 Followers and 5000 Arms.

May 17. The Earl of *Argyle's* Forces are dispersed.

Duke of *Monmouth*, with about 3000 Men, took *Taunton Dean*.

June 30. The Earl of *Argyle* beheaded on a former Sentence.

July 6. The Duke of *Monmouth* attacked by the Earl of *Feverham* and Lord *Churchill* at *Sedgemore*. The Earl hanged 40 Prisoners. ¹⁰

The Duke's Horse, headed by Lord *Grey*, were routed at the first Charge: He, at the Head of his Infantry, fought long with great Bravery; but being deserted by his own, and surrounded by the King's Cavalry, he was overpowered and totally defeated.

He lost 300 slain on the Field, 1000 in the Flight, and 1000 taken Prisoners. Two Days after he was found in a Ditch, covered with Fern, and on the 15th beheaded without any Trial. Aged 36.

K. *James* now freed from his two greatest Foes, gave Fury its utmost Latitude of Revenge. *Jeffries*, back'd by Col. *Kirke* and his Lambs, were the matchless Instruments of his savage, Popish Cruelty: *Jeffries* boasted of having executed more than all the Judges since the Conquest. A History of the Cruelties of this Reign would make up a larger Volume than this of the Roman Catholics Usurpation and Tyranny. Lieut. General *Talbot* disarms the Militia; made Earl *Tyrconnel*; reforms the Army.

Feb. 6. 1686-7. Made Lord Lieutenant of *Ireland*. Never were louder Acclamations on the Popish Side; never was the Sword of that Kingdom washed with so many Protestant tears, as when put into his Hands.

King *James* demands the 6 *British* Regiments of the States; they give Leave.

A second Demand for all his Subjects in their Service by Sea or Land; above 40 came with Passports.

K. *James's* unhappy Genius, with the Whispers of the ever-wicked Jesuits, hurried him on all Ways to accomplish his darling Scheme; and what the Parliament would not, he assured himself to do by Force of Arms; for which Purpose great Care

was taken to fill up his Troops with Papists, whose natural Bent was to inflave that noble Spirit, ever peculiar to a free-born People. *Ireland* was the never-failing Source from whence this Army was to be formed. No Guests now so welcome at *White-hall* as Papists. They arrived in Swarms to possess the promised Land, and had in Imagination already divided among themselves all the Heretic Estates in the three Kingdoms.

Besides several complete Regiments of Papists, scarce a Troop or Company but had some by express Order; and many brave Protestant Officers, after a long and faithful Service, were dismiss'd, without any Provision, to favour this fatal Scheme. Seven Officers were cashier'd in one Day for refusing to admit Papists. The chief Forts and Garrisons were put into their Possession, to make Slavery familiar to the Nation. This new Army every Year encamp'd near *London*, where a Romish-Chapel was the only Place for Public Worship, and Orders were given to the Soldiery to attend Mass every *Sunday* and Holiday.

The Major of Lord *Litchfield's* Regiment in the King's Presence, commanded all those, who would not stand by his Majesty, in Support of Popery, to lay down their Arms; who all laid down except two Captains, and a few Papist Soldiers.

In *Ireland* the King was still more flagrant in his Infringements, and for exercising all manner of Oppressions on the Liberties of the Protestants, who were far out-numbered by the Papists. *Clarendon* was recalled; and the Popish Bigot *Tyrconnel*, placed at the Head of Affairs, oppressed the Protestants to the utmost of Injustice and Cruelty.

At King *James's* Accession, the Army of *Ireland* consisted of above 7000 Protestants. The Officers were dismissed and broke on false and frivolous Pretences, and shared the Fate of other Protestants, and the private Men sent adrift. Now the whole *Irish* Army was composed of Papists, mostly Descendants of the attainted Rebels of 1641.

King *James* having carried his Iron Rod to a great length in *England*, and to a far greater in *Ireland*, it soon became the Turn of *Scotland* to be designed a Sacrifice to the Pope; but these wicked Schemes and Oppressions were too flagrant to be endured any longer, and therefore a Revolution was the only Remedy.

To accomplish which, the Prince of *Orange* put to Sea the 20th of *October*, 1688, with 52 Men of War, 25 Frigates, 25 Fireships, and about 400 Transports: He was on board a Frigate of 30 Guns, with the Counts *Nassau*, *Solms*, and *Stirum*; Messrs. *D'uverkerque*, *Bentinck*, and *Zulsteyn*, the Earls *Shrewsbury*, *Argyle*, and *Macclesfield*, Viscount *Mordaunt*, Lords *Wiltshire*, *Powlett*, *Coot*, *Elan*, and *Dunblain*; Sir *Rowland Gwyn*; Admiral *Herbert*, and his Cousin Mr. *Herbert*, *Ruffel*, *Harbord*; Doctors, *Burnett*, *Ferguson*, and *Wildman*; Marshal *Schomberg*, and his Son *Caillemote*, and about 300 French Protestant Officers.

Admiral *Herbert* led the Van; Vice Admiral *Evertzen* the Rear, and the Prince the Centre.

No sooner was this great Fleet got to Sea, but the Wind shifted to the West, and in the same Night turned to a most violent Storm, which lasted 12 Hours, with that Fury, as drove them some one way, some another; and all who could, made *Helvoetsluys*, from whence they came; several were driven North, and not heard of till about 8 Days after.

The Protestants, both in *England* and *Holland*, were greatly dejected; and the Catholics gave free Scope to their insulting Joy, singing *Te Deums* that God had made ample Amends for their lost *Spanish* Armada.

But the Ships were not near so much damaged as was industriously given out, to amuse and make the Court more remiss. The *Haerlem* and *Amsterdam* Gazettes had a lamentable Relation of the Damage the Fleet and Army sustained, 9 Ships of Force, several small Craft, 1000 Horse thrown over-board, many Gentlemen, &c. drowned, the ill Opinion the States had of the Expedition, &c. and that it was impossible to attempt it again before next Spring.

Nov. 1, 1688. The Fleet divided into three Squadrons, put to Sea again, arrived at *Torbay* the 4th, and landed the 5th amidst the loud Acclamations of an oppressed People, who received the Prince of *Orange* as the great Deliverer of their Liberties, and every-thing dear to them.

Lord *Dartmouth* lay at the Gun-fleet with 37 Men of War, and 17 Fire-ships. Why he did not attempt to come up with the Prince is still a Mystery. Of all this great Fleet only 2 Transports were taken by an *English* Frigate, and one with 4 Companies of an *English* Regiment.

On the Prince's Landing, the Duke of *Berwick* was sent to *Portsmouth*, to secure that important Place, and to deter the People from joining his Highness. The rest of the Forces, with 4000, were ordered to encamp on *Salisbury Plain*. Here the King intended to command in Person, at the Head of 30000, but it was found expedient to leave about 8000 at *London*, under Lord *Craven*, to protect the Queen, the Prince of *Wales*, and the Priests, &c. from the Insolence of the Mob.

The Prince ordered to beat for Volunteers; with which the *English* and *Scotch* Regiments, that came with him, and two new Regiments, under Sir *John Guise* and Sir *R. Peyton*, were presently compleated. Horses were bought for the Train, and to remount the Cavalry, and every thing provided to march towards *Salisbury*.

Yet 9 Days elapsed, when few Persons of Note had ventured to join him: It was even proposed, in a Council of War at *Exeter*, to re-embark; on so doubtful a Foundation did this glorious REVOLUTION at this Time stand, on which depended the Reli-

gion, Properties, Liberties, and Lives of the Inhabitants of the extensive Dominions of *Great Britain's* Crown, as well as those of all other Protestant Nations.

Nov. 8, 1688. Lord *Cornbury*, with 3 Regiments, goes over to the Prince.

13. Lord *Lovelace*, and 13 of his Party, apprehended at *Cirencester*, going to the Prince.

22. Duke of *Grafton*, Lord *Churchill*, &c. and a good Body of Troops retire to the Prince.

28. The *French* King's Ordinance for a War against the *Dutch* came out.

Dec. 10. King *James* goes by Water from *Whitehall* for *France*; he sends Orders to the Earl of *Feverham* to disband the whole Army.

12. Commissions given to raise new Regiments.

The *Royal Scotch* Horse, and Part of the *Royal Scotch* Foot, declare for King *James*, but are reduced.

A false Alarm of an *Irish* Massacre, which with surprising Rapidity spread over the Kingdom.

13. The Prince and Lords each give Orders to re-assemble the Army under their proper Officers.

14. The King drove back to *Feverham*, taken for a Jesuit, and abused by the Rabble.

16. Returns to *Whitehall*, on the Invitation of the Prince and Lords, and received with the greatest Demonstrations of Joy, by those very People, who a few Days before, and a few Days after, expressed the same Joy at his leaving them, and also on every apparent Success of the Prince.

17. All the Posts about *Whitehall* and *St. James's* seized by the Prince's Army.

18. The Prince sent an Order, at Midnight, to the King to remove, to which he submitted and went to *Rocheſter* escorted by a *Dutch* Guard.

23. Sailed for *France*; by which he abdicated his Kingdoms.

Jan. 3, 1688-9. Lord *Dartmouth* with the Fleet came to the *Downs*.

8. Declaration against quartering Soldiers in private Houses.

16. Ditto to assure Seamen of their Pay.

19. Ditto for the Land Forces.

King *James* arrives at *Dublin* the 16th *March*, O.S. Transacts every thing by Popish Councils, and oppresses the Protestants.

April 18. Besieges *Londonderry*; Colonel *Cunningham* and Colonel *Richards* sent to its Relief with Ammunition and Provisions; arrived, yet left it without either.

May 1. Admiral *Herbert* engages the *French*; is worsted; had but 21 Sail, viz. 8 3d, 10 4th, 1 5th Rates, and 2 Frigates. *Chateau Renault* had 33, viz. 18 3d, 10 4th, &c. and 5 Fire-ships.

ships. In this Fight Captain *Aylmer*, of the *Portland*, 1 Lieutenant, and 94 Sailors were killed, and 250 wounded.

The *French* debarked their Stores safely, defended themselves bravely, and had the Seas open to return triumphantly.

June 13, 1689. *Edinburgh* Castle surrendered by the Duke of *Gordon* to Sir *J. Lanier*.

July 26, 1689. *Dundee's* Army got a compleat Victory over *Mackay*, at *Killicrankie*, the Highlanders received the *English* Fire, and having given one Discharge, fell in with their Swords and Targets, which threw the latter into such a Consternation, that they scarce made any Resistance. The Horse ran without firing a Shot. The Earl of *Dumbarton* with 16 other Volunteers seized their Cannon. The *Scotch* Horse, in all 120, broke thro' *Mackay's* own Regiment; 2000 killed, 500 Prisoners; never was a more entire Victory; and had not the Highlanders been too eager for Booty, they might have taken *Mackay*, and the few that accompanied him in his Flight; had *Dundee* survived, far greater Advantages had accrued.

SECOND ACCOUNT of *Killycranky* Battle, in the *Blair* of *Athole*, July 26, 1689. Viscount *Dundee*, with 150 Horse, joined *M^cDonald* of *Keppoch*, before *Inverness*, where he levied 2000 Dollars. He marched to *Perthshire*, there he seized 9000 Marks, Government Money, and marched to the *Blair* of *Athol*, where he joined Sir *Donald M^cDonald*, *Glengary*, *M^cLean*, *Lochyell*, *Clanronald*, &c. about 2300 Foot, and 300 Horse, all Highlanders; with this small Number he attacked Major General *Mackay*, at the Head of 6000 *English* and *Dutch* Regulars, and 2000 new raised.

The Highlanders received the first and second Fire of *Mackay's* on their Targets, fired their Fuzes, then threw them and their Plaids down, and with Sword and Target they charged *Mackay's* Forces with such Fury and Resolution, as obliged them to quit the Field, and leave the Spoil to their victorious Arms.

But *Dundee* was killed; which so dispirited the Chiefs of the Clans, that they all dispersed.

The *Irish* Parliament gave 20000 *l.* a Year to Lord *Tyrconnel*, out of the Protestants forfeited Estates, and 20000 *l.* a Month, for 13 Months, to King *James*.

July 30. *Kirke* relieves *Londonderry*, having only 9 lean Horses, and Meal for 2 Days left. Dr. *Walker*, who so bravely defended it to the last, carested at Court, and had 5000 *l.* Reward, &c.

The *Inniskilling* Garrison, commanded by *Gustavus Hamilton*, detach'd 1500 Foot, and 1200 Horse under Colonel *Wolfeley*, who defeat a Body of *Irish* under *M^cCarty*, taking him Prisoner. They killed 2000, drowned 500, made 300 Prisoners, and took all his Artillery, Arms, and Baggage. He was 6000 strong, and advantageously posted on the Brow of a Hill, skirted with Bogs, and covered with 7 Cannon, near *Newton Butler*.

July

July 15. Duke of *Schomberg* sets off for *Ireland*; but, by the Delays of the Ministry, Offices, &c. it was the 12th of *August* before he sailed, then not half provided. On the 13th landed with 10000, reduced *Carrickfergus* in 4 Days, and made 2500 Prisoners.

Sept. 25. Colonel *Lloyd*, Commander of *Inniskilling*, at the Head of 4 Troops of Horse, 5 of Dragoons, and 200 of Foot, totally routed Colonels *O'Kelly*, *Dillon*, and *Bourk*, at the Head of 5000; killed the 3 Colonels and 500 Men, made 300 Prisoners, took a vast Booty of Cattle, and had only 20 killed and wounded.

Sept. 11. *Mentz* surrendered on honourable Terms; above 2000 killed in the first Attack; the *French* lost above 1200 Men.

Oct. 15. *Bonn* surrendered, having been besieged with 250 Cannon, Mortars, &c.

April 30, 1690. Sir *T. Lewington* surpris'd Colonel *Buchan* and Colonel *Cannon*; killed 2000, took 400 prisoners, &c. without the Loss of a Man.

June 30. *Beachy* Sea-Fight. The *French* beat the *English* and *Dutch*. The *Anne* of 70 Guns burnt by her Captain. We lost besides 2 Ships, 2 Captains, 2 Captains of Marines, 350 Men. The *Dutch* lost 3 Ships sunk, 3 burnt of the Line, 2 Admirals, &c.

Major General *Cannon* took *Dunkeld*; killed 1 Major, &c.

Major General *Buchan*, surpris'd by Lord *Tiviot*, with 17 Troops of Dragoons; yet he killed many, and routed the rest.

The King had an Account of every Day's Transaction, and with Raptures related the most horrid bloody Scenes, calling them *Jefferies's* Campaigns, for which he made him Lord Chancellor, Lord High Steward, &c.

A new Court, or Popish Inquisition, formed of Priests and other Papists, with *Jefferies* at their Head, and supported by a Camp of 15000 Forces on *Hounslow-Heath*.

Earl of *Castlemain's* Embassy to *Rome*, the Pope's Nuncio residing here, &c. were unquestionable Proofs of the King's determined Resolution to establish Popery, and suppress Protestantism, at all Events.

The Protestants in this Army joined the Prince of *Orange*, who came to assert our Religion, Immunities, &c.

Jefferies Male-treatment by the Mob, which, or as some say, spirituous Liquors, occasioned his Death in the *Tower*, *April 18, 1689.* He declared to Dr. *Scott*, Author of the *Christian Life*, That his Cruelties by no means came up to the King's Injunctions, he being extremely displeased at his Lenity.

King *William's* first Care was to assist his Allies against the Tyrant Bigot of *France*, the inveterate Enemy of Protestants.

April

April 20. King *James* lays Siege to *Londonderry*.

May 1. Sea-Fight near *Bantry Bay*.

7. War declared against *France*.

June 13. Duke of *Gordon* surrenders *Edinburgh Castle*.

King *James* entered *Dublin* in Triumph, the Protestants defeated at *Dunamore*. He marches at the Head of 20000 to reduce the North before Succours arrive from *England*; the Protestants were reduced to a desperate Condition.

The Rev. Mr. *Walker*, in *Londonderry*, at the Head of 7000 Men, put a stop to K. *James's* Career, having resisted all his Forces a whole Night at the End of the *Long Causeway*, till overpower'd by Numbers, he retired into the Town; where he formed the Inhabitants, &c. into a regular military Corps. King *James's* Army invested the Town with above 20000 Men the 20th of *April*. Here he shew'd himself a greater Tyrant than ever, had what Acts he chose passed into Law, and did whatever he pleased. The Siege went on briskly, many fruitless Attacks and successful Sallies were made for above 3 Months without the least Assistance from *England*. Famine and Sicknefs were more dreadful Enemies than their cruel Popish Assailants, being reduced to eat Horses, Cats, Rats, Mice, Tallow, Hides, &c. The *French* General Commander, in the King's Absence, threatened them with Fire and Sword if they did not immediately surrender; they declared they would eat one another first: This Reply so enraged him, that he drove about 7000 Protestants from the adjacent Country, under their Walls without any Sustainance, that the Garrison might see them perish, or exhaust their own miserable Stores to save them from starving. This unheard-of Cruelty did not answer the Expectations of the *French*: The Besieged erected a Gallows in the Besiegers View, threatening if they did not immediately release these poor Protestants, they would hang all the Prisoners they had taken in their many successful Sallies, which obliged them to let them go immediately.

June 30, 1690. Battle of *Fleurus*. Prince *Waldeck*, at the Head of 25000 *Dutch*, was attacked by above 40000 *French*, under the Duke of *Luxembourg*.

The *Dutch* Horse were very bathful, but their Foot came up to the greatest Actions in History: *Luxembourg* said, he should never forget their Intrepidity. About 5000 were killed on each Side.

June 3. *Catinat* defeats the Duke of *Savoy* at *Staffarda*; kills 3000, &c. and soon after takes *Saluces*, and in *November*, *Susa*.

St. Ruth reduced all *Savoy*.

June. *St. Christophers* recovered from the *French*.

Fort-Royal, in *Nova-Scotia*, reduced by the *New-Englanders*.

Massacre

Massacre of GLENCO.

January, 1692. Argyle's Regiment went to that Country, supposed to take up those who refused to take the Oaths, &c.

Glenco met them, and asked if they came as Friends? All the Officers gave their Parole they came as such, and would not hurt him or any of his Friends; on which he gave them a welcome Reception, and entertain'd them as Friends in the most hospitable manner, 15 Days. The very last Day, Captain C—p—ll, the Commanding Officer, played with Glenco at Cards till past 7 at Night, when he received the following Letter from Major Duncanson.

S I R,

You are hereby ordered to fall on the Rebels, the M'Donalds of Glenco, and put all to the Sword under 70. You are to have special Care that the old Fox and his Cubs do not escape: Secure the Avenues that no one gets off. This you are to put in Execution at 5 in the Morning precisely. By that time, or soon after, I'll endeavour to be with you with a stronger Party; if I am not with you by 5, you are not to stay for me, but to fall on; this is by the King's special Command, for the Good and Safety of the Country, that these Miscreants be cut off, Root and Branch. See that this be put in Execution without Feud or Favour, or you must expect to be treated as not true to the King and Government, nor a Man fit to bear the King's Commission, &c. R. Duncanson. 11 Feb. 1692.

Another Order was sent to Major Duncanson, from Colonel James Hamilton, to the same Purport. After the Receipt of these Orders, the Soldiers were billeted 2, 3, or 5 in each House, according to the Number of Persons in each Family, and all kindly received. About 5 they began, and murdered 38 in a few Minutes, among whom were Glenco and M'Donald of Achintricken, with Colonel Hill's Protection in his Pocket. Among the many Cruelties committed on this Occasion, it is said a Boy about 8, seeing his Parents weltering in their Blood, run to Captain Ca——ll, grasping him about his Legs, crying for Mercy, and offering to be his Servant for Life; the Captain was inclined to save him, but one Drummond struck him instantly dead. Many Circumstances of this unparalleled Butchery are shocking, and almost incredible. Glenco was shot through the Head, as he was giving Orders for the Entertainment of his Murderers, and undressing for Bed, and immediately expired in his Lady's Arms; with which Fright she died next Day. This horrid Massacre was perpetrated when the poor Souls were asleep. By the Hand of Providence this Night proved very boisterous, which retarded

retarded the Arrival of a Party of 400 Soldiers, who were to fall on the other End of the *Glen*, at the same Hour. There were about 200 People butchered in this Manner by these Savages, who could in cool Blood execute such cruel Orders in their native Country. The Parliament took Cognizance of it, but the Orders were produced, signed, and counter-signed by the King; and that Enquiry only forced *Hamilton*, &c. to abscond.

July 30. The Garrison, to their inexpressible Joy, saw three Ships with Provisions coming to their Relief; but these Ships had a Chain to cross, and Volleys from numberless Batteries to encounter, which they bravely returned, and got safe to the Town, when the Inhabitants were reduced to that Extremity, that they must in less than two Days either have died with Hunger, or fed on the bare Bones of starved Carcases, having but 9 lean Horses, and a Pint of Meal to each Man in the whole Garrison of *Londonderry*.

This seasonable Relief occasioned the Enemy to raise the Siege with great Precipitation. Mr. *Walker* was highly carested for his extraordinary Bravery; he had the Thanks of the Commons at the Bar of the House, and 10000*l.* were ordered for the Widows and Orphans of those who lost their Lives in the Defence of the Town. The *Inniskillingers*, under *Gustavus Hamilton*, being summoned to surrender, despised the King's Menaces, with such undaunted Resolution; as deterred him from making any farther Attempts. The Day *Londonderry* was relieved, 2000 of these Heroes routed 6000 of the Enemy at *Newton* and killed 4000 of them, with only the Loss of 20 Men killed, and 50 wounded.

Two Months after 1000 were routed, 5000 killed, 700 taken Prisoners, with their Commander, 40 Officers, and a great Booty of Cattle: They had many other Encounters with the Enemy, where they signalized their Valour, and were ever victorious.

May 9, 1692. The *English* and *Dutch* Fleets, under the Admirals *Ruffel*, *Shovel*, *Ashby*, *Carter*, and Vice Admiral *Rooke*, &c. engaged the *French* Fleet under *Tourville*, entirely defeated them, and drove them to their own Coasts: They destroyed at *La Hogue*, and other Places, 22 large Ships, besides Frigates and small Craft. The *Rising Sun*, their Admiral's Ship of 104 Guns, was burnt in Sight of their Army, who were ready to invade *England*.

June 5. The Town of *Namure* surrendered to the *French*, as did the Castle the 1st of July.

Aug. 3, was fought the Battle of *Steenkirk*, where the Confederate Army acted with great Bravery; the *English* performed Wonders: Had *Solmes* obeyed the King's repeated Orders, by sending Succours, we had inevitably defeated the *French*. We lost Lieutenant General *Mackay*, Sir *J. Lanier*, Sir *R. Douglas*,
C the

the Earl of *Angus* killed, with many other Officers, 2000 killed, 3000 wounded and taken.

The Loss of the *French* in killed or wounded, was greater.

A *Bavarian* was hanged, proved to be a *French* Spy.

Lewis's Jester told him by such another Victory he might lose his Crown.

Sept. *Furnes* and *Dixmude* taken by the *English*.

Duke of *Savoy* took *Embrun* in *Dauphiny*, where he found 20 Cannon, 40000 Crowns, *French* Gold, and levied great Contributions.

The *French* surprised the Duke of *Wirtemberg*, with a Party of 4000 Horse, killed 1000, took the Prince Prisoner, and levied at Discretion in his Country.

June 17. 1500 Lives lost by a dreadful Earthquake in *Jamaica*.

June 16, 1693. The *English* and *Dutch* Fleets sailed under Sir *George Rooke*, &c. with 100 Men of War, and about 500 Traders in Convoy, but by fatal Instructions were obliged to separate; the Admiral having then only 23 Men of War became thereby an easy Prey to *Tourville*, who took, burnt, and sunk 12 *English* and *Dutch* Men of War, and 79 Traders; the Admiral's Conduct and Bravery saved above 400 of them. *Ralph* has it 3 *English* and *Dutch* Men of War, and 90 Traders taken or destroyed.

July 23. *Huy* was invested, and taken in 5 Days.

28. The Confederate Army, commanded by King *William*, were intirely defeated, at *Landen*, by the *French* (exceeding the Allies by 35000) under *Luxembourg*, forcing them out of their Camp, where they got 60 Cannon, 9 Mortars, 60 Standards. About 30000 killed on both Sides.

August 13. *Charleroy* invested by the *French* and taken the 1st of October.

September 24. *Catinat* obtained a compleat Victory at *Marsaglia* over the Duke of *Savoy* and Prince *Eugene*, with the Loss of 6000 *French* killed on the Spot. The Allies lost in killed, wounded, and Prisoners, as by a General Review, 17500. D. *Schomberg*, Commander of the *British* Troops, mortally wounded and taken Prisoner, was succeeded by Viscount *Galway*.

Feb. 18, 1693-4. Sir *Francis Wheeler* in the *Suffex*, with other Ships of the Line, 3 Ketches, and 6 Traders, lost in a Storm near *Gibraltar*.

June 8, 1694. Lord *Berkeley*, with 3 1st, 4 2d, 12 3d, 1 4th, and 2 5th Rates, 10 Fireships, 3 Hospital, Bombs, Tenders, &c. *English*, and 19 *Dutch*, and 4 Fireships (says *Burchet*, but the Marquis of *Carmarthen*, Rear Admiral of the *Blue*, says, 18 *English* and 11 *Dutch*, &c.) sailed with 6000 Land Forces, 7 small Ships only sent to cover their Landing. Had all the large Ships bore upon their Batteries of 90 Mortars and 300 Cannon, they

they might have silenced them all, and landed their Men with little or no Loss; but our Measures were betray'd, ill executed, and *Talmas* sacrificed, with about 700 Men killed, wounded, and taken, and 400 on the 7 Ships that made the Attack: The *French* had 4000 Regulars, 3000 Gentlemen-Volunteers, and 1400 Bombardiers.

July 9, 95, *Cazal* surrendered to the Allies, with 218 Cannon, 10 Mortars, and prodigious Stores of Ammunition and Provisions.

Sept. 15, 1696. *Dubart*, with 8 Privateers, beat 8 Dutch Men of War, took the Admiral, and retook a Fleet of Swedish and Danish Traders, with Stores, &c. for France.

July 12. Captain *Bembow* bombards and reduces *Dieppe* and *Havre de Grace* to Ashes, alarms *La Hague*, and many Towns along the French Coasts. The French Forces were divided by these Means; but one successful, bold, well-conducted Descent, would have much more intimidated the Nation, and made them garrison every Village, 20 Miles from the Shore, than the Loss of 10 Inland Battles.

This appears manifestly, by the Consternation they were in at *Marseilles*, and even *Toulon*, &c. on Admiral *Russell's* being in the *Mediterranean*, 1695, with only 4500 Land Forces under Brigadier *Stuart*, who debark'd August 9, to assist in the taking *Palamos*. 1500 Bombs were thrown into the Town and 23 into the Castle.

July 5. Lord *Berkely* throws 900 Bombs, and sets 2 Fireships into *St. Malo's*.

6. Colonel *Richards* and *Bembow* set Fire to *Granville*, without the Loss of one Man.

Aug. 1. An Attempt was made on *Dunkirk* with Fireships, Bombs, and Smokeships, 400 Land Forces, &c. but miscarries thro' the Cowardice and Misconduct of *Messiers*, a Dutch Engineer. Then they proceeded to *Calais*, and threw 600 Shells into it, set their Magazines on fire, and burnt the Town in several Parts. Our Bombardiers behaved very well, and our Loss was very small.

Commodore *Wilmot*, with 1200 Land Forces, and 1200 spare Arms under Colonel *Lillingston*, went to the *West-Indies*, having 1 3d, 3 4th, 1 5th Rates, 2 Fireships, and 12 Transports, arrived at *Hispaniola* the 23d of July; but by the Commodore's Misconduct it turn'd out a fruitless Expedition; whereas it might have greatly served us, and infinitely distressed the Enemy. He died coming Home. The Spaniards joined 1700 Men, and 3 Men of War.

General KANE's Campaigns of King WILLIAM.

THE Corps I served in, is well known by its Title of the *Royal Regiment of Ireland*; from which I may without Vanity say our *British* Infantry had the Ground-work of their Discipline.

August 12, 1689, The said Regiment sail'd from *High-Lake* in *Cheshire*, under the Command of Duke *Schomberg*, landed near *Belfast* in *Ireland*, and marched from thence to *Carrick-Fergus*, to which we laid Siege the 22d, the Duke having about 14000 Men in his Army. *Carrick-Fergus* surrender'd the 26th, with little Loss on either Side.

King *James*, at this Time, was in Possession of the whole Kingdom, except *Londonerry* and *Inniskilling*, whither the Protestants fled, and defended them to a Miracle. Upon the Duke's landing, he was drawing the *Irish* Army together, about *Dundalk*; but on our advancing thither, he retired to *Ardee*. The 9th of *September* the Duke advanced to *Dundalk*; which finding to be a strong Pass, with a good Haven for small Ships to bring Necessaries from *England*, and the *Newry-Mountains* in his Rear, which secured him behind, and kept open a Communication with the North, where he proposed to take up his Winter-Quarters, and be supplied from thence with fresh Provisions; he therefore resolved to advance no farther, but fix here for the remaining Part of the Campaign, and incamped on the North Side of the River and Town; immediately ordered that Part which lay towards the Enemy, to be well fortified, and throwing up a strong Intrenchment from the River to the Mountain, which secured the Right Flank of our Camp from all Attempts of the Enemy: Having thus secured himself on all Sides, he gave Orders for the Army to hut. Our *Dutch* and *French* soon built good warm Barracks, but our *English* Corps being all raw Soldiers, unacquainted with the Consequence of not Hutting, neglected it till there was neither Timber nor Straw to be had; so that in the rainy Weather they died like rotten Sheep. About a Week after our coming thither, we were joined by Major General *Kirk* with two Regiments of Foot from *England*, for the Relief of *Londonerry*, and 1500 *Inniskillingers*, which made our Army about 16000 strong.

King *James* headed his *Irish* Army and 7000 *French* at *Ardee*, which were double our Number: Many of the *French* deserted and enlisted in our *French* Regiments, as *Huguenots*, but were in Reality *Papists*, sent to inveigle our *French*, of which also many were

were *Papists*. The Manner of our mounting the Intrenchment, which extended from the River to the Mountain, was every Evening by Brigades, went off in the Morning, and there being three *French* Regiments of Foot, they made one Brigade. Now those Deserters in a little Time had seduced a considerable Number to join in betraying our Camp to the Enemy, when it should come to the Turn of their Brigade to mount the Intrenchment; at which time they would find Means by changing and chopping with others, (a Practice too common among the Soldiers, but should not be suffered) that most of those Confederates should be on this Command, and then they were to give Notice to the Enemy, who would be in Readiness to march and fall upon us by Break of Day; which they might easily have done, being but eight Miles distant; but this Affair was happily discovered by some of the *Protestants* that had been let into the Secret; five of the Ringleaders were hanged, (one of which, *Dupleffis*, was a Captain with King *James*) and about 300 sent Prisoners to *England*, thence to *Holland*, and exchanged. Thus was our small Army providentially preserved only two Days before the Scheme was to have been executed. About the latter End of *September* King *James*, at the Head of his Army, marched from *Ardee*, and drew up on a rising Ground about a Mile from us, expecting the Duke would draw out and give him battle; but when he found we kept within our Works, after about an Hour's Halt, he returned to his Camp, where he continued till the 9th of *November*, when he broke up and went into Winter-Quarters. While we lay at *Dundalk*, the Weather proving very rainy, our Men being ill hutted, the Country Distemper got among them to that Degree, that above two Thirds of our *English* were carried off by it. 1690 *June* 14, King *William* landed near *Belfast*, and gave Orders for assembling the Army at *Dundalk*, which was computed 36,000. King *James* at this time was drawing his Army together on the Banks of the *Boyne* near *Drogheda*, which was much about our Number. *June* 30 our King advanced with his Army to the Enemy, and encamped within Cannon-shot of them.

As the King, accompanied by the Prince of *Denmark*, Duke of *Ormond*, &c. was this Evening reconnoitring the Enemy, having stopped too long in a Place, a Cannon Ball grazed on his Shoulder, which raised a small Contusion: He said it was well it came no nearer; however, it did not hinder him from acting the next Day, *July* 1, when he drew up the Army in Order of Battle; but observing the Enemy drawn up in great Order along the River, he saw it would be a difficult Task to pass it, unless he could oblige them to break the Disposition they had made; wherefore he ordered Lieutenant-General *Douglas*, with about 8000 Men to march about two Miles up the River, and there to pass in order to fall upon their Left Flank.

This

This answered the King's Expectation; for when they saw *Douglafs* marching that Way, they immediately sent off a great Part of their Left Wing to oppose him. By which their Order of Battle was broke, and their whole Army put into Motion to make good the Ground of their Left Wing; which the King observing, marched down immediately, and entered the River while they were in this Motion; so that before they formed, he got over his Front Line and engaged them; and the second being close at the Heels of them, got soon over to the Assistance of the first; and in a short Time after the Enemy was put to Flight, before *Douglas* could come to engage their Left,

King *James* had posted himself on a rising Ground in the Rear of his Army, where he saw our Troops pass the River; he was the first that fled, and never looked behind him till he got to *Duncanon* Fort, from whence he sailed to *France*. The Enemy had about 800 killed, and as many taken Prisoners. We had about 500 killed, and as many wounded. Our greatest Loss was the brave Duke *Schomberg*, who was killed (as said, by a *French* Trooper that had served in his own Regiment, and deserted while we lay at *Dundalk* the preceding Year) in the 84th Year of his Age. The *Irish*, in a dispersed Manner, made the best of their Way to the *Shannon*.

The *French*, with some *Irish* Horse, kept together till they passed the *Shannon* at *Athlone*, from whence they marched to *Galloway*, where they waited till Shipping came and carried them to *France*. However, the *Irish* resolved to defend the *Shannon*, and stand out till they could hear from their King; they therefore drew all their shattered Troops to *Limerick* and *Athlone*. The Day after the Battle the King marched the Army towards *Dublin*, where we halted a few Days, until he had settled the Government; after which he sent Lieutenant-General *Douglafs* with Part of the Army towards *Athlone*, to try if he could secure that Post, whilst the King himself marched with the rest of the Army towards *Limerick*, but halted at *Carrick upon Sure*, while he sent Major-General *Kirk* with some Troops to take *Waterford* and *Duncanon* Fort; which Places surrendered upon Summons. The King then proceeded on his March to *Limerick*, and was joined, the Day before he arrived, by *Douglafs*, having been prevented by Lieutenant-General *Sarsfield*, who had rallied Part of the Enemy at *Athlone*.

August 1. the King sat down before *Limerick*, which the River *Shannon* divides into two Parts: The Enemy had secured themselves on *Thomond* Side of the Water, which prevented the King from intirely investing the Town, so that he was obliged to carry on the Siege against that Part of it that lay on our Side the River; we soon opened our Trenches, took an advanced Work, and were raising Batteries against the Arrival of our Battering-Train, which was on the Road from *Dublin*; of which

which the Enemy having Notice, and of the slender Guard that was with it, they sent *Sarsfield* with a strong Body of Horse, who passing the *Shannon* at *Killalo*, fell on the Train the 11th of *August* about Midnight, as they lay at *Cullen*, eleven Miles from our Camp, where they burnt and destroyed every thing. This Affair was well managed by *Sarsfield*, and would have redounded much to his Honour, had he not sullied it with so much Cruelty; for tho' there was not the least Opposition, yet he put Man, Woman, and Child to the Sword. THE KING had some Account of *Sarsfield's* Motion, and ordered Sir *John Lanier* with a good Body of Horse to join the Train at *Cullen*; but Sir *John* delayed the Time, and did not march till several Hours after his Orders, and loitered even on his March, by making unnecessary Halts; which gave *Sarsfield* Time to do his Business, and return without the Loss of a Man. Sir *John*, who had once been a great Favourite of King *James's*, was shrewdly suspected of Treachery: The King only cashiered him, whereas he ought to have been hanged.

Notwithstanding this Loss of the Train, the King pushed on the Siege with what he had, with which a considerable Breach was made in the Wall, and one of the Towers battered down; whereupon he ordered an Assault to be made by most of the Grenadiers, and to be sustained by 17 Battalions, of which our Regiment was one. The Lord *Cutts* led on the Grenadiers, who, instead of mounting the Breach, followed the Enemy that fled along the Covert-way, which drew the Battalions after him, so that the Breach was neglected, by which the Affair miscarried. Our Regiment on this Occasion had one Lieutenant-Colonel, one Captain, and five Subalterns killed, and one wounded, and 100 Men killed. The King meeting with these Disappointments before *Limerick*, drew off (*August* 30) and leaving the Army under the Command of Lieutenant-General *Ginkle*, went to *Waterford*, from whence he sailed to *England*.

On our marching from *Limerick*, Part of the Army were sent under the Duke of *Wirtemberg*. to assist Lord *Churchill* in the taking *Cork* and *Kinsale*; the rest were dispersed into Quarters, so as to form a Frontier against the *Shannon*.

May 15 General *Ginkle* assembled the Army near *Mullingar*, which was computed to be near 24,000. The first Place we marched against was *Ballimore*, a Frontier the Enemy had half-way between *Mullingar* and *Athlone*: This Place being situated in an Island, formed by a Lake, garrisoned by 1000 Men, held out eight Days. From hence we marched to *Athlone*, which is divided by the *Shannon*, as that of *Limerick*; that Part of the Town which lay on our Side the River we took the third Day we came before it; but the other Part was strongly fortified with a large strong Tower, which overlooked our Part of the Town; and along this deep and rapid River they had thrown up a double

ble Intrenchment, behind which all their Army, consisting of 27000 Men, lay incamped, within half a Mile of the Town, commanded by *St. Ruth*, a *French* General of great Experience. Notwithstanding these Difficulties, our General seemed resolved to push at this Place, tho' the Generality of the Army thought it a very hazardous Undertaking.

We first threw up a very large strong Intrenchment close to the River below the Bridge, on which Batteries were raised for 50 Pieces of Cannon, besides Mortars, with which we soon battered down the Face of the Tower that lay next to us, and in a manner levelled the Out-Trench along the River; but this availed little, unless the River was fordable, which never happens but in a dry Season; and this proving so, our General wanted to know the Depth of the Water: Three *Danish* Soldiers under Sentence of Death, to whom the General offered Pardon, and a Gratuity, if they would ford the River, readily accepted it, and putting on Armour, they entered the River at Noon-Day, keeping at some Distance from each other: Some of our Men in the Trenches were ordered to fire as it were at them, but over their Heads, which made the Enemy believe they were Deserters, so did not fire a Shot at them till they had passed the Depth of the River, and saw them returning, at which Time they began to fire at them; but our great and small Shot being prepared for that Purpose, fired with such Fury, upon them, that they could not hold up their Heads: So the Men returned, with only two of them slightly wounded. When the General found the River passable, he resolved on making a general Assault; for which he gave Orders that 40 Grenadiers of each Company, and 80 choice Men out of each Regiment, should be ready to march down the next Morning in order to make the Attack.

20 *June*, this Detachment marched openly about Ten in the Morning into our Works; at which Time all the Hills on our Side were covered with Spectators to behold this Action: This brought *St. Ruth* with his whole Army down to the Back of the Town, and crowd it with as many Men as it could hold, which prevented our General from making the Assault; so towards Evening he ordered the Detachments to march back to Camp, but at the same Time gave strict Orders, that neither Officers nor Soldiers should be put upon any other Duty, or stir from their Regiments, but be ready to turn out at a Minute's Warning. *St. Ruth* seeing our Detachment drawn off, returned with his Army to Camp, satisfied that our General had abandoned his Design of passing the *Shannon*.

That Night and the next Day we did not fire a Shot, nor make Show of any Design of a Siege; so that a Rumour was spread thro' both Camps, that our General finding it not possible to pass the *Shannon* here, was for marching to *Banabar*, to try what

what he could do there. This confirmed *St. Ruth* in the Notion he had conceived; whereupon he invited all the Ladies, and Generals of his Camp, to an Entertainment on the 22d, the Day our General designed to make his real Attack, the other being only a Feint.

Early in the Morning he placed Centinels on all the Hills, to prevent People appearing on them; and about ten there came Orders along the Line for the Detachment to draw out, and march into our Works with all imaginable Privacy; which we performed with that Exactness, that the Enemy did not suspect what we were about, but rather thought we were drawing off our Cannon, till about two, when on a sudden we bounced over our Works, and got a good Way into the River before they perceived us; at which being, as it were, roused out of Sleep in the greatest Consternation, and the Cannon and small Shot from our Trenches firing with great Fury over our Heads, they were struck with such a Panick, that they made little or no Resistance; and before *St. Ruth* heard of the Attack, we were Masters of the Town, but not of the Castle. This, one may believe, spoiled the Entertainment. *St. Ruth* got his Army under Arms, and marched with all Expedition to drive us back; but he discovered his grand Mistake too late to be remedied; having left the Works of the back Part of the Town standing, they now became a Bulwark against him, nor could he pretend to force us thence but by carrying on a formal Siege: So that he was obliged to retire with his Army, and leave us in Possession of the Town; and early next Morning he decamped, and marched off in some Disorder; at which those in the Castle surrendered at Discretion, wherein were Major-General *Waugbop*, Brigadier *Maxwell*, and near 2000 Men, besides 1000 killed: We had but 29 Men killed, and as many wounded, and not one Officer of Note hurt.

Here the old Proverb was verified, that *Security dwells next Door to Ruin*. *St. Ruth* thought it impossible for us to pass the River before he could be down with his Army; it is most certain nothing but Neglect was the Occasion; which may serve as a good Lesson for Officers in general never to think themselves secure on any Post or Guard: If the Commanding Officer neglects his Post, (as it was here) all under him will do the same; for they seeing their General secure in himself, thought all was safe, which made them neglect keeping their Men strictly to their Duty, and having a vigilant Eye on us. Had they done this, it would have been impossible for us to march, but that they might easily have discovered us from the Castle, and given timely Notice to their General, which would infallibly have prevented our Success in the Attempt: But all being lulled in Security when we made this unexpected Attack, it was such a Surprise, that they rather threw down their Arms and ran,

than made any gallant Resistance, which appears by the killed on both Sides. The great Oversight *St. Ruth* committed, in leaving the Works on the back Part of the Town standing, was the only Motive that induced our General to pass the *Shannon*.

Two Days after this Action our Army passed the River, and encamped near the Ground where the Enemy had lain; and when we had cleaned the Town, and repaired the Works, we marched after them, 11 *July*. Our first Day's March was to *Ballynassloe*, where the General had Notice that the Enemy were strongly encamped at *Agbrim*, within three Miles of us, and waited our coming.

Next Morning, *July 12*, our General sent our Tents and Baggage back to *Athlone*, and marched in four Columns up to the Enemy, who we found in Order of Battle, with their whole Camp standing at a small Distance in their Rear; which looked as if they were resolved to win the Day, or lose all. Their Right was covered with a Bog, which extended along their Front till it passed the Centre; from whence were a Parcel of old Garden-Ditches, which extended to the Castle of *Agbrim*, and covered their Left Flank.

Here *St. Ruth* seemed resolved to die, or recover the Honour he had lost at *Athlone*; and indeed he made an excellent Disposition of his Army, and was very active in giving his Orders, and seeing his Troops do their Duty.

Our General, at the Head of 18000 Men, began the Battle *July 12*, about Noon, by attacking * them on the Right, and so gradually on, till our Right (where our Regiment was) engaged those on their Left that lined their Garden-Ditches. Our Troops that engaged their Right and Centre were hard put to it for a considerable Time, and were several Times repulsed, the Enemy having maintained their Ground with great Resolution; But those posted in the Ditches did not behave so well; when we on the Right attacked, they gave us their Fire, and ran to the next Ditches, and we scrambling over the first Ditch, made after them to the second; from whence they gave us another scattering Fire, and ran to other Ditches behind them, we still pursuing from one Ditch to another, until we had drove them out of four or five Rows of those Ditches into an open Plain, where were some of their Horse drawn up. In climbing those Ditches, and still following them from one to another, no one can imagine we could keep our Order: In this Hurry there were six Battalions so intermingled, that we were at a Loss what to do; and certainly their Horse would have made fine Work with us, if our Horse had not found Means to get round into those of the Plain, and engage those of the Enemy. Here we found the Advantage of being trained in the Art of breaking our

* *St. Ruth* had 20000 Foot, and 5000 Horse,

Battalions, which we were at this Time very expert in; so that while the Horse were engaging each other, our Commanding Officers, according to the Manner I have described, soon drew their Battalions out of this Confusion, and formed them in Order; by which Time our Horse having routed those of the Enemy, we prest in upon their Centre, who still maintained their Ground. But about this Time a random Cannon-Shot having taken off *St. Ruth's* Head, at the most critical Juncture when his Orders were greatly wanted, especially by Lieutenant-General *Sarsfield*, whom he had posted with a Body of Reserve in the Rear, with positive Directions not to stir from thence until he received his Orders; and tho' *Sarsfield* had Opportunities to do great Service, yet he would not stir, till he saw their whole Army put to the Route, when he was obliged to make off with the Crowd without striking a Stroke.

St. Ruth left his Camp standing with all their Baggage, to induce his Army to fight for their All; a sure Indication of his determined Resolution to conquer or die.

Thus ended the Battle of *Agbrim*, in which the greatest Part of the *Irish* Army behaved to Admiration; and had not *St. Ruth* been taken off, and those in the Ditches done their Duty, it would be hard to say, what would have been the Consequence of that Day.

The Loss of the Enemy was computed to be about 7000 killed and taken, with their Camp, Baggage, and Artillery.

Our Army had upwards of 4000 killed and wounded. We halted about a Mile from the Field of Battle, and next Day made the Prisoners bury the Dead; and the Day following our Tents and Baggage being come up, we marched towards *Galway*, where was a Garrison of near 2000 poor sorry Fellows, with hardly a Rag on their Backs, who surrendered the third Day after we came before it, having Liberty to march to *Limerick*, whither the greatest Part of their shattered Troops had fled. Our General marched in the greatest Haste to *Limerick*, where he found the Enemy had taken up the same Ground on *Thomond* Side of the River they had done the preceding Year; and for the Conveniency of being supplied with Necessaries, we were obliged to take up the Ground on the other Side: But our General soon found that *Limerick* was not to be taken in any reasonable Time, unless he could dislodge the Enemy, and invest it. Now the difficult Affair was to pass the River upon them at this Place, for he could not quit the Ground he was on for the above Reason; and the Enemy being sensible of this, kept strict Guards patrolling by Night on the River Side, but drew out of the Reach of our Cannon by Day.

However, our General found Means to have a Correspondence with Colonel *Lutterell*, who having a plentiful Fortune in the Kingdom, and loth to lose it, promised, when he had

the Guard of the River, to give us an Opportunity of laying Bridges over it. When the Night came that he had the Guard he gave us Notice, and ordered his Patroles a different Way from the Place where the Bridges were to be, so that we laid our Bridges; and passed Part of the Army before Day; and the Morning proving foggy, we marched up to the Enemy's Camp, and were the first that carried them the News of our passing; which was such a Surprize to them, that the Foot, most of them naked, without making the least Resistance, made to the Town, where the Gates being shut against them, great Numbers were killed under the Walls, and many of ours killed from the Walls, by our too eager Pursuit of them.

The Horse also fled half naked, most of them without Bridle or Saddle, toward the farthest Part of the County of *Clare*; and now we invested *Limerick*, which brought on the Capitulation, by which they surrendered both Town and Kingdom, which put an End to the Wars of *Ireland*.

In *May*, 1692. the Earl of *Galway*, with 23 Battalions (of which our Regiment was one) embarked at *Waterford*, and landed at *Bristol*; from whence we marched to *Portsmouth*, where we embarked with a Design of making a Descent on *France*; but when we came off that Coast, we found it so strongly guarded, that our General did not think proper to land, so we returned to the *Downs*; where we lay until the King, who was then in *Flanders*, sent Orders for us to sail to *Ostend*, where we landed, and marched to *Furnes* and *Dixmude*. Upon our Approach to those Places the *French* quitted them; and after we had put them in a better State of Defence, the greatest Part of our Troops marched back to *Ostend*, where we re-embarked for *England*; but in our Passage met with a violent Tempest, in which some Ships perished; however, our Regiment got safe, and quartered this Winter in *Bristol*.

In *May*, 1693. we marched to *Portsmouth*, and embarked, with several other Regiments, on board the Grand Fleet, where we served this Summer as Marines. The Fleet was commanded by three joint Admirals, Sir *Ralph Delawal*, Sir *Cloudefly Shovell*, and Admiral *Killegrew*; and Sir *George Rook* had a Squadron of twenty Men of War to convoy the *Smyrna* Fleet up the *Mediterranean*. Our Admirals had Orders to sail with Sir *George* till they saw him pass the *Bay of Biscay*, and then return. These Orders were well known to the *French*, whereupon they ordered their Squadron at *Brest*; and some Ships from *Toulon* to join at *Lagos-Bay* in *Portugal*, and there wait for the coming of Sir *George*. Such was the Treachery of those Times, that even some of our Admirals were suspected to be in the Secret; when Sir *Cloudefly* prest the other two to continue but twenty-four Hours in the Latitude they sailed in, till they heard what might happen to Sir *George*; yet, tho' they knew the whole *French* Fleet

Fleet under *Tourville* were waiting for him, they would not hearken, but failed immediately back. — Sir *George* being sensible of his Danger, kept a close Look-out; and upon spying the *French*, made a Signal for the Merchants to shift for themselves, while he kept in their Rear and made a running Fight.

The *French*, when they saw Sir *George*, did at first believe that our Grand Fleet still kept him Company; whereupon they slipped their Cables and were standing away for *Cadix*, till an *Hamburgher*, who quitted Sir *George* in the Night, gave them Intelligence, upon which they tacked about, and made all the Sail they could after him; but Sir *George* by that means got so far a-head, that only a few light Sailors came up with him, who durst not come too near; so that he returned safe, and but few of the heavy Sailors of the Merchantmen were picked up by the Privateers. Our Troops landed in *September*, and our Regiment marched to *Norwich*, where we lay about six Weeks, and then marched to *London*, where we were reviewed by the King in *Hyde-Park*, and two Days after embarked at the *Red-House*, from whence we failed to *Ostend*, where we landed in *December*, and quartered until the next Spring.

We joined the Army in *Flanders*. In *May* the King took the Field, and rendezvoused the Army at *Bethlehem*, near *Louvain*, where he found them complete 90000. From hence we marched to *Rosebeck*, where a Dispute arose about the Rank of our Regiment in particular, which were regimented 1 *April* 1684. from the old Independent Companies in *Ireland*, and had hitherto taken Rank of all the Regiments raised by King *James* the Second, but now those Regiments disputed Rank with us: The King referred the Affair to a Board of General Officers; and most of them being Colonels of those Regiments, would not allow ours any other Rank than our first coming into *England*, which was some Time before the King landed, when he came over Prince of *Orange* on the Revolution, by which we lost Rank of eleven Regiments, taking Rank after those raised by King *James*, and before all raised by King *William*. The King thought the General Officers had acted with great Partiality, but as he had referred the Affair to them, he confirmed it; and hence it is, that all Regiments raised before (the Union) in *Ireland* and *Scotland*, are to have no Rank in the Army until they enter upon the *British* Establishment.

The Duke of *Luxemburg* commanded the *French* Army, said to be about 100000, encamped near the Plains of *Mount St. Andrea*. The King advanced to give him Battle, but *Luxemburg* retired behind the *Main*, where there was no coming at him. We lay encamped on these Plains near six Weeks; at length the King formed a Scheme to get within the *French* Lines at *Pont Espiere*; in order to which he sent off the Elector of *Bavaria* with 20000 Men, to march with all the Expedition

he could to secure that pass; at which Time he sent the heavy Baggage to *Brussels*, and marched the Army next morning after the Elector. But this Affair could not be carried on so secretly but that *Luxemburg* had timely Notice of it, and sent off Marshal *Boufflers* with a strong Body of Horse and Dragoons, with Foot behind them, who got to the Pass some Hours before the Elector; and *Luxemburg* with the rest of the Army followed with all Expedition.

The King, disappointed in this Affair, marched lower down, passed the *Scheld* near *Oudenard*, and encamped on the Plains near that Town; where we lay till our heavy Baggage came up, and then marched to *Roselare*, where we finished the Campaign. Our Regiment had *Ghent* for its Quarters, where we lay every Winter after during this War.

1695. This proving a Campaign of Action, I shall be the more particular.

The King having formed a Design of besieging *Namur*, took the Field the latter End of *April*, and encamped with the main Body of the Army between *Menin* and *Iprès*, and made a Shew as if he designed to attack Fort *Knock*, while the Elector of *Bavaria* and the Earl of *Atblone* (General *Ginkell*) formed a flying Camp near *Brussels*, under Pretence of covering that Part of the Country.

The Duke *de Villeroy* commanded the *French* Army, (*Luxemburg* being dead) who drew the main Body of his Army toward the King, and encamped within his Lines near *Mengin*, while *Boufflers*, with a flying Camp to observe the Motions of the Elector, encamped near *Mons*. However, the Elector found Means to invest *Namur*, but could not prevent *Boufflers* from throwing himself with a good Body of Troops into it.

When the King heard that *Namur* was invested, he immediately decamped, and ordered Major-General *Ellenberg* to march with nine *British* Battalions, and a Regiment of Dragoons, to *Dixmude*, to cover that Part of the Country, left about 20000 Men with Prince *Vaudemont* to cover the Country about *Ghent* and *Bruges*, and with the rest of the Army he made what Haste he could to *Namur*.

Our Regiment was left with the Prince, who took up the strong Camp of *Arfiel*, and caused an Intrenchment to be thrown up in the Front of his Camp.

Villeroy was not a little surpris'd when he found *Namur* invested, yet was pleas'd when he heard that *Boufflers* had thrown himself into it with so good a Body of Troops, it being at this Time thought to be one of the strongest Places in *Europe*, and having in it a Marshal of *France*, the Marquis *De Guiscard*, Governor, an experienced Officer, with a Garrison of 14000 Men well provided with all Manner of Necessaries. Wherefore, before he would attempt to raise the Siege, he used all the Stratagems in his Power to demolish *Vaudemont*, which could
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he have effected, the Siege must rise of course: Whereupon as the King marched off, *Villeroy* drew out of his Lines, and advanced with an Army of 90000 Men towards *Vaudemont*; but finding him stand his Ground, he proceeded with the more Caution, and halted about two Leagues short of him, till he had sent to *Lisle* for some Battering-Cannon. This took up some Time, which was what *Vaudemont* wanted, to keep him in Play till the King could fix himself before *Namur*. At length *Villeroy* advanced within less than half a League of us, and finding the Prince still keep his Ground, ordered a great many Fascines to be cut in order to attack us early next Morning: He also sent Lieutenant-General *Montal* with a strong Body of Horse round by our Right, to fall in our Rear, and cut off our Retreat from *Ghent*, which was three Leagues in the Rear of us. Now the Prince had three trusty Capuchin Fryars for his Spies, one of whom kept constantly about *Villeroy's* Quarters, who found Means to inform himself of all his Designs; the other two plied constantly between both Camps without ever being suspected, who gave *Vaudemont* an Account of every thing.— Now the Prince having drawn *Villeroy* so near him, thought it high Time to make his Retreat; he therefore, as soon as *Villeroy* appeared, sent off all the heavy Baggage and Lumber of the Camp to *Ghent*, and about Eight in the Evening he ordered Part of the Cavalry to dismount and take the Intrenchments, and the Infantry to march privately off with their Pikes and Colours under-hand, lest the Enemy should discover us drawing off; and as soon as it grew duskish the Cavalry mounted and marched after the Foot. Soon after *Villeroy's* Advance-Guard finding our Works very quiet, ventured up to them; who finding the Birds fled, sent to acquaint the General; on which they marched after us as fast as they could. *Montal*, who by this Time had got into our Rear, finding us marching off, thought to have fallen on our Flank; but Sir *David Collier*, with two Brigades of Foot, gave them so warm a Reception, that they were obliged to retire with considerable Loss. Next Morning all our Army got safe under the Works of *Ghent*, at which Time the Enemy's Horse began to appear within a Mile of us; whereupon we past the Canal that runs from thence to *Bruges*, along which a Breast-Work had been thrown up. Thus have I given the best Account I can of this famous Retreat, in which both Generals were very much blamed; *Villeroy* for not attacking us as soon as he came up, who with such a numerous Army might have over-run us with Ease; and *Vaudemont* for standing his Ground so long, and suffering Matters to be brought to such a Crisis; for one Day's Time would have signified but little in the main. But what he had to say for himself was, the Dependence he had on his Intelligence; which indeed by what followed, shews he had sufficient Reason to trust them. But he had
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now a very difficult Part to act in Defence of this Canal against so powerful an Army. *Villeroy* marched immediately down to the Canal, where, for upwards of three Weeks, by Marches and Countermarches he harrassed our small Army off their Legs; however, he could not make the least Movement, or form any Design, but the Prince had timely Notice of it; which was very surprizing if we consider the Canal that was between us, so that the *French* said he dealt with the Devil. *Villeroy* finding he could not pass the Canal on the Prince, at length turned towards *Dixmude*, where the Prince could give no manner of Assistance; here he succeeded beyond his most sanguine Expectations.

Major-General *Ellinburg*, a *Dane*, who by his personal Courage and Merit, had raised himself from a private Centinel to be a Major-General in the *Danish* Service, and was particularly recommended to the King by the Duke of *Wirtemberg*, who commanded the *Danish* Forces, as a gallant experienced Officer. But his Behaviour here surprized all that had ever known him; for as soon as *Villeroy* appeared, he called all the commanding Officers together, and proposed sending to *Villeroy* to capitulate; to which they all agreed, except the Commander of the Dragoons, who exclaimed heavily against it. However, he being but one, an Officer was sent to *Villeroy* to demand a Capitulation, who little expected so sudden a Message; he thereupon told the Officer, he would allow them no other Terms than that of Prisoners of War; and withal let them know, if they fired one Shot at him, he would put every Soul of them to the Sword; and as soon as the Officer left him, he advanced with the Army, and at once fell to breaking Ground. *Ellinburg* having, before the Officer went out, given Orders that not a Gun should be fired, upon his Return they basely surrendered on those scandalous Terms. It is true, the Fortifications were but indifferent; however, such a noble Body of Troops as eight Battalions, and well provided as they were, might very well have held it out till a Lodgment had been made in the Counterscarp, which they could not have done in less than eight or ten Days; after which they might have been sure of having, at least as good, if not better Terms.

Dixmude being surrendered, *Villeroy*, contrary to a Cartel which had been agreed upon, but the Winter before, for the Release of Prisoners, dispersed both Officers and Soldiers throughout the Kingdom of *France*. From *Dixmude* *Villeroy* marched to *Deinse*, into which Place *Vaudemont*, upon his Retreat from *Arifel*, had ordered Brigadier *Offarel* with two Battalions; who, upon the Arrival of *Villeroy*, surrendered after the same Manner as *Dixmude*.

Villeroy having loitered away a great deal of Time in these Parts, was now for drawing towards *Namur*, but resolved to take *Brussels* in his Way, proposing to give the Sackage of that famous

famous City to his Soldiers; but *Vaudemont*, whose Intelligence never failed him, having timely Notice, got thither before him, and posted his Army in such a Manner as prevented his taking the Town, but could not hinder him from bombarding it; by which he laid a great Part of it in Ashes.

Villeroy thought it high Time to march to the Relief of *Namur*, the Siege of which was far advanced; for the King had obliged *Boufflers* to deliver up the Town on the 4th of *July*, who retired with his Troops into the Castle; against which his Majesty was carrying on the most vigorous Siege, and battering it with 160 Battering-Cannon, and 50 Mortars.

On the 4th of *August* *Villeroy* drew off from *Brussels*. He first marched to the Plains of *Fleury*, where he staid till he was reinforced from all the adjacent Garrisons, which compleated his Army to more than 100000. Upon his marching from *Brussels*, *Vaudemont* marched and joined the King, who lay with the Covering Army behind the *Mehaigne*, near two Leagues from *Namur*, and about a League behind him was his Circumvallation Line. The Elector of *Bavaria* carried on the Siege with 20000 Men.

The Day after we joined the King, being the 12th of *August*, four *British* Battalions that were with the Prince were ordered to the Siege, (of which ours was one) where we arrived Time enough to come in for our Share of it. On the 16th *Villeroy* advanced towards the King, and encamped within a League of him: Next Day he marched and drew up in Line of Battle within Cannon-Shot, where they staid some Hours, while *Villeroy* was taking a View of the King's Situation, which it seems he did by no means like, for he marched back to his Camp. Two Days after he made such another Motion, and plainly saw there was no Possibility of forcing the King's Camp without hazarding the Loss of his whole Army.—While *Villeroy* was thus amusing the King, a general Assault was ordered to be made for making a Lodgment on the Covert-way of the Castle.—The Evening before this famous Attack, there came from the King's Camp a Detachment of 2000 Grenadiers and 5000 Fuziliers, who marched into the Trenches so soon as they arrived, and the next Morning, before Day, most of the besieging Army marched also into the Trenches, but were so crouded, that our Regiment, with one more, were obliged to draw up within the Walls of *Salvine Abbey*, which was near half an *English* Mile from the Place where we were to make our Attack.

August 20, O. S. About ten in the Forenoon the Signal was given, at which Time the Lord *Cutts*, at the Head of the *British* Grenadiers, supported by our four *British* Battalions, attacked the Breach that was made by the *Terra Nova*; the *Bavarians* attacked the Cohorn (where the Elector was present.)

The *Dutch* attacked the Works about the *Devil's-House*, under the Direction of the Duke of *Holstein-Ploen*; and the Works from thence to the *Maese*, were attacked by the *Brandenburgers*, *Hanoverians*, and *Hessians*, under the Direction of Prince *Nassau-Sarbruck*.

Lord *Cutts*, with the Grenadiers, were beat off before they got half-way up the Breach, as were also two of the Battalions; but our Regiment, and the others that were within the Walls of *Salzue Abbey*, having a greater Distance, could not come up to the Breach till they were beat off; however, we mounted the very Top of it: But by reason of a strange Retrenchment which the Enemy had thrown up on the Inside, we could proceed no farther, so were obliged to retire.

This was the only Breach made in all their Works; nor could a Lodgment be made here for the high Works of the *Terra Nova*.

The *Bavarians*, and all the other Attacks made the Lodgment they designed on the Covert-Way, which answered the Design of the Attack.

The Loss the Allies sustained on this Occasion was very considerable; which in some measure might be computed by that of our Regiment in particular, but I believe we were the greatest Sufferers. We had our Lieutenant Colonel, four Captains, and seven Subalterns killed; our Colonel, three Captains, and ten Subalterns wounded, with 271 private Men killed and wounded.

The King beheld this Action from a rising Ground on the Back of *Salzue Abbey*, from whence he took particular Notice of the Behaviour of our Regiment, where he saw us alone mount the Top of the Breach, and plant our Colours thereon, for which his Majesty was pleased, the Winter following, to honour us with the Title of ROYAL REGIMENT OF IRELAND, and gave Commissions accordingly.

This Attack being over, *Boufflers* saw, by the Lodgments made, that another would soon follow, which might be of fatal Consequence to himself and Garrison; he therefore, early next Morning, made Signals of Distress from the Top of the Castle, which *Villeroy* easily perceived; but finding it impossible to relieve him, next Morning, being the 22d, set Fire to his Camp, and marched off, which was a Signal to *Boufflers* to make the best Terms he could for himself; upon which *Boufflers* the same Day beat the Chamade, Hostages were exchanged, and a Capitulation entered upon. *Boufflers* would fain excuse himself from treating, but was for putting it upon the Governor, as thinking it beneath a Marshal of *France* to treat of a Surrender; but the King would by no means allow of it, nor would the Governor take it upon him: So the Elector and *Boufflers* carried on the Capitulation, which was, That on the 26th the Garrison should march out with Drums beating, Colours

lours flying, six Pieces of Cannon, six covered Waggon, with some other Marks of Honour. According to this Capitulation, *Boufflers* and the Governor marched out the Head of 8000 Men. Our Troops made a Lane for them to march thro': When they had got clear of the Castle, *Mynbeer Dickvelt*, one of the Field-Deputies of the States General, went up to *Boufflers*, and desired to speak with him by himself; with which *Boufflers* readily complied, believing he had something of Consequence to communicate; but was surprized when he found himself surrounded by a Body of Horse, and told he was the King of *England's* Prisoner, who had ordered him to be arrested on account of the Garrisons of *Dixmude* and *Deinse*, who were detained contrary to the Capitulation.

Boufflers, in a mighty Rage, desired he might send to the Elector of *Bavaria*, with whom he had made his Capitulation; which was granted; to whom he complained of the Violation of his Treaty, and let him know, that the King his Master would not fail to avenge the Affront. The Elector, in Answer, acquainted him, that the King of *England* commanded, and that he made use of this Expedient to prevent the perpetual Infractions which his Master made on all Cartels and Capitulations, contrary to the Laws of Arms. He was sent Prisoner to *Maastricht*, where he remained till those Troops were restored. Soon after the Surrender of the Castle of *Namur*, the King drew into the Field, and offered *Villeroy* Battle, but he declined it, and marched within his Lines: Nothing more was done this Campaign, both Armies going early into Quarters, and soon after the Garrisons of *Dixmude* and *Deinse* were released, upon which the King ordered a general Court-Martial to be held at *Ghent* for trying the Commanding Officers of those Garrisons.

Major-General *Ellenberg* said but little in his Defence, but frankly owned, from the very Moment he received Orders for that Command, a Panick seized him, which he could not get over, nor account for.

The Commanding Officers in the Regiments urged in their Defence, that, as they were under the Command of the Major-General, they thought themselves obliged to obey. This Pretence had but little Weight with the Court-Martial, as appears by their Sentence, which was, that Major-General *Ellenberg* should have his Head cut off by the common Executioner of the *Danish* Forces; and all the Commanding Officers that signed the Capitulation should be broke, and rendered incapable of ever serving the Crown of *England* more; but they recommended the Commanding Officer of the Dragoons to his Majesty for Preferment.

Brigadier *Offarrel*, a Man of long Service, who had always behaved well, said in his Defence, that *Deinse* was but a poor

fortified Village, hardly capable to resist the Attack of a Partizan Party, and his slender Garrison not sufficient to defend it from so numerous an Army running over its Works, without firing a Gun against it.

The Commanding Officers alledged the same; however, the Court Martial passed Sentence, purely to set an Example to others, that the Brigadier should be cashiered the Service, and rendered incapable of serving the Crown of *England*; and the Commanding Officer to be suspended for four Months.

Their great Crime was in not making some Shew of Resistance, and firing some Cannon at them: It could not be expected they would stand a general Assault, the Design of throwing Troops into those Places being only to keep the Enemy employed as long as possible. It was never known that an Enemy, tho' ever so well provided, or assured of Success on any Attack, refused a Capitulation when offered: Bravery is so truly laudable, even in an Enemy, that it is always esteemed, and seldom fails being rewarded; an Instance of which we had this very Campaign: Captain *Withers*, of Colonel *Caliborp's* Regiment, being posted in a *Chateau* with only six Men, stood against *Villeroy's* whole Army for some Hours; and when he saw they were preparing to storm him, he beat the Chamade, on which he had the same Terms granted, and better treated, than those that surrendered without firing a Shot: Which may be a sufficient Instance to all Officers who regard their Honour, and the Good of the Service, that they be not too forward in delivering up Places committed to their Charge; nor yet too fool-hardy in standing out till an Attack is once begun, for then it will be too late. I mean the attacking a Breach, or such Works as may be easily carried, especially when there is not a considerable Force to oppose.

The King confirmed the Sentence of the Court-Martial, and every thing was executed accordingly.

Notwithstanding that the King had out-braved the Enemy the two former Campaigns, he was now obliged to act on the Defensive; for the *French* King having clapped up a Peace with the Duke of *Savoy* last Winter, was enabled to send a greater Number of Troops to the *Netherlands* than he had done before; and his Majesty's great Disappointments at Home from a perverse Set of Men, who had continued a Conspiracy to assassinate him, did now so streighten him for Money, on account of calling in the old Coin, that he had not wherewithal to pay the Army; nor could he take the Field a Fortnight after the Enemy: However, he managed so as to prevent their getting any Advantage.

Villeroy encamped with the main Body of his Army on the Plains of *Cambroon*, and *Boufflers*, with the remaining Part, near *Roselaire*.

The

The King, with the Elector of *Bavaria*, encamped with the Gros of his Army at *Hall*, to cover *Brussels*, and that Part of the Country ; and Prince *Vaudemont*, with the remaining Part, encamped along the Canal betwixt *Ghent* and *Bruges*.

Both Armies lay all this Campaign looking at one another, without one Attempt ; which seemed as if all Parties were grown weary of this long expensive War ; so both Armies broke up, and went early to Quarters ; and soon after began the Treaty of *Ryswick*.

In *May* both Armies took the Field.

The *French* King, to make a pompous Show in the *Netherlands* in this last Campaign, sent Marshal *Catinat* with more Troops to join *Villeroy* and *Boufflers*, insomuch that the Army was prodigiously increased.

These three Marshals drew their Army together on the Plains of *Cambroon*, and were almost double our Number.

The King, who encamped at *Bois-sénior Issaau*, was obliged to have a watchful Eye on the Enemy. About the Middle of *June* they decamped and advanced towards us ; upon which the King decamped and marched towards *Promel* ; but finding their Design was upon *Brussels*, he turned that Way, and by continuing our March all Night, got thither some Hours before them, and took up the strong Camp of *Anderleck*, where we immediately set to work in throwing up a strong Intrenchment with Redoubts, and other strong Works, which effectually secured both the Town and Army.

The Security of *Brussels* was a very important Affair at this Juncture ; for had the Enemy got thither before us, it would have had a mighty Effect in the Treaty of *Ryswick*, which was now almost brought to a Close. The Enemy finding the King had secured *Brussels*, stopped short at *Hall*, and sent a Detachment from thence to lay Siege to *Aeth* ; tho' they knew the Peace would be concluded by the Time *Aeth* could be taken, and that in course it must be delivered back ; yet such was the Vanity of the haughty Monarch of *France*, that this he would do to let the World see (as he boasted) it was out of his Generosity he gave Peace to *Europe*.

By the Time *Aeth* was taken, the Congress at *Ryswick* had concluded on all Matters, except some few Things relating to King *James*, which were settled in Camp between the Earl of *Portland* and the Marshal *Boufflers*, and so put an End to this long and bloody War.

In *September* both Armies quitted the Field, when the Allies separated and returned to their respective Countries ; our *British* Troops lay in *Ghent* and *Bruges*, until Shipping arrived at *Ostend* for us.

Our Regiment, with the Troops for *Ireland*, sailed in *December*, where we continued till the breaking out of the next War.

All

All reduced to seven Companies of two Serjeants, two Corporals, one Drummer, and thirty-four private Men.

MARLBOROUGH'S Campaigns.

IN 1700 died *Charles* King of *Spain*, who had been languishing many Years; on which *Lewis XIV.* broke through all the sacred Ties of the late Peace, to place his Grandson *Philip* on that Throne, contrary to the express Articles of the said Treaty, and had brought over to his Interest the two Electors of *Bavaria* and *Cologne*.

The first, being Governor of the *Spanish Netherlands*, delivered to him all the Garrisons of those Countries that belonged to *Spain*; and the latter, all the Garrisons that belonged to his Electorate. Whereupon King *William* formed another Grand Alliance against this ambitious Monarch, on which a fresh War commenced.

In 1701 the *British* Troops were ordered to *Holland*, when our Regiment, with eleven others, sailed from *Cork*, and in the Beginning of *July* arrived in the *Maese*, from whence we were dispersed into Quarters.

1702. The first thing the Allies undertook in the *Netherlands*, was the Siege of *Keyserfwaert*, a strong Town on the other Side of the *Rhine*, which belongs to the Electorate of *Cologne*, but garrisoned by *France*.

They formed the Siege of this Place in *April*, on which the *French* King sent above 60000 Men, under the Duke of *Burgundy*, and the Marshal *Boufflers*, in order to raise the Siege.

On the Arrival of the *French* Army, the Earl of *Athlone* formed a Camp of about 20000 Men at *Cranenburg*, three Leagues from *Nimeguen*, and two from *Cleves*, to cover that Part of the Country, while the Siege was carrying on; in this Camp were most of the *British* Troops.

The Enemy lay encamped about five Leagues in our Front, between whom was a large thick Wood not passable for an Army; they lay on the opposite Side of the *Rhine* to *Keyserfwaert*, but durst not attempt to pass the River on the Allies; all they could do, was to send fresh Troops in Boats over the River by Night, to bring back their wounded.

This enabled the Garrison to hold out some Time longer; but when *Burgundy* found that he could not prevent the Allies from taking it, he formed a Scheme to fall on our small Army under *Athlone*; in order to which, as they were beating Tattoo, they decamped on a sudden. The Duke of *Burgundy* with the right Wing taking his Rout round the Wood, by the Way of *Cleves*, and *Boufflers* with the Left, round by the Way of *Genep*. *Athlone* had no Notice of the Enemy's March till twelve
next

next Day, when on a sudden he gave Orders to strike our Tents, and march. These Orders gave us no small Alarm, especially those who had sent their Horses this Morning to *Nimeguen* for Forage, which was the Case of our Regiment. We marched off, and left our Tents and Baggage on the Ground, never expecting to see them more: However, Expresses were sent for the Horses to throw away their Forage, and make what Haste they could to bring them off, which they very luckily effected.

We continued our March all Night, but were obliged to take a Round to leave the great Road for the Artillery and Baggage; at which Time the Enemy's Horse began to appear on both Sides of us, but their Infantry was a good Distance behind; this made us quicken our March, yet before we could reach the Town, a Party of their Dragoons made a Push at some of our Infantry, which put them in Disorder; but the Dragoons were soon obliged to retreat, and we got safe within the Out-Works of *Nimeguen*. Lord *Atblone*, at the Head of the Cavalry, kept in the Rear of the Foot, and behaved with great Bravery, but was much blamed for not having better Intelligence; half an Hour more would have brought their Infantry, which would have done our Business; the Artillery and Baggage having the short Cut, got safe.

This small Army narrowly escaped being cut to Pieces for want of good Intelligence; which shews the Necessity of keeping a good Number of trusty Spies.

Soon after this Retreat *Keyserswaert* surrendered, and the Army joined near *Nimeguen*, where the Earl of *Marlborough* came and took upon him the Command of the Army in the *Netherlands*, which he found compleat 70000 Men. Soon after his coming he advanced towards the Enemy, who had taken up the strong Camp of *Gennep*, with their Left close to the *Maese*.

Marlborough knew that the Eyes of all the Confederates were upon him, never having had such a Command; but especially the States-General, who, to oblige his Queen, not only placed him at the Head of their Army, but even the Safety of their Country depended upon his Conduct: Yet, as it had been the Practice of that wise State, even in the King's Time, to send two of their Counsellors of State with Generals into the Field, who always acted in Concert, they sent with my Lord two of their most experienced Men as Field Deputies, which he could not take ill, as it had been their constant Maxim. He diligently watched all Opportunities to strike some great Blow, and establish his Reputation.

The first thing the States wanted, was to clear the *Maese* of the French Garrisons between *Holland* and *Maestricht*, which the Enemy knew, and posted themselves in the Way. My Lord
finding

finding there was no attacking them in the Camp they were in, formed a Scheme to draw them after him.

Our Army lay encamped within two Leagues of them, with our Right close to the *Maese*, over which my Lord ordered Bridges to be laid, under Pretence of supplying the Camp with Forage from the other Side of the River: As soon as the Bridges were finished he made a grand Forage, which looked as if he designed to continue here; but the next Evening, on beating the Tattoo, Orders came to strike our Tents and march. We passed the River, continued marching all that Night, and till Noon next Day, when we came up with the Castle of *Gravenbrook*, in which were 300 of the Enemy, who refusing to surrender at Discretion, stood it out about four Hours, till the Castle-Works were beat about their Ears, and then surrendered, and had the same Terms as first offered. Here the Governor behaved like a Man of true Judgment and Honour, for he would not surrender till he was attacked; nor was he so rash as to stand an Assault. From hence we continued our March the same Evening to *Hubert's-Hill*, where we pitched our Camp.

The Enemy were surprized that my Lord had given them the Slip, but much more, when they found he had got between them and Home; whereupon they decamped, and marched along the River till they came within two Leagues of *Vinte*, and then passed it, and encamped within three Leagues of the Left of our Army, and were in great Perplexity to get by us.

Marshal *Tallard* at this Time had a flying Camp of about 12 or 14000 Men to take Care of their Lines here, to whom the Duke of *Burgundy* sent to advance towards us, to favour his Attempt.

Our Army had at a little Distance in Front a large Heath, over which the Enemy could not avoid passing. They halted in their Camp the Day after they had passed the River, and the Morning following they made a grand Forage, as if they designed to make some Stay; but my Lord knew it was no Camp for them to dwell in, and that their Forage was a Feint to get by him next Morning: He therefore ordered the Army to strike their Tents, and send them with the Baggage to *Gravenbrook*, and lie on our Arms all Night, to be ready to fall on the Enemy in the Morning as they passed the Heath, which they did, as he judged; for upon beating Tattoo they struck their Camp, and marched with great Expedition, and were entering the Heath by Dawn; at which Time my Lord had the Army under Arms, and ready to march, when the Field Deputies came and prayed him to desist, notwithstanding they had the Evening before consented. My Lord was much chagrined at this Disappointment, for in all Probability we should have given them a fatal Blow; but as he was unwilling to do any thing this first Campaign without their Approbation, he with
great

great Reluctance complied, and returned with the Army; however, he desired they would ride out with him to see the Enemy pass the Heath; which they did, and were surprized to see their precipitate Hurry and Confusion, and confessed a great Opportunity was lost by their Means. When an Army is in such a Panic as the *French* were at this Time, it is not to be imagined how easily it may be cut to Pieces: Thus they had a narrow Escape. It is true, *Tallard* appeared at a Distance, which was the only Motive that induced the Field Deputies against engaging; nor could they tell how my Lord might behave when he came to engage.

Burgundy and *Tallard* now joined, their Army out-numbered our's by eight or ten thousand Men; notwithstanding, my Lord was for giving them Battle; but he found they and the Field Deputies were for avoiding it.

Next Day my Lord made a Movement with the Army to front the Enemy, where he was obliged to halt for our Bread-Waggons and Pay-Masters, that were waiting at the *Graave* for a Convoy; whereupon he made a Detachment of 16000 Men under the Command of General *Opdam* for that Purpose: There was an *English* Brigade in this Detachment, in which was our Regiment, commanded by Lord *Cutts*. On *Opdam's* marching off, the *French* made a Movement that Way, with a Design to fall on him. My Lord was in Hopes this might bring on a general Engagement, so marched after *Opdam*, keeping at such a Distance that he might be ready to succour him in case he should be attacked; on which the *French* halted, who all this Time kept within the inclosed Part of the Country, but my Lord kept out in the open Plains: At last *Opdam* brought up the Convoy within a League of my Lord's Camp, who finding the Enemy had still their Eye on the Convoy, marched the Army towards *Peer* and *Dunderflaugh* Heath, ordering *Opdam* to follow him, by which he was in Hopes of drawing the Enemy into this large Heath. This Bait the Enemy took; finding my Lord march on, they came out of the inclosed Grounds with a Design of falling on the Convoy; but my Lord kept a watchful Eye on them, and rightly judging the Part of the Heath they would come to, stopt short with the Army, and edged back towards *Opdam*. By this Time the Enemy were drawn so far into the Heath, that they could not get back without great Danger of having Part of their Army cut off; they therefore put on the best Face, and drew up in Order of Battle. *Opdam* drew up his Detachment on the Right of the Army, and the Convoy, with all the Baggage, fell in the Rear.

Both Armies were drawn up on a noble Heath, within half a Mile of each other, so that it was thought impossible to part without Blows; the Cannon on each Side played with great

Fury, and many were killed. About five *Marlborough* having put every thing in Order, was just on beginning the Battle when the Field Deputies, who were insensibly, as well as the Enemy, brought into this Scrape, came and desired him not to engage until Morning, that he might have the Day before him; but my Lord told them the Enemy would not stay; however, on their pressing Importunities he did forbear; and, as he said, next Morning there was not one of them to be seen, but some few of their Squadrons at a great Distance bringing up their Rear, and never halted till they had got within their Lines. After this my Lord set about clearing the *Maese* of the *French* Garrisons; in order to which *Opdam* was sent off with his Detachment to lay Siege to *Venlo*, and my Lord marched with the rest of the Army and encamped near *Maestricht*, where he lay to cover the Siege.

On the 16th of *August* *Opdam* came before *Venlo*. We encamped on the West Side of the River, and carried on our Approaches against Fort *St. Michael*, that lay on our Side of the Water. The second Day after our Arrival Prince *Nassau Sarbrook* arrived on the other Side the River with about 18000 *Prussians*, *Hanoverians*, and *Hessians*, who carried on their Approaches against the Town, which lay altogether on that Side.

We carried on ours against Fort *St. Michael* by three Attacks; an *English* Brigade had one of them; these Approaches were soon carried to the Foot of the Glacis, when Orders were given to make a Lodgment for attacking the Covert-Way, to join our three Attacks by a Parallel Line.

As there happened an Affair on this Occasion where our whole Regiment was concerned, I shall be the more particular in my Relation.

We mounted the Trenches of our Attack the Morning before it was made; about Noon there joined us the three Companies of Grenadiers that were of our Attack, with 500 Fusiliers. About two Lord *Cutts*, with several young Noblemen, came into the Trenches to see the Attack carried on. A little before it began, he called the Officers together, and told us, that if we found the Enemy give way with Precipitation, we were to jump into their Works and follow them, let the Consequence be what it would. These were fine Orders from a General; but as inconsiderate as they were, we as inconsiderately and rashly followed them.

About four the Signal was given; on our advancing, the Enemy gave us their Fire and run; we jumped into the Covert-Way and pursued; they made to a Ravelin which covered the Curtain of the Fort, and a small wooden Bridge which was over a Fossée, by which they relieved their outward Works; we drove them into the Ravelin, where was a Captain and sixty Men; we soon dispatched most of them; the rest fled over the Bridge,

Bridge, and we, Madmen like, followed till we got on the Fossée-Bray, under the Body of the Fort; the Port being shut, those that fled climbed up, which shewed us the Way; for we had no Choice, but to carry the Fort or all perish. We climbed after them: The Enemy were confounded, and made but little Resistance, soon quitted the Rampart, and retired into the Body of the Fort, where they threw down their Arms and called for Quarters, which we gave them, and the Plunder of the Fort to the Soldiers. Thus were Lord *Cutts's* unaccountable Orders as madly executed; but had not several unexpected Accidents occurred in the Affair, hardly a Man of us would have escaped being either killed, drowned, or taken.

As first, the Ditch round the Ravelin was dry, and their own Men shewed us the Way into it; then the unexpected Bridge which led over the Moat, where there were Planks for those of the Ravelin to have drawn after them when they found themselves attacked, which the Captain of the Ravelin should have done when he saw us coming in so furious a Manner; so that had those Planks been drawn over to their Side, we must have made a Stop here, and the Foremost in course must have been thrust into the Moat by those that came after, where they must have perished, there being eight or ten Feet of Water, and upwards of one hundred Feet over; and again, when we had got over on the Fossée-Bray, had there been but eight or ten Feet of Brick or Stone-Work under the Sod, as is now practised in all modern Fortifications, we could never have climbed as we did, nor even as it was, had not the Grass been long enough for us to hold by; and it may be easily judged what the Consequence must have been: But the Success of the Affair crowned the Event, which got Lord *Cutts* great Applause, of which he boasted all his Life after; tho' neither he nor any of the Noblemen stirred one Foot out of the Trenches till we were Masters of it, except the young Earl of *Huntington*, who stole out of the Trenches from them, and kept up with the foremost. The other two Attacks, when they saw us climbing up the Fort, thought we had forced the Moat, but when they made the Attempt they found their Error.

On the Surrender of Fort *St. Michael*, an Account came to the Prince that the *Germans* had taken *Landau*, on which he ordered the Army on both Sides the River, to draw as near to the Town as they could conveniently to fire. When the Garrison and Inhabitants saw the Army drawing down on all Sides for that Purpose, they were strangely surprized, believing it was with a Design of making such another Attack on the Town as had been made on the Fort but two Days before: The Garrison got all to their Arms, and the Magistrates run to the Governor, begging him to capitulate, and not suffer them to fall a Sacrifice to the Fury of the Enemy. The Inhabitants

also, Men, Women, and Children, came flocking to the Ramparts with white Cloths in their Hands, crying out Mercy, Mercy, Quarter, Quarter. The Governor was under no less Consternation than the Inhabitants; he dispatched an Officer to desire a Capitulation. The Prince upon this Message was surprized, and sent immediately to stop our firing, being then in the Middle of our second Round: A Capitulation ensued, and, as there were several Garrisons more on the River to be taken this Campaign, the Prince granted them honourable Terms, and the second Day after the Garrison marched out. The Day following *Opdam* passed the *Maese* and joined the Prince, and then marched to *Ruremond*, to which we laid Siege, and took it in about fourteen Days.

While we were carrying on this Siege, *Marlborough* sent a Detachment from the Grand Army, which took in *Stephenswaer* and *Mazewich*, by which the *Maese* was cleared of the French Garrisons up to *Maestricht*.

After this the whole Army joined at *Petersbourg*, a League above *Maestricht*, from whence we marched to *Liege*, where Marshal *Boufflers* was encamped with the French Army, in hopes to prevent that City's falling to the Allies; but on our Approach he retired within his Lines, leaving eleven Battalions in the Citadel, and two in the *Chartreuse*.

The Magistrates brought the Keys of the City to my Lord, and received a Garrison; the Siege of the Citadel was carried on altogether on the Outside of the Town; and by the 12th of *October* a considerable Breach being made, we stormed and carried it Sword in Hand. The *Chartreuse*, being an Eye-witness of the Fate of the Citadel, surrendered on Summons, which ended his first Campaign.

The British Troops were ordered to their former Quarters in *Holland*; and when the Quarters for all the Troops were settled, my Lord *Marlborough* went down the *Maese* in a Yacht with the Field Deputies; but when he had got below *Venlo*, a French Partizan Party from *Guelders* seized the Horses that drew the Yacht, and made them all Prisoners; but the Field Deputies producing the Duke of *Burgundy's* Pass, and making them a handsome Present, which was what they wanted more than Prisoners, and not knowing him, after rifling the Yacht of some valuable Things, let them pass, and they got safe to the *Hague*.

The Queen having last Winter created the Earl Duke of *Marlborough*, he came early this Spring, and after he had settled with the States the Operations of the Campaign, he gave Orders for the British and Dutch Troops to assemble near *Maestricht*, under the Command of Veldt-Marshal *Auverquerque*, whilst he with the Prussian, Hanoverian, and Hessian Troops undertook the Siege of *Bonn*, which he obliged to surrender in
less

less than three Weeks; which cleared the *Rhine* of the *French* to *Philipsbourg*. From *Bonn* he marched with those Troops to *Limburg*, which also surrendered in a short Time, and joined the *Veldt-Marshal*. Whilst the Duke was employed in taking these Places, the Duke *de Villeroy* came at the Head of the *French* Army, to try what he could do with the *Veldt-Marshal*, who, upon *Villeroy's* advancing, drew under the Cannon of *Maestricht*; notwithstanding which, he drew up his Army within Cannon-Shot of us, and made a Shew as if he would attack us, and fell to cannonading with great Fury; but what with the Cannon of our Camp, those from the Works of the Town, and from *Petersburg*, soon made him weary, and obliged him to draw off. On the Duke's joining us he marched within Lines, where he kept the remaining Part of the Campaign. The Duke followed, and encamped about a League from him. These Lines were prodigious strong, and extended from *Namur* to *Antwerp*, which took in all the *Spanish Netherlands*. While we lay here, the Duke sent a Detachment to take in *Huy* on the *Maese*, half-way between *Liege* and *Namur*, which Place surrendered in about a Fortnight; so that now the Elector of *Cologne* had not one Place left him in his whole Electorate except *Guelders*, situated in a Morass, and not easy to come at; a Blockade was formed about it, which it stood almost a Year, and then surrendered. After taking of *Huy*, the Duke made several Marches and Countermarches along the Lines, to try if he could get within them, but to no Purpose; for *Villeroy* kept such a watchful Eye on all his Motions, that he could make nothing of it. The remaining Part of this Campaign past without any other Action than that between *Boufflers* and *Opdam* at *Eckeren*. Both Armies went to Quarters about the Middle of *October*.

The Elector of *Bavaria*, whose Ambition led him to no less than the Imperial Crown, had last Year, with the Assistance of *France*, carried all before him in the Empire, and in all Probability would this Year have drove the Emperor out of *Vienna*, had not the Duke of *Marlborough* undertaken his glorious Expedition into *Germany*, which he carried on with such Secresy, as puzzled all the Politicians of the *French* Court. He came over early this Spring, and after consulting with the *States General* on this great Undertaking, he gave Orders for the Troops that were to act under him, to march and assemble at *Ruremond*, where we arrived the Beginning of *May*; from whence we marched to *Juliers*, where the Duke reviewed the Troops, but more particularly the *British*, which he found to be nineteen Squadrons of Horse and Dragoons, and fourteen Battalions, computed 14304 effective Men. From *Juliers* we continued, by several Marches, thro' the Electorate of *Cologne* to *Coblentz*,
where

where we were joined by the *Prussian* and *Hanoverian* Auxiliaries.

It had been given out that we were to act on the *Moselle*, and not only our own Army, but even the Court of *France* thought so; wherefore they ordered *Villeroy* to march with 40000 Men from the *Netherlands* to the *Moselle*, and he was by this Time arrived at *Treves*. This March of *Villeroy's* freed the *States* from the Apprehensions they were under of the *French* over-running their Frontiers in the Duke's Absence.

We halted here two Days, and to our great Surprise crossed the *Moselle* and the *Rhine* both at this Place, and marched through the Country of *Hesse-Cassel*, where we were joined by the Hereditary Prince of that Country with a Body of *Hessians*, which completed the Duke's Army to 40000. Having passed through *Hesse*, we marched through the Electorate of *Mentz*, and so through the *Palatinate* of the *Rhine*, till we came to *Heidelberg*, here we halted four Days; nor was it known, till we came here, whither the Duke designed.

From hence we marched through the Country of *Wirttemberg*, towards the *Danube*. June 16, O. S. we joined the Imperial Army, under Prince *Lewis* of *Baden*, at *Gingen* or *Hespach*. A grand Council of War was held, wherein it was agreed that the Prince of *Baden*, in Conjunction with the Duke of *Marlborough*, should act against the Elector of *Bavaria*, and that they should command alternately; while Prince *Eugene* observed the Motions of *Villeroy*, who had hitherto observed the Duke's March, and was now arrived at *Straßburg* on the *Rhine*.

The 19th our two Generals took a View of their Army, and found them to be about 85000. The 20th we marched and encamped within Sight of the Elector and Marshal *Marfin*, who commanded the *French* that had joined his Camp at *Dillingen*, a strong Post on this Side the *Danube*; their Army were 70000. The Elector apprehending our Generals had a Design upon *Donawert*, sent off this Evening Count *d'Arco* with 18000 Men to secure that Post. Our Generals finding there was no attacking the Enemy in the Post they were in, marched next Morning to *Hermerdingen*, leaving the Elector behind. The 22d of *June*, O. S. the Duke's Day of Command, he marched by three in the Morning at the Head of thirty Squadrons, three Regiments of Imperial Grenadiers, and a Detachment of 7000 Foot, the whole Army marching close after. As we marched off from the Left the *British* Troops led the Van. About Noon the Duke came up to the River *Wrentz*, a League from *Donawert*; which being a deep still River, and the Enemy having broke down the Bridge, took him some Hours to repair and lay others, that it was past four before he got to *Donawert*, where he found Count *d'Arco* hard at Work in fortifying the Hill

Hill of *Schulenberg*, which lay close to this Town, on which he formed a Disposition for attacking. About six all the *British* Troops being come, he ordered the Attack to be made. The Enemy maintained their Posts with great Obstinacy for an Hour and ten Minutes, but at length were forced to give way, when our Men made a most terrible Slaughter. Count *d'Arco*, with the greatest Part of them, made down the Back of the Hill to a Bridge of Boats on the *Danube*, but the Crowds pressing on, it broke, by which great Numbers were drowned.

The Count, with several Officers of Note, saved themselves by their Horses swimming the River. Their Loss was computed to be about 7000 killed, 2000 drowned, and 4000 made Prisoners; with all their Artillery, Tents, and Baggage. Our Loss was also very considerable, having near 6000 killed and wounded.

When the Elector saw us pass his Camp at *Dillengen*, he crossed the *Danube*, and made what Haste he could to succour *d'Arco*, but arrived only Time enough to behold his Fate. He turned to the Right and marched to *Augsburg*, where he strongly intrenched himself under the Cannon of that City, and sent an Express to *Villeroy* to send him forthwith a strong Reinforcement, or all must be lost: On which *Villeroy* sent off Marshal *Tallard* with sixty Squadrons and forty Battalions of the best Troops he had.

On the Elector's turning to *Augsburg*, he sent to the Governor of *Donawert* to set Fire to the Magazines, which were very considerable, and retire. This must have set the whole Town on Fire; wherefore the Magistrates found Means to give our Generals timely Notice; on which early next Morning they ordered Bridges to be laid both above and below the Town, to cut off his Retreat; which the Governor perceiving, had only Time to set Fire to one of the Magazines, and fled. The Inhabitants soon stifled the Fire, and threw open their Gates.

We halted here two Days after the Action, and passing the *Danube*, marched toward the *Leck*, which bounds *Bavaria* from *Swabia*; and having passed this River, we came to a small fortified Town called *Rain*, which took us four Days; and being in the Country, Parties were sent to plunder, but not set Fire to any Place. This our General did to try if he could draw off the Elector from the Interest of *France*, which had the Effect; for a Treaty was set on Foot soon after, and a Stop put to our plundering Parties. As soon as *Rain* surrendered, we marched to *Heidelberg*, which was the utmost Extent of our March into *Germany*.

This was within a League of *Augsburg*, from whence we had a fair View of that City and the Elector's Camp. We lay here about a Month, during which Time the Treaty was carried on, and our Generals had great Hopes of it's succeeding; but

all this was only Grimace; for as soon as the Elector heard that *Tallard* was got through the *Black-Forest*, and arrived at *Ulm*, he abruptly broke off the Treaty with this fatal Speech for his Country, *That he would rather serve as a Dragoon under the French King, than as a General in the Emperor's Service.* Our Generals finding themselves thus imposed on, sent Parties to plunder and burn all the Villages and Towns as far as the Gates of *Munich*.

The Elector was an Eye-witness of the Calamity of his Country; which irritated him to Revenge more than mollified him to Compassion; wherefore on his joining *Tallard*, he resolved to vent his Fury on the Country of *Wirtemberg*.

On our second Day's March, just as we were pitching our Camp, Prince *Eugene* arrived from the *Rhine* with 20000 Men to observe *Tallard's* March thro' the *Black-Forest*, and had left them under the Command of the Duke of *Wirtemberg* at the strong Camp of *Munster*, came riding along our Line, and went to the Duke's Quarters, where they settled the Operations of the Campaign, and formed a Scheme to send the Prince of *Baden* out of their Way; who being an old cautious General, was not for running Hazards. The Duke's Case was such, that unless he did something more to free the Empire from the War, he knew what his Fate would be upon his Return to *England*; and Prince *Eugene* being a successful enterprising General, plainly saw, that unless something extraordinary was done while the Duke was in the Empire, the Elector of *Bavaria* would carry the Imperial Crown, and then all *Europe* must submit to him and the *French King*; so that this was the critical Juncture, on which not only the Fate of the Empire, but that of *Europe* depended.

Prince *Eugene* and the Duke having thoroughly weighed this, went to the Prince of *Baden's* Quarters, and proposed to him his undertaking the Siege of *Ingolstadt* with 20000 *Germans*, and the Duke at the same Time marched with the rest of the Army and joined Prince *Eugene's* Troops at *Munster*, where our Generals had an Account of the Junction of the Elector and *Tallard*, and of their passing the *Danube* at *Larwengen*, which was about six Leagues off our Camp. Next Morning our General rode at the Head of a strong Body of Horse to mark out a Camp on the Plains of *Hochstadt*, but when they came within Sight of it, they perceived the Enemy's Quarter-Masters laying out a Camp on it, and the Front of their Army entering the Plains. Our Generals stayed some Time to observe their manner of Incampment, and then returned with a Resolution of giving them Battle next Day. When they returned to Camp, they gave Orders to strike our Tents, and send them with the Baggage to the Hill of *Schulenberg*, and prepare for Battle. Next Morning, the 2d of *August*, O. S. our Army consisting of

131 Squadrons and 67 Battalions, marched by Break of Day in eight Columns to the Enemy, who were about three Leagues off.

The Duke of *Marlborough* received the Sacrament this Morning, and on mounting his Horse, said, *This Day I conquer, or die.* A noble Instance of the Christian and the Hero.

When we came within Sight of the Enemy, Prince *Eugene* with the Imperialists stretched to the Right, and drew opposite to the Elector, and Part of the Troops under *Marfin*; the Duke, with the Troops he brought up with him, stretched to the Left, and drew up opposite *Tallard*, and the Right of *Marfin*. About Eight we began to form our Lines, at which Time the Enemy set Fire to all the Villages that might be of any Cover to us, and the Cannon on both Sides began to fire with great Fury.

The Elector, *Tallard*, and *Marfin*, went to the Top of the Steeple of *Blenheim*, from whence they had a fair View of our Army: The Elector and *Marfin* were for drawing the Army as close to the marshy Ground they had in their Front as possible, and not suffer a Man over but on the Points of their Bayonets; but *Tallard* (a haughty proud *Frenchman*) was of a different Opinion, and said, that would be no more than making a drawn Battle of it; that the only way to get a compleat Victory would be to draw up their Army at some small Distance from the Morass, and suffer us to come over, and the more there came over the more they were sure to kill.

Neither the Elector nor *Marfin* could persuade him out of this Notion; they both very much dissatisfied, and, dreading the Consequence, left him, and went to their Posts.

When our Army came in Sight of them, their whole Camp was standing, which they soon struck, and sent to *Hockstet*, about half a Mile in their Rear.

The French Army's Disposition.

They had on their Right the *Danube*, and *Blenheim* Village standing close on the Bank of it; on their Left was a large thick Wood, from whence runs a small Rivulet, which empties itself into the *Danube* at *Blenheim*; this Rivulet made the Ground along their Front in most Places very marshy. In the Account of this Battle, I shall be the more particular in relating what pass between the Duke of *Marlborough* and Marshal *Tallard*, between whom the greatest Strefs fell.

When *Tallard* found our General's Resolution to attack them, which at first he could hardly believe, he, to make sure Work on his Side, threw into the Village of *Blenheim* 28 Battalions and 12 Squadrons of Dragoons commanded by the Marquis *de Hautville*, who had Orders, that when he found our Army

pass the marshy Ground, to march out and fall on our Rear, by which *Tallard* proposed to have us between two Fires, and then he could not fail of what he proposed; he also ordered two more of his Battalions, with six of those under *Marfin*, into the Village of *Oberclaw*, which lay towards their Centre; these were also to march out and join the Troops from *Blenheim*; he also placed some Foot in the two Mills that stood on the Rivulet between *Blenheim* and *Oberclaw*.

The rest of his Troops, being 48 Squadrons and 10 Battalions, he threw upon the Height of the Plain, near half a Mile from the marshy Ground, to give our Troops an Opportunity to pass over to him. This was the Disposition *Tallard* made of his 60 Squadrons and 40 Battalions which he brought from the *Rhine*. But the Elector and *Marfin* made a quite different Disposition of their Troops: They drew up close to the marshy Ground, and would not suffer a Man to come over to them. Thus was their whole Army formed for receiving us, which consisted of 163 Squadrons and 83 Battalions, with 120 Cannon and Mortars; and we had but 64: So that our Army was 18 Squadrons more than they, and their Army 16 Battalions more than ours.

The Duke observing the Disposition *Tallard* had made, saw immediately what he designed; whereupon he ordered General *Churchill*, with 19 Battalions, to attack the Village of *Blenheim*, and Lieutenant-General *Wood*, with eight Squadrons, to support him in Case of Need. Here all our *British* Infantry were engaged: He also ordered Prince *Holstein-beck*, with six Battalions, to attack the Village of *Oberclaw*, and two Battalions to attack the Mills.

A little before one the Signal was given, at which Time Brigadier *Rowe*, at the Head of two *British* Brigades, led on the Attack of *Blenheim*, but were repulsed with considerable Loss. The Brigadier was killed, and the Brigades pursued by some Horse that were on the Flank of the Village; but upon the coming up of the rest of our Infantry the Horse retreated, and the two Brigades, being soon rallied, came again to the Charge; so that we drove the Enemy from the Skirts of the Village into the Body of it, which they had fortified after the best Manner they could in so short a Time; in which this great Body of Troops were so pent up and crowded, that they had no Room to make use of their Arms. We made several Attempts to force in upon them, but could not; in which we lost many brave Officers and Soldiers, whose Lives might have been saved, had General *Churchill*, and some other of our warm Generals been advised to halt where we were forced to do at last, which was about 100 Paces from them, where we drew up in great Order, ready to receive them when they offered to come out upon us, by which they were so hemmed in, that they were
of

of no further Use to their Army this Day. They have been blamed for not forcing themselves thro' us, and joining *Tallard* in the Field: But those that were of that Opinion knew nothing of the Matter; for, considering the Situation they were in, it was impossible for them to draw up in any Order.

But suppose they could, they must be put into great Disorder in coming over the Works they made; so that before they could put themselves into any Order to attack us, they would be mowed down by our Platoons, which they found by Experience; for they made several Attempts to come out upon us, but we cut them down as fast as they appeared: so that, had there been double their Number, it was impossible for them to force their Way, considering the Order we were in to receive them.

Thus was this great Body of *Tallard's* Army rendered incapable of doing him any Service in the Field, where he very much wanted them:

Let us see what the Duke was doing in other Places. All that Prince *Holstein-beck* had to do, was to prevent the Troops in *Oberclaw* from coming out to fall upon our Rear as we passed the Morafs, which he did effectually.

The Duke having thus secured himself from the Attack in the Rear, ordered Colonel *Palmes*, with three *English* Squadrons, to pass over before him; who, not meeting with the least Opposition, drew up on the Side at some Distance from the marshy Ground, to give Room for our Lines to form behind him.

The Duke followed *Palmes*; the Mills were attacked, but those that were in them set them on Fire, and made off. Both Cavalry and Infantry, which the Duke kept with him in the Field, which were not above ten Squadrons, and five Battalions, passed over as well as they could, and were cut as fast as they got over. *Tallard* all this while, as a Man infatuated, stood gazing, without suffering either great or small Shot to be fired at them; only when he saw *Palmes* advanced towards him, he ordered five (some say seven) Squadrons to march down and cut those three Squadrons to Pieces, and so return. The Officer that commanded the *French* Squadrons, as soon as he got clear of the Line, ordered the Squadrons on his Right and Left to edge outward, and then to wheel in upon the Flanks of *Palmes*; which *Palmes* perceiving, ordered Major *Oldfield*, who commanded the Squadron on his Right, and Major *Creed*, who commanded that on his Left, to wheel outwards and charge the Squadrons coming down upon them; and not in the least doubting their beating them, ordered them, when they had done that, to wheel in upon the Flanks of the others, and he at the same Time would charge them in the Front. Accordingly every thing succeeded; so that these three Squadrons drove their

five, or seven, back to their Army. This was the first Action in the Field, which took up some Time, and gave the Duke an Opportunity to form his Lines. And now there was a fair Plain, without Hedge or Ditch, for the Cavalry on both Sides to shew their Bravery, there being but few of the Infantry to interpose, and they drawn up separately from the Horse.

Tallard seeing so many of his Squadrons beat by three, was confounded, yet advanced with all his Cavalry to charge the Duke, at which Time he expected the Troops in the Villages to have marched out and fallen on his Rear; but the Duke having taken effectual Means to prevent them, was now advancing with his Squadrons to meet him.

The *Gendarmes* (of which *Tallard's* Horse mostly consisted, in whom he placed his greatest Confidence, believing there were not any Troops in the World able to stand before them) began the Battle, giving a most furious Charge, and broke thro' Part of our Front-Line; but the second Line coming up, made them retreat faster than they came on, which cooled those Gentlemen's Courage, for they never made such another Charge; upon which our Squadrons advanced, and charged in their Turn: And thus they charged each other for some Time with various Success, till at length the *French* Courage began to abate, and charged but faintly; so that they gave Ground as our Squadrons advanced, till they got on the Height where they were first drawn up, and where their ten Battalions had stood while the Horse were engaged, but now advanced, and interposed with their Fire; which put a Stop to our Squadrons, till our Foot and Colonel *Blood's*, with nine Field-Pieces laden with small Shot, came up, which kept them employed. This gave a Respite to the Squadrons on both Sides to put themselves into Order, after the Hurry and Confusion that constantly attend such Actions. During which Time *Tallard* sent to *Blenheim* for those Troops to come out to join him; but they were neither able to help him nor themselves: He also sent to *Marfin*; but he sent him Word, that he had too much Work on his own Hands.

The Duke, after this breathing Time, being freed from the Fire of their Foot, and finding their Horse had no great Stomach for renewing the Battle, but rather seemed in a tottering Condition, gave Orders to all his Cavalry to make a Home-Charge upon them, which they did with such Resolution, that it decided the Fate of the Day, for they were not able to stand this Charge; and our Squadrons breaking through their very Centre, put them to an entire Rout: Thirty of their Squadrons fled towards their Bridge on the *Danube*, between *Blenheim* and *Hochstet*; but by a Crowd rushing upon it, it broke, and our Squadrons pursuing with great Fury, very few escaped being killed or drowned. *Tallard* fled that Way, but finding the Bridge broke, he returned towards *Hochstet*, but was taken before he

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got thither; the rest of their Horse fled towards *Lawingen*, but were not pursued far; thirteen Battalions were cut to Pieces, not one of them escaping, but such as threw themselves among the slain; I rode thro' them next Morning as they lay dead in Rank and File.

No General ever behaved with more Serenity of Temper and Presence of Mind, than the Duke on this Occasion; he was in all Places where his Presence was requisite, without Fear of Danger, or in the least Hurry, giving his Orders with all imaginable Calmness.

Now let us see what was doing between Prince *Eugene*, the Elector, and *Marfin*.

Those two Generals stood at the very Brink of the marshy Ground; and all that Prince *Eugene* could do, could not force them to give an Inch of Ground, till the Duke, having dispatched *Tallard*, was drawing some Squadrons that Way; which the Elector and *Marfin* perceiving, and finding *Tallard* draw out of the Field, they immediately put themselves on the Retreat, by readily forming their Troops into three Columns, and marched off with great Dexterity and Expedition.

By this Time the Duke was drawing down to fall on them as they marched off; but a Body of Troops being observed in the Rear of them, and their Cavalry, which formed a Column to cover the Infantry, marching in great Order, he halted, believing those in the Rear to be a Rear-Guard they had formed to cover their Retreat; and Prince *Eugene*, by this Time, having got a good Body of his Troops over, and just ready to fall on their Rear, seeing the Duke's Squadrons marching down, took them to be some of *Tallard's* coming to join the Elector, which occasioned him to halt, for the rest of his Troops to come over; upon which our Generals sent their Aids de Camp to know how Affairs stood with each other; in the mean time the Elector and *Marfin* got over the Pass of *Nordlingen*. Night coming on, and our Troops very much fatigued, our Generals pursued no farther. The Troops in *Blenheim*, seeing their Army drove out of the Field, surrendered at Discretion; but those in *Oberclaw* made a shift to get off with *Marfin*.

Thus have I given the most exact Account of this famous Battle, that I could possibly gather from the strictest Enquiry I could make among the Troops that had engaged in the different Parts. Next Morning I rode thro' the Field of Battle, where I made the best Observations I could.

The Loss of the Enemy was computed to be 40000, killed, drowned, and taken, with their Artillery, Tents, and Baggage, besides a very great Booty. Our Army had near 6000 killed, and 8000 wounded: Those under Prince *Eugene* suffered most. This famous Battle decided the Fate of the Empire, fixed the Imperial

Imperial Crown in the House of *Austria*, and was the first fatal Blow to *Lewis XIV.*

The Elector and *Marfin* continued their March all that Night, and never halted till they got to *Ulm*, where they staid but one Day, and then made the best of their Way thro' the *Black-Forest*, and joined *Villeroy* on the *Rhine*.

The Afternoon after the Battle our Army marched to *Lawingen*, where we halted till our Tents and Baggage arrived, and then marched to *Ulm*, from whence we marched in four Columns thro' the Country of *Wirttemberg*, and joined again at *Philipsburg*; there we passed the *Rhine*, and encamped on *Spireback*, remarkable for a Victory obtained the preceding Year by *Tallard* over the Prince of *Hesse*.

Tallard had laid Siege to *Landau*; and the Princes of *Hesse* and *Nassau-Weilburg*, who commanded two separate Bodies, guarding some Posts on the *Rhine*, were ordered to march and join on the *Spireback*, to attempt raising the Siege of *Landau*, three Leagues off; but when they came to join, a Dispute arose about the Command, and not agreeing, they encamped separately, with a Morass between them: Of which *Tallard* having Notice, decamped privately in the Evening, leaving a sufficient Guard to his Trenches, and was up with the Prince of *Hesse* by Dawn, who, not in the least expecting the Visit, was soon routed; and *Weilburg*, not able to assist him, by reason of the Morass, was glad to retire under the Cannon of the Fort opposite to *Philipsburg*. *Tallard* having performed this brave Exploit, in which the *Gens d'Arms* did Wonders, returned to *Landau*, and took it. Which puffed him to that degree, that he thought there was neither General nor Troops in the World able to cope with him or his *Gens d'Armes*, which proved his fatal Ruin at *Hockstadt*.

Our two Generals waited here for the coming of the Prince of *Baden*, who could never forgive them for robbing him of a Share of the Glory of the late Victory. *Ingoldstadt* surrendered as soon as they heard of the Defeat of their Army. He arrived about the 20th of *August*, O. S. as did also all the Troops that were guarding the Lines towards *Straßbourg*, which compleated our Army to 135000 Men. Here it was agreed that Prince *Lewis*, with all the Troops that were not in the Battle, should lay Siege to the unfortunate Town of *Landau*, and to carry it on under the King of the *Romans*, who was at this Time upon his Departure from *Vienna*, whilst the Duke and Prince *Eugene*, with their Troops, were to march to *Cronweissenberg* to cover the Siege.

Villeroy had drawn all the Troops he could muster to *Landau*, to prevent its falling into the Hands of the Allies; but on the Approach of our Army he marched off, and never after offered the least Disturbance.

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While the Siege of *Landau* was carrying on, the Duke considering the great Difficulties he would have in carrying on the Siege and War in the *Netherlands*, which was crouded with a Number of the best fortified Towns in *Europe*, besides the strong Lines which surrounded them, had now formed a Scheme for carrying on the War along the *Mosellé*, through the Countries of *Luxemburg* and *Lorrain*.

Whereupon it was agreed in a Council of War, that Prince *Lewis* of *Baden*, with 40000 *Imperialists*, should early next Spring join the Duke on the *Mosellé*. Upon this, the Duke ordered the Prince of *Hesse* to march with the *Prussian*, *Hanoverian*, and *Hessian* Troops, that were in *British* Pay, towards *Treves*, himself going along with them, where, after he had taken in that City, and cleared the *Mosellé* of all the *French* Garrisons from thence to *Coblentz*, he returned to *Cronweffenberg*, leaving the Prince, with his Troops, to take care of those Quarters for the Winter.

Landau held out till the latter End of *November*: But the Duke finding it was not in the Power of the Enemy to raise the Siege, sent off the *British* and *Dutch* Troops about the Middle of *October*. The Infantry went down the *Rhine* in Boats as far as *Nimeguen*, from whence they dispersed into Quarters, and the Cavalry marched by Land the same Way they came up.

In the Beginning of *May*, according to the Scheme the Duke of *Marlborough* had formed at *Cronweffenberg*, he marched from *Mastricht*, with the same Number of Troops as last Year, thro' the Country of *Limburg* up to the *Mosellé*, and encamped off that River two Leagues above *Treves*, where the Prince of *Hesse* joined him with those Troops the Duke left with him. Here the Prince of *Baden* was to have joined him; but the *Germans* being now freed from the *Bavarian* War, were backward in sending their Quota's so early into the Field as they ought to have done; and Prince *Eugene* having been obliged to go into *Italy* with a Body of Troops to assist the Duke of *Savoy*, as he was like to be hard pressed this Summer by *France*. The Prince of *Baden* gave the Duke Hopes, that in a little Time he would be able to join him at *Elft*; upon which the Duke crossed the *Mosellé* and the *Saar*, marched to the Defile of *Taveren*, and advanced to *Elft*, where he waited above a Month for the coming of the Prince: But whether it was for the Want of the *German* Troops, or the Grudge he bore him on account of the Battle of *Hochstet*, or both together, he at length sent Word he could not come.

Marshal *Villars* commanded the *French* Army, who lay strongly encamped at *Sirk*, two Leagues from us, with 70000 Men; and tho' our Army did not exceed 40000, yet he never offered the least Disturbance. During this Time the *Dutch* were hard pressed by the Elector of *Bavaria* and *Villeroy* in the *Netherlands*,

Netherlands, where the Veldt-Marshal had not an Army sufficient to oppose them: For they had by this Time taken *Huy*, and were marching to *Liege*; on which the States sent an Express to the Duke, praying him to make what Haste back he could to their Assistance.

Thus was the Duke of *Marlborough* disappointed in the noble Scheme he had formed to carry the War thro' *Lorraine* into the Heart of *France*: For, had Prince *Lewis* performed his Part, the *Netherlands* would soon be drained of the *French* to defend themselves at Home. The Duke having received this Express, prepared for marching back with what Expedition he could; and being apprehensive that *Villars* might attempt to fall on his Rear, as he was passing the Defile of *Taverin*, he therefore, on beating Tattoo, decamped, and marched all the Night; and by Dawn seeing none of *Villars's* Troops appear, we entered the Defile, and passed it without the least Molestation, tho' he was near double our Number. Having got thro' this dangerous Defile, which was a narrow Passage between two Mountains, more than a League in Length, the Duke proceeded to the *Netherlands* with all the Expedition he could; so that we were not above half the Time returning that we were in going. When we came near *Aix la Chapelle*, the Duke received an Express from the Veldt-Marshal, that the Enemy were in Possession of *Liege* City, and carrying on a vigorous Siege against the Citadel; on which he marched off with the Horse and Dragoons, with all the Grenadiers behind them, leaving Orders with General *Churchill* to make what Haste he could with the Infantry after him. The Duke joined the Veldt-Marshal that Evening at *Petersburgh*; but the Elector and *Villeroy* hearing of it, early next Morning marched off from *Liege*, and never halted till they got within their Lines.

As soon as our Infantry joined the Duke, he marched after the Enemy, and encamped within a League of their Lines, each Army being about 80000; from hence the Duke sent a Detachment to retake *Huy*; during which Time he had formed a Scheme to pass the Lines, which we managed thus: The Elector and *Villeroy* finding the Duke encamped so near their Lines, did imagine he had a Design to surprize them by some sudden Attempt; wherefore, they drew as close together as they conveniently could, leaving only small Guards to take care of the Lines on each Side.

The Detachment being returned, after taking *Huy*, the Duke put his Project in Execution.

The Enemy had the *Mebaign* about half a League on their Right, and about three Leagues on their Left they had two Barriers for the Conveniency of the Country People to pass and repass.

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The Duke got in with a Gentleman whose Estate lay in those Parts, therefore wanted the *French* out of his Neighbourhood, and their Lines demolished: This Gentleman acquainted the Duke with the Barriers, and procured him trusty Guides to direct him in the Night to them.

On the 6th of *July*, O. S. about Noon, the Veldt-Marshal decamped, and marched with the *Dutch* Troops towards the *Mebaign*, and soon after the rest of the Army struck their Tents, and lay on their Arms, at which Time a Detachment of 10000 Men, under the Command of Count *Noailles* and Lieutenant-General *Ingoldfsby*, were ordered to draw up on the Right of the Army, where they also lay on their Arms. The Enemy soon had Intelligence of the Motions, whence they concluded that the Duke had a Design of attacking them by Break of Day next Morning, and made a Disposition to receive us. *Villeroy* moved towards his Right to observe the Veldt-Marshal, and the Elector, with their Left Wing, edged to the Right to make good his Ground; there they lay on their Arms all Night, expecting us in the Morning.

As soon as it grew dark, *Noailles* and *Ingoldfsby* marched with their Detachment at Day-break towards the Right to the Barriers, having a good many Pioneers with them; the Army followed close, and the Velt-Marshal at the same Time faced about, and made what Haste he could after us.

Thus we continued marching all Night. By Day-break *Noailles* and *Ingoldfsby* came up to the Barriers, where they found only a Lieutenant and forty Men guarding each Pass, who giving one Fire, fled; upon which we entered the Lines and drew up on the other Side, and the Pioneers fell to work in throwing them down, to enlarge the Entrance.

The Duke, who kept at the Head of the Right Wing of Horse, and close to the Detachment, past immediately, and drew up the Squadrons as fast as they got over.

The Enemy a little before had got Notice of our March and Design; whereupon the Elector ordered the Marquis *D'Allegar* and Count *Horne*, with the Left Wing of their Cavalry, to march with all Expedition to prevent our passing the Lines at the Barriers, while the Elector followed with the Infantry; but when *D'Allegar* and *Horne* came near the Barriers, they found the Duke, at the Head of his Cavalry, ready to receive them; however, they marched resolutely down, and the Duke advanced easily to meet them, ordering the Infantry, as they passed, to follow him. The Enemy charged with great Resolution, but were repulsed, and obliged to retire. By this Time the Elector arrived with Part of his Infantry, on which he advanced and repulsed the Charge.

The greatest Part of our Infantry on the Right Wing having now got over, drew up behind the Horse. The Duke received

the Elector in his Charge, and broke thro' his Squadrons, and was advancing briskly after them, but was stopped by the Fire of some Foot that were privately posted in a hollow Way; on which our Foot came up, and drove them out. The Elector by this Time had rallied his Squadrons; and the Duke now advanced upon him, and charged him with such Resolution, that he entirely routed them; so abandoning the Foot they had with them, they fled outright, and never rallied more.

Here it was that ten *Bavarian* Battalions threw themselves into an Hollow-Square, and marched off in Spite of all our Cavalry, our Foot being so very much fatigued, that they could not possibly get up with them. This shews what Resolution and good Discipline can do.

Villeroy made what Haste he could to assist the Elector; but finding him defeated, he turned short, and made the best of his Way to *Lovain*, where he found him with the Remains of his shattered Troops of the Left Wing. The Duke having thus baffled the Enemy out of those prodigious Lines, halted for the coming up of the *Veldt-Marshal*, whose Troops were so very much fatigued, that we could not possibly follow the Enemy, but lay here on our Arms all Night, nor could we march after them till Twelve next Day. Upon our coming up to *Lovain*, we found the Enemy encamped on the other Side the *Dyle*, a deep still River running through the Town, with marshy Grounds on each Side. After we had been encamped within Cannon-Shot of them about ten Days, the Duke made an Attempt for passing the River about two Leagues above the Town; but the Enemy, being now much more on their Guard than when in their Lines, got thither Time enough to prevent us. After this, he made another Attempt to pass at the Head of the *Dyle*; but found them so posted, that he withdrew, and spent the remaining Part of the Campaign in levelling the Lines.

In the Beginning of *May* the Duke assembled the Army at *Burklone* near *Maastricht*, where he had an Account that the Elector and *Villeroy* were assembling the *French* Army on the Plains of Mount *St. Andrea*, on which the Duke advanced to *Hannoy*; this brought the Enemy to *Ramillies*, three Leagues from us; whereupon the Duke, the very next Morning, being the 12th of *May*, O. S. and *Whitsunday*, without waiting for the *Danish* Horse, who were almost a Day's March behind, advanced in eight Columns to the Enemy, our Army consisting only of 117 Squadrons, the *Danish* Horse included, and 80 Battalions. The Enemy had 132 Squadrons and 90 Battalions. The Elector and *Villeroy*, with two Engineers, on Pretence of Hunting, having viewed all the Ground from *Lovain* to the *Main*, pitched on *Ramillies* for giving Battle to the Duke of *Marlborough*; whereupon they made the Engineers draw a Plan of the Ground, with a Disposition of the Order of Battle, and
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sent it to Court by one of the Engineers, for the King's Approbation: The King seemed highly pleased with the Scheme, and was in Hopes it would give a Check to the Duke of *Marlborough's* Successes; he therefore ordered them such a Number of Troops as they required, wherein were a great Part of the Household. The Nature of the Ground, and the Disposition they made of their Army, was thus, *viz.* They had the *Maine* on their Right, with the Village *Tavier* on the Banks of it; a little from thence was the Village *Franquinier*; into those Villages they threw a good Body of Foot and Dragoons, their Horses being linked at a small Distance behind them. Between the Villages were two Lines of Foot, interlined with some Dragoons. From *Franquinier* to the Village of *Ramillies*, a fine Plain, on which they drew up most of their best Cavalry, interlined with their best Infantry, and drawn up in three Lines; here they knew the Strefs of the Battle must be fought, therefore they crowded all their best Troops. In the Village of *Ramillies*, which lay something to the left of their Centre, they placed twenty Battalions, with some Cannon, as they had done in the other Villages. From *Ramillies* runs the River *Geet*, which makes the Ground in most Places very swampy; along this River they drew up only a single Line of their Infantry, which extended to *Offuse*, and so on to *Auteregliers*, which covered their Left Flank. Such was the Situation and Disposition the Duke found the Enemy in.

There was a rising Ground on our Side of them, from whence the Duke had a fair View of their Disposition; and at once saw that the Heat of Action would be in the Plain, where they appeared very formidable; wherefore he immediately formed a Scheme that destroyed their fine Plan, and in less than an Hour, without firing a Shot, obliged them to break their Disposition in the Centre, where they had placed their great Dependence of the Success of the Battle.

The Right of our Army drew up on this rising Ground, opposite their Left, along the *Geet*, from whence our Line extended into the Plain, and so on to the *Mebaign*.

The Duke observing the Enemy's Left thinly manned, tho' he plainly saw there was no attacking them there, yet the first thing he did was to order our Right Wing to march down, as if he designed to attack them first there. This answered his Expectation; for as soon as the Elector and *Villeroy* saw our Right Wing marching down on their Left, they were startled, and in a great Hurry sent off from the Plain many of those Troops to sustain their Left, which put the rest on the Plain into some Disorder, to make good the Ground of those that marched off. The Duke ordered our Right to retire easily back, without altering our Aspect, which we did, till the Rear Line had got on the Back of the rising Ground, out of Sight of the Enemy; at

which Time the Front Line halted ; and the Duke sent Orders to the Rear Line to face to the Left, and march with what Expedition they could to the Centre. This the Enemy did not in the least perceive. The Duke having thus brought Affairs to bear, rides down to the Centre, whether he had ordered the greatest Part of his Cavalry, as well as Infantry to be drawn up. Having put all in Order to attack the Enemy, he sent to the Veldt-Marshal to begin the Battle on the Left with the *Dutch* Infantry, their Cavalry being drawn off to the Centre. When the Veldt Marshal began the Battle, the Duke ordered four Brigades of Foot to attack the Village of *Ramillies* ; which done, he ordered the Squadrons and Foot in the Centre to advance and charge the Enemy in the Plain.

Here the Cavalry charged each other for a considerable Time with various Success, the Foot on both Sides often stopping the Squadrons in their Career. The Duke finding the Enemy maintain their Ground with great Resolution, ordered all his Squadrons to advance briskly, and give them a Home-Charge. In this Hurry the Duke, leaping a Ditch to rally some Squadrons fell from his Horse, and must have been taken or killed, had not Captain, now Lord *Molesworth*, his Aid de Camp, at the greatest Hazard, remounted him upon his own Horse, for which he soon gave him a Regiment of Foot, before the Age of twenty-two. Here Colonel *Bringfield*, the Duke's Gentleman of Horse, holding his Stirrup, had his Head taken off by a Cannon-Ball. When our Cavalry made this Home-Charge on the Enemy, the Duke of *Wirtemberg* came up with the *Danish* Horse, who falling on their Flank next to the Village of *Franquinier*, charged them with such Fury as put them into great Disorder, and pursuing his Blow, drove them on their Centre, which put the whole into Confusion. The Duke did not slip this Opportunity, but pressed home till he put them to the Rout. The Elector and *Villeroy* did all they could to keep up the Troops, but in vain. The Household-Troops, who had hitherto behaved with great Bravery, rallied again to the Charge ; but the *French* Fire, which on all first Onsets seems very furious, was now spent ; their Light Horse took to Flight, and could never be brought to rally ; so the Household were forced to follow, abandoning their Foot to the Fury of our Troops, to be cut to Pieces to a Man ; which is generally the Fate of Foot that are interlined with Horse when once routed, and especially when the other Foot are up with them.

Thus the main Body of the Enemy, on which the Fate of the Day on both Sides depended, were put to an entire Rout. The Veldt-Marshal by this Time had routed their Right Wing, and drove them out of the Villages, most of whom fled to *Charlroy*. The Troops in *Ramillies* maintained that Post with great Resolution, till they saw their main Body drove out of the

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the Field; then they quitted the Village, and made towards their Left Wing; but as they could not get out but in great Disorder, our Horse fell in with them, and cut most of them to Pieces.

Their Left Wing, and the Front Line of our Right, where our Regiment was, stood looking on all the Time without striking a Stroke.

When the Elector and *Villeroy* saw they must yield to Fate, they made the best of their Way towards *Louvain*, picking up all the Stragglers they could, and sent them to their Left Wing; but the Duke pursued them close with the Horse, leaving Orders for the Foot to follow with all Expedition. The Foot continued marching till about one in the Morning; and after a Halt of near two Hours, resumed our March. The Duke pursued so close, that he got between their Left Wing and *Louvain*, which made them disperse throughout their whole Country. The Elector and *Villeroy* finding they could make nothing of it at the *Dyle*, went on to *Vill-worden*, in Hopes of making a Stand at that Canal; but the Duke being close at their Heels, they made off from thence, and never looked behind them till they got to *Lisse*.

The Duke halted with the Horse at *Greenberg* for the Foot, who continued on a disorderly March, making as few Halts as possible till they joined him. Here we halted till our Tents and Baggage came, then marched to *Alost* and *Ghent*.

Thus ended the ever glorious Battle of *Ramillies*, in which the Duke acted the Part of the most consummate General, not only in gaining so compleat a Victory against such extraordinary Advantages both in Situation and Numbers, but also in pursuing the Advantage; the Consequence of which was, the Conquest of all the *Spanish* Netherlands, the demolishing their old Lines, and taking the strong Fortrefs of *Menin*, in the Siege of which our Regiment was employed, where we paid for our looking on at *Ramillies*.

The Remarks I shall make on this famous Battle is, to shew our Youth, who have never been in Action, the dangerous Consequence of a General's breaking his Order of Battle; the Nature of which should be well weighed, especially when he is on the Defensive, before the Enemy comes up with him. It was the Duke's Feint with his Right Wing, that made them alter their Plan of Battle, which ever occasions Disorder by so sudden and unexpected an Alteration. We may suppose the Elector and *Villeroy*, who had rode so often over those Grounds, should have known them better than the Duke, and not have been thus duped out of such a glorious Victory.

Their Intent of interlining Foot with Horse on the Plain, was to sustain them in case of a Repulse, under the Shelter of whose Fire they might easily rally. Horse never care to come within

within Fire of Foot; wherefore the Duke was obliged to do the same, as in this Case they may be of great Use to Horse: But then they are to take care, when-ever they break, that they ride not in upon the Front of their Foot; if they do, they will as surely fire at them as on the Enemy.

Foot posted in this Manner, are to take care that they spend not all their Fire at once, lest the Enemy's Horse take that Opportunity to break in upon them, which the Foot will be too apt to do, unless the commanding Officer caution the Officers of the Platoons carefully to observe such Orders as he shall give, on whom all their Behaviour depends; for in this Case there may be Occasion only to fire sometimes from the Right and sometimes from the Left, and half their Fire from either will be sufficient at once. Foot thus posted are in a dangerous Situation; if they lose the Day they must be entirely cut to Pieces, not one in a Hundred escapes; nor can they possibly expect Quarter in the Hurry and Confusion at such a Juncture.

The Duke's Conduct in the Pursuit is worthy Observation. How many Instances have we in History of great Victories obtained, that have turned to no Advantage, for want of pursuing the Blow while the Enemy were in a Panick.

The Enemy lost above 30000 Men, 60 Cannon, 8 Mortars, Standards, Colours, Baggage, &c. we about 3000. The rest of the Campaign was spent in the Sieges of *Ostend*, *Menin*, and *Aeth*.

In fourteen Days the Duke defeated and dispersed the best appointed Army the *French* ever had, and recovered all *Spanish Brabant*, the Marquisate of the Holy Roman Empire.

Ostend surrendered in three Days, had 500 Men killed and wounded, 50 Brasses, 4 Iron Cannon, 2 Men of War of 80 and 50 Guns taken, and 45 small Vessels. In 1701, 2, and 3, it held out, and cost the *Spaniards* above 80000 Men.

Menin capitulates on honourable Terms 6 *August*, with about 4300. 55 Brasses, 16 Iron Cannon, 6 Mortars, 810 double Barrels of Powder, 387 double Barrels of Musket-Balls, 1300 *French* killed or wounded; 583 killed of the Allies, 2045 wounded.

Dendermond, taken Prisoners of War, 5 *September*.

Aeth, with 2100 Men, of which 500 killed: The Allies lost about 900.

Antwerp and *Dendermond* stood a Blockade for some Time: The Magistrates of all the rest of the Towns came to the Duke with their Keys, and made their Submission. After having demolished the Enemies old Lines, which had been a Barrier to *France* since their Conquest in the *Netherlands*, we in *October* went into Quarters.

The ill Success of the *Elestor* and *Villeroy*, made *Lewis* send *Vendosme* to command in their Stead; but with positive Orders

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not to hazard a Battle, but in Defence of their Lines, which were thrown up last Winter.

The most remarkable Thing in this Campaign was our dirty March to *Soignies*. The Duke being encamped at *Meldart*, near *Louvain*, *Vendosme* came out of his Lines and encamped at *Genep*, within four Leagues of us, but kept a watchful Eye on the Duke, who he knew would attack him if he should give him the least Opportunity. The Duke lay quiet about a Month, till the 30th of *June*, on beating Tattoo, he decamped on a sudden, and sending the heavy Baggage to *Louvain*, marched all Night towards *Vendosme*, and by Dawn had got the Right Wing of Horse very near him. But he struck his Camp, and marched off in great Hurry. On which the Duke ordered Count *Tilly* to advance with the Horse, and engage him till the Army came up. But the Country wherein *Vendosme* was, being full of Inclosures, *Tilly* could not come at them for Want of the Foot, who were a great Way behind, so *Vendosme* marched off at his Leisure. The Duke finding the Foot fatigued with their Night-March, ordered the Army to incamp, and the Horse to get Forage; which *Vendosme* perceiving, thought the Duke had given over his Design, and encamped at *Seneff*, two Leagues from us.

When the Duke found he halted so near, when it grew dark, he marched again towards him; but it rained to that degree, that our Men could hardly stand under it; however, we got up with them by Dawn, which *Vendosme* little expected, who immediately struck his Camp, and retired again in great Confusion: But the Rain continued with such Violence, that the Infantry could neither keep their Arms dry, nor come up to assist the Cavalry, otherwise he would have paid for his Halt at *Seneff*. He halted no more, till he got within his Lines at *Mons*, from whence he did not stir this Campaign. The Duke finding the Enemy gone, and the Rain continue, turned to the Right, and encamped at *Soignies*; and tho' it was not two Leagues from our former Ground, the Horse marching before the Foot made the Ground so miry, that a great many Men perished in the Sloughs, and it was three Days before the last of our Foot got up. Our Army lay here Weather-bound a full Month before we could get hence; and as nothing of Consequence happened after, I end this Campaign.

The *French King* finding he could do nothing in *Flanders*, resolved to try what he could do with the *Pretender* in *Scotland*: The disaffected Party of that Kingdom had often solicited him to send the *Pretender* to them, promising to do Wonders: This put him on fitting out a Squadron of twenty-four light Ships at *Dunkirk*, commanded by the Chevalier *Forbin*, who, in the Beginning of *March*, sailed with the *Pretender* and a Body of Troops towards the *Firth* of *Edinburgh*.

England

England had timely Notice of their Design, and had ordered *Sir George Byng*, with a good Squadron, to watch *Forbin's* Motion; however, could not prevent his sailing out of *Dunkirk*, and had got eighteen Hour's Start of him: *Sir George* followed, keeping along the *English* Coast, *Forbin* having kept on the other Side the Channel, along the Coast of *Holland*.

On this Occasion ten *British* Battalions from *Flanders* were ordered to embark at *Ostend* on board Transports, to sail under Convoy of Admiral *Baker*, who had ten Men of War for that Purpose. We sailed to *Tinmouth*, where we lay on board, waiting the Event of *Sir George*, who had by this Time got near the Mouth of the *Firth*: But *Forbin* keeping on the opposite Shore, when he stood over, found he had overshot his Port; wherefore he was forced to tack to recover it; But, as he was just upon standing in to the *Firth*, he perceived *Sir George*, upon which he tacked again, and crowding all the Sail he could, sailed towards *Denmark*; and having clear light Ships, out-sailed *Sir George*, and got back to *Dunkirk*. Thus ended this famous Expedition; after which our ten Battalions sailed to *Ostend*, and landed the 14th of *April*, 1708.

The Beginning of *May* the Duke assembled the Army at *Tarleank*, between *Louvain* and *Brussels*, where he waited for Prince *Eugene*, who was in full March from the *Rhine* with 30000 *Germans* to join him.

The *French* King having failed in his *Scottish* Expedition, had now formed a Project to be transacted in the *Netherlands* this Campaign. He augmented his Army to 110000, with whom *Vendosme* encamped 26 *May* on the Plains of *Cambroom*, between *Soignies* and *Chiure*: Here the Duke of *Burgundy* came, and took the Command of the Army, who was accompanied by the Duke of *Berry*, and the Pretender, under the Title of the *Chevalier de St. George*. On *Vendosme's* advancing to *Soignies*, the Duke marched to *Hall* to cover *Brussels*, on which he thought the Enemy had a Design.

The Project that he thought had been concerted in the Court of *France* for the Operations of this Campaign, was this: The Elector of *Bavaria*, when Governor of the Low Countries, had lived after a most profuse Manner, which gained much on the Affections of the People, especially the Ladies, and he still kept up a secret Correspondence with them; and now the Magistrates were to deliver most of the Towns to the *French*, whenever their Army appeared before them.

The Duke (whose Intelligence in the Court of *France* never failed) had timely Notice, wherefore he sent to Prince *Eugene* to come to his Assistance. *Burgundy* had the Command of the *French* Army, yet the Management was wholly in *Vendosme*; so, according to the above Scheme, towards the latter End of *June*, he decamped very silently, on beating Tattoo, and never halted till

till he came before the Gates of *Ghent*, which the Magistrates threw open to him, and received Lieutenant-General *Lamott* with 20000 Men, 5000 of which he sent that Night to *Bruges*, which did the same.

Vendosme, puffed with this Success, marched next Morning to the *Scheld*, in hopes to get into *Oudenarde* after the same Manner; but there the Duke was before-hand with him; for, next Morning, after *Vendosme* had stole this March of him, he decamped, and followed as fast as he could, and got to *Oudenarde* before him; on which *Vendosme* crossed the *Scheld* at *Gaver*, thinking to get Home that Way. On the Duke's coming to *Oudenarde*, he ordered Bridges to be laid over the *Scheld*, a little below the Town, and the Foot to pass as they came up; while he, at the Head of the Horse, passed thro' the Town, and drew up between *Vendosme* and Home, who begun now to wish he had never undertook their fine Project, and was at a Loss what to do: To return to *Ghent*, was to be penned up in a Corner of the Country, and cut off from his Garrisons: He knew the *Germans* would join the Duke in a few Days; he therefore resolved to stand a Battle; and tho' he was at least 10000 stronger than the Duke, yet he would not venture to attack him, but drew up his Army behind a strong Piece of Ground, having the *Scheld*, with a great many Inclosures; on his Left, with the Village *Heinem* in the Front of the Inclosures, from whence was a marshy Ground full of Trees and Brush-Wood, which extended to a rising Ground, whereon was a noble Plain, on which he drew up all his Cavalry, interlined with some Foot: Behind the marshy Ground, and so on to the *Scheld*, he drew up the rest of his Infantry, and placed in the Village some Foot and Dragoons; he also caused a great many Trees to be cut down in the marshy Ground, to obstruct our Passage. This was the Disposition *Vendosme* made of his Army.

The Duke ranged the greatest Part of his Infantry from the *Scheld*, along the marshy Ground; and on the Plain drew up all the Cavalry, keeping with him fifteen Battalions of the *Dutch* Foot under the Command of the Prince of *Orange*. Before the Duke had formed his Lines, Prince *Eugene* came up in Person, but had left his Troops two Days March behind.

The Battle of *Oudenarde* began by attacking the Village near the *Scheld*, which being advanced something from their Line, they quitted with little Opposition; upon which our Infantry attacked their main Body of Foot on the marshy Grounds, who stood with great Resolution; at the same Time our Cavalry on the Plain advanced on theirs with such Resolution, as made them give Way at once: Nor did they make one brave Charge all that Day, but still gave Ground as our Horse charged them. Our Infantry here engaged theirs, so that they gave no Disturbance to our Horse, but shrunk back with their Horse: Thus we kept pressing on them in the Plain till we drove them past

the marshy Ground, they never making one gallant Push. At length our Horse drove resolutely in upon them, which entirely broke them, and put them to the Rout; nor could all their Generals get them to rally, so as to give the least Assistance in helping to bring off their Foot in the Plain, who suffered the Fate that attends all Foot in the like Case.

Their Infantry that defended the marshy Grounds behaved very gallantly, insomuch that our Foot could not force them, till the Prince of *Orange* came on their Flank with thirteen *Dutch* Battalions he had with him. They seeing their Horse drove out of the Field, made down to the Inclosures on the *Scheld*, where our Horse could not come at them; nor could the Foot follow them, being very much fatigued; however, they poured their Fire in among them as they were going off, which did great Execution.

Vendosme with his shattered Troops made the best of his Way to *Ghent*; nor did he think himself safe till he had got through the Town, and encamped along the Canal to *Bruges*. There were killed and taken of the Enemy about 12000; and were it not for the Inclosures along the *Scheld*, hardly any of their Foot had escaped.

Our Foot suffered most on this Occasion: We had 824 killed, and 2146 wounded. The Duke did not pursue them much farther than the Field of Battle, on which we lay all Night.

The Duke was complimented, by the Emperor, with the Principality and Title of *Mendleheim* eighteen by sixteen Miles, in a Letter of his own Writing, calling him, Most Illustrious Cousin, and Dear Prince, &c.

The States, in their Letter, say, The greatest Captains of past Ages might have envied the Glories of that Day.

That it was more than even they dared to hope, &c.

Thanked by the Lords and Commons.

Our Hero was so great in the Cabinet, as well as the Field, that he was the Terror of the *French*, and of all their Gasconaders; an eternal Ornament to *Britain*, and the Admiration of the Universe.

Of Prince *Eugene*, who need say more, than that he was equal to *Marlborough*; which he modestly would not allow, when complimented at a great Man's Table, who said, He had the Honour of entertaining the greatest General on Earth, replied, He was obliged to him only for being so, alluding to the Duke of *Marlborough's* being then in Disgrace by his Means.

Here the Electoral Prince of *Hanover*, now King *George* the Second of *England*, distinguished himself in the most gallant Manner at the Head of his Father's Troops, and had his Horse shot under him in the Action.

The Dukes of *Burgundy* and *Berry*, the Chevalier, &c. of *Lewis's* Court Ball Champions, were elevated on the Top of a Steeple, two Miles in the Rear of their Army, to behold the

Battle.

Battle. When they saw their Horse routed, they descended with strong Effluvia, great Fear, Hurry, and Confusion, and were the happy first Couriers, with their Household Troops, of their Army's Defeat, and their own imminent Danger, in the Sound of Cannon, and little more than a Mile, Oh direful! from the very Cannon-Balls. Had their Army routed, they intended to have joined the Rear of the Pursuers, where they would have reaped eternal Glory, by galloping over Bodies, that, a few Hours since, they dared not appear to, and have killed many they never saw alive.

Next Day a Detachment was sent to secure the Enemies Lines at *Warneston*. The *Germans* being arrived, our Generals resolved on the Siege of *Lisle*; a bold Undertaking: Whereupon we marched, and invested that famous City. Marshal *Boufflers* found Means to throw himself, with a good Body of Troops, into it; so that the Garrison consisted of 14000 effective Men, besides a great Number of the Inhabitants, who did good Service during the Siege. The Out-Works and Fortifications, together with the Citadel, were *Vauban's* Master-Piece, whereon he had exerted his utmost Skill: It was said to be a hazardous Undertaking of our Generals.

August 2, O. S. our Army sat down before *Lisle*. Prince *Eugene* undertook the Siege with fifty Battalions and 40 Squadrons, (our Regiment being one, wherein we suffered very much) while the Duke, with the rest of the Army, covered him.

The *French* Court, who expected surprizing Feats from this Campaign, were greatly chagrined on the Defeat of their Army at *Oudenarde*; but were thunder-struck when they found their Lines demolished, and *Lisle* invested; and immediately ordered the Duke of *Berwick* to march with a strong Detachment from the *Rhine* to the *Netherlands*, to assist *Vendosme* in raising the Siege. *Berwick* came, and encamped between *Doway* and *Tournay*, to cover that Part of the Country from our Parties.

I shall take no Notice of the Progress of this famous Siege, more than the Stratagems used by the Generals on both Sides; the one for carrying on, and the other for raising it. *Vendosme* encamped on the Canal (from whence the Princes of the Blood, with the *Chevalier*, went Home by the Way of *Newport*) till the Arrival of the Duke of *Berwick*, at which Time he marched thro' *Ghent*, and keeping the *Scheld* on his Right, marched up that River till he came near *Tournay*, where he crossed it, and joined *Berwick*. And now, being much superior in Numbers, gave out, that he would oblige our Generals to raise the Siege; whereupon he advanced towards the Duke, upon which Prince *Eugene* came and joined him with what Troops could be spared from the Siege, leaving the Prince of *Orange* to command in his Absence. *Vendosme* advanced within Cannon-Shot of the Duke, and they cannonaded each other with great Fury the

whole Day after, and then retired at a small Distance: Upon which the Duke caused an Intrenchment to be thrown up in the Front of his Camp, to prevent any sudden Surprise, and Prince *Eugene* returned to the Siege. In a few Days after, *Vendosme* advanced a second Time, which brought Prince *Eugene* again from the Siege, and both Armies fell to cannonading, which continued till Night; when they lay on their Arms till Morning, at which Time our Generals expected to be attacked, but they fell to cannonading again. Our Generals finding this wasted their Ammunition much, and that our Men were pretty well covered by their Intrenchment from their Fire, grew sparing of it. This *Vendosme* very well knew; therefore, when he found we abated in our Fire, and that it would be too hazardous to attack us, besides the Want of Ardour in his Troops to it, he formed a Design to cut off our Communication with our Garrisons on the other Side the *Scheld*, from whence we had all our Stores and Provisions; he therefore drew off in the Night, and marched to the other Side of the *Scheld*, and ranged his Army along the Banks of that River, and threw up a strong Intrenchment all the Way to *Oudenard*, carrying it round the Town by *Gaver*; by which he effected his Design, and was confident our Army could not subsist long before *Lisle*. But the Duke, foreseeing the Difficulties that would arise from thence, had sent an Express to *England* for Lieutenant General *Earl*, who at this Time was embarked with 6000 Men for *Spain*, and lay Wind bound, to sail to *Ostend*: So the Wind that prevented his sailing to *Spain*, brought him to *Ostend*, with a great Quantity of Stores and Provisions; as also great Quantities from *Holland*; from whence he sent, soon after his Arrival, a large Convoy of all manner of Necessaries, which were much wanted at the Siege: On which the Duke marched with the Covering-Army to *Rosflare*, to facilitate the Convoys from *Ostend*, whence he sent Major General *Webb* with 6000 Men to bring up this first Convoy. *Vendosme* saw that the Fate of *Lisle* depended in a great measure on its Arrival; wherefore he ordered Lieutenant-General *Lamott* to march with 24000 Men to intercept it. *Lamott* came up with *Webb* at the Wood of *Winendale*, who drew up his Men to all the Advantage the Ground would admit of. *Lamott* fell to cannonading him; but *Webb* ordered his Men to lie flat on the Ground, by which the Cannon did little or no Hurt: After this *Lamott* attacked him several Times, and was as often repulsed.

The Duke having Notice of the March of *Lamott*, ordered Lieutenant-General *Cadogan*, with a Body of Horse, to succour *Webb*; who, upon the hearing *Lamott's* Cannon, made all the Haste he could to *Webb's* Assistance; on whose appearing *Lamott* left the Field with great Precipitation, leaving all his Cannon; and this grand Convoy arrived safe, which may be said was the taking

taking of *Lisse*. *Webb* gained great Honour by this gallant Action, tho' a great deal was owing to *Lamott's* ill Conduct; and *Webb* spoiled all by exulting too much.

Boufflers having been too profuse of his Ammunition at the Beginning of the Siege, began now to want Powder. He found Means to acquaint *Vendosme*; who could find no other way of supplying him, but by ordering the Duke of *Luxemburg* with 2000 choice Horse, each of them taking 100lb. of Powder behind him, to make a bold Push, and throw themselves into *Lisse*: Whereupon they advanced with great Boughs in their Hats along the Causeway that leads from *Doway*, and marched in great Order up to our advanced Guard. Upon being challenged, they answered, they were *Germans* of our Army that had been on an Out-command, and were returning with Prisoners they had taken, upon which the Officer let them pass: But coming to the next Guard, the Officer examined them more strictly; upon this they clapped Spurs to their Horses, and rode by the Guard as hard as they could drive towards the Town; but the Officer firing on them, gave the Alarm; so all that were in their Way turned out and fired at them, killing a good many, and setting Fire to their Bags of Powder; however, the foremost drove on, so that near 1000 of them got into the Town in a Cloud of Smoak; for riding in a Croud, the Bags which our Men had set Fire to, set Fire to others, by which a great many were blown up; those that were behind made back to *Doway*; but a great many were killed before they got clear of our Camp. This Affair happened the very Day of *Winendale* Fight.

There came two other Convoys safe from *Ostend*, which did the Business, and that was all; for soon after *Vendosme* found Means to cut off our Communication with *Ostend*, by taking the Post of *Leffingen*, and then cutting the Dykes, laid all that Country under Water: But this was too late, for *Boufflers* was, on the 12th of *October*, obliged to surrender the Town, and retire with his Garrison into the Citadel, having not above 5000 fit for Service.

About this Time the Elector of *Bavaria*, with 12000 Men, came before *Brussels*, expecting that the Inhabitants would rise in his Favour: But tho' their Inclinations were good, yet seeing how Affairs went, they kept quiet; and Count *Patcul*, the Governor, with a Garrison of 5000 Men, behaved with great Bravery. The Elector made a Lodgment on the Counterscarp, and a Breach in the Wall; but by a vigorous Sally of the Garrison, he was drove from the Counterscarp with a considerable Loss. The Duke hearing the Elector was sat down before *Brussels*, resolved on it's Relief; therefore marched towards the *Scheld*, leaving *Eugene* in Possession of *Lisse*, to carry on the Siege of the Citadel.

On

On the Duke's approaching the *Scheld*, he made two Detachments, one under the Earl of *Orkney*, and Count *Lottum*; the other under Lieutenant-General *Cadogan*, and Brigadier *Evans*: The former marched to *Gavre*, the latter to *Kirkhoven*, where both passed the *Scheld*, without the least Opposition, to the great Shame of the Arms of *France*, and Surprize of all Men; upon which the *French* abandoned the mighty Works they had thrown up along that River, some making towards *Tournay*, but the greatest Part towards *Ghent*, leaving most of their Cannon behind them.

The Duke marched with the Main of his Army to *Kirkhoven*, where having passed the *Scheld*, he marched to *Brussels*: But the Elector hearing he had passed the *Scheld*, stole off in the Night, and made the best of his Way to *Namur*, leaving his Cannon, Ammunition, and Wounded behind him. Soon after this *Boufflers* surrendered the Citadel of *Lisle*; and *Vendosme* marched Home by the Way of *Newport*, leaving *Lamott*, with about 20000 Men, to defend his new Conquest of *Ghent* and *Bruges*: But the Duke dislodged him from thence before he put the Army into Quarters; for he sat down before *Ghent* December 7, and the 24th *Lamott* surrendered, having Liberty to march Home after *Vendosme* with his Troops. Thus ended this long Campaign, with Disgrace and Mortification to the *French* Court.

1709. This being a very wet Spring, our Army could not take the Field till the latter End of *May*. The Duke opened the Campaign at *Menin*, where Prince *Eugene* joined him; our Army being upwards of 100000, advanced to the other Side of *Lisle*.

The *French* King, displeased with the Conduct of *Vendosme*, sent *Villars* to command in his Stead, who drew his Army together at *Pont a Vendine*, within the new Lines they had thrown up last Winter. Our Generals advanced and encamped within two Leagues of him, and rode out next Morning to view his Situation, which made him believe they designed to attack him in that Post; wherefore he sent immediately to *Tournay* and *Doway* for a great Part of the Troops which garrisoned those Places, to join him.

On our beating Tattoo this Evening, Orders came along the Line to strike our Tents, and march. This made us believe that our Generals really designed to attack their Lines next Morning; but on our marching off to the Left, which was quite the contrary Way, we could not tell what to think; yet, when Day appeared, were not a little surprized to find ourselves before the City of *Tournay*, which we immediately invested. This was no less a Surprize on *Villars*, especially since he had drained the City of the best of its Troops, there being not above 5000 Men left to defend the great Number of Works that were about

about it; nor was it now in the Power of *Villars* to return those Troops.

SIEGE of TOURNAY.

This was a great Finesse of our Generals. The *French* Court was in the utmost Astonishment on learning this extraordinary Event, and immediately ordered Marshal *Boufflers*, with a Reinforcement of Troops from the *Rhine*, to join *Villars*, by which his Army was 15000 more than ours.

I shall not give a Detail of the Progress and Circumstances of the Siege, but only mention that Prince *Eugene* undertook it, while the Duke covered him; (our Regiment, tho' employed in the Siege of both the Town and Citadel of *Lisle*, was also at the Siege of both Town and Citadel of this Place, and were great Sufferers at all.) The Marquis *De Sarville*, who commanded, surrendered the Town on the 19th of *July*, and retired into the Citadel; which is certainly one of the best fortified Places in the World, there being more Works under Ground than above, which made our Approaches very difficult; inso-much that we were obliged to carry great Part of our Works under Ground, by which, and the springing their Mines, we lost a great Number of Men: However, having but a slender Garrison, their Men were extremely fatigued, and the Citadel obliged to surrender *August* 22.

This important Place being taken, our Generals next Design was on *Mons*; in order to which the Prince of *Hesse* was sent with a strong Detachment to dislodge a Party of Dragoons posted near *Mons*, the Army marching soon after him; but, on the Approach of the Prince, the Dragoons drew off—When *Villars* found *Mons* invested, he passed the *Scharp*, and encamped between that River and the *Scheld*, and marched that Way, in hopes to get there before them: But being disappointed, he stopped at *Malplacquet*, and finding it a strong Situation, resolved to maintain that Post, in order to give what Disturbance he could in our carrying on the Siege: He fell to work in throwing up strong Intrenchments, and cutting down Trees in the Wood that covered him, laying them across to prevent our coming at him.

Our Generals finding *Villars* possessed of this Ground, determined to dislodge him: They marched the same Afternoon, and, after taking a View of his Situation, were for attacking him at once; but, as our Right Wing, and some Battalions that were left to level the Works of *Tournay*, were not yet arrived, and the Day far spent, they deferred it till Morning. Both Armies cannonaded each other with great Fury; and *Villars* kept his Men at Work all Night, so that in the Morning his
Army

Army seemed to be drawn up within a strong Fortification. His Right was covered with a Morass, with Intrenchments and Hedges before him; on his Left he had the Wood of *Sart*, and along his Front were several Woods interspersed with Trees cut down, and Intrenchments thrown up one within another, inso-much that it was generally believed our Generals would not venture to attack them, and especially since they could carry on the Siege of *Mons* without coming to that Extremity: But wanting with Success, our Troops came up on the 31st of *August*, O. S. the Attack was made about half an Hour after Eight in the Morning. General *Schulemberg*, with the *Germans* on the Right, attacked the Left of the Enemy in the Wood of *Sart*; the Duke of *Argyll*, with Part of the *British* Troops, attacked the Intrenchments about *Tanniers*; Lieutenant-General *Withers*, with the Right of the *British* and Auxiliaries, attacked those about *Blareginies* and *Malplacquet*; and the Prince of *Orange*, at the Head of the *Dutch*, attacked their Right, and those in the Wood of *Lamert*.

Thus was *Villars* attacked by our Infantry in all Parts at once, our Cavalry drawn up close in the Rear, till our Infantry, after a long and bloody Dispute, broke in upon them in all Places, and put them to the Rout; at which Time the Cavalry fell on them, and made a most terrible Slaughter: However, tho' *Villars* behaved with great Courage and Resolution, was carried wounded out of the Field, yet *Boufflers* made a gallant Retreat towards *Quesnoy*, and drew within their Lines that were between that Place and *Valenciennes*. Our Generals did not offer to pursue, after we had drove them a little Way from their Works, but rested satisfied with being Masters of the Field. It was the most desperate and bloody Attack and Battle that had been fought in the Memory of Man; and both our Generals were very much blamed for throwing away so many Men's Lives, when there was no Occasion: It was the only rash Thing the Duke was ever guilty of; and it was generally believed that he was pressed to it by Prince *Eugene*: And this very Battle gave the Duke's Enemies a Handle to exclaim against him, in saying he delighted in War, and valued not Men's Lives.

The Battle lasted from Eight to Three. The Loss was computed to be near 18000 killed and wounded on each Side; but we took a great many Prisoners, with all their Artillery, many Standards, Colours, &c. After the Battle we invested *Mons*, which surrendered the 9th of *October*, and then both Armies went into Quarters.

Our two Generals resolved to push on the War here; and assembled the Army near *Tournay* in *April*, before the *French* could get into the Field; by which we passed their Lines on the 9th at *Pont a Vendin*, without the least Opposition, from whence we marched to the Plains of *Lens*.

Villars

Villars, at this Time, was assembling his Army behind the *Scharp*; but on our advancing towards him, he retired, with Precipitation, behind the *Sensett*, leaving some of his Tents and Baggage: On which we invested *Doway*, in which and Fort *Scharp* were a Garrison of 10000 Men, commanded by Lieutenant-General *Albergotty*, an old experienced Officer.

Soon after *Doway* was invested, *Villars*, having got his Army together, drew from behind the *Sensett*, and encamped on the Plains before *Arras*, and, according to their Gasconading, gave out, that he would make our Generals repent their sitting down before *Doway*. Upon which the Duke drew the Covering Army on the Plains before *Doway*, and made a Disposition to receive him, while Prince *Eugene* was carrying on the Siege.

Villars advanced within Cannon-shot, and made a Show of attacking us, on which Prince *Eugene* joined with what Troops could be spared from the Siege; but they soon found this was only a French Air of *Villars* to retard the Siege; whereupon the Duke ordered a slight Intrenchment to be thrown up in the Front of his Camp, Prince *Eugene* returned to the Siege, and *Villars* marched back to the Plains of *Arras*.

Notwithstanding *Albergotty* made a very gallant Defence in disputing every Inch of Ground, and making several desperate Sallies, in which great Numbers were killed on both Sides, yet he was obliged to surrender both the Town and Fort *Scharp* on the 15th of *June*. This Siege was no sooner over, tho' *Villars's* Army much out-numbered ours, than he retired behind the *Sensett*, so that there was no coming at him, nor laying Siege to *Arras*: On which our Generals laid Siege to *Bethune*, which surrendered *August* 20. After which we invested both *St. Venant* and *Aire* at the same Time. The first surrendered in a short Time; but *Aire*, very strong by Art and Nature, held out to the latter End of *October*; *Villars* all the while never offering to stir from behind the *Sensett*. This Siege over, both Armies went into Quarters.

I am now coming to the last Campaign the Duke of *Marlborough* ever made. Our Affairs in *England* having taken another Turn, the Queen, soon after the Death of her honest Bosom-Friend, the Prince of *Denmark*, was so infatuated as to change her old trusty Ministry, and brought in a Set of vile Creatures, entirely in the Pretender's Interest, who overturned all that had hitherto been doing; and tho' *France* was reduced to the last Extremity, and not able to hold out another Campaign, yet these perfidious Men prevailed so far on the silly Queen, as to court *France* for a Peace, to bring in their beloved *Chevalier*: But this being foreign to my Purpose, I shall waive it, and return to our Campaign. In order to which, the Duke of *Marlborough* shewed some of the finest Schemes and Turns

in War that are to be found in History ; therefore I shall be the more particular in relating them.

The Beginning of *May* our Army rendezvoused near *Doway*, where our two Generals came to head us ; but our Court-Cabinet Generals at Home, and the Court of *France*, had so concerted Affairs, that they broke all the Measures our Generals had taken for putting an End to the War this Campaign. *France*, instead of sending a powerful Army into the *Netherlands* to withstand us, ordered only between 80 and 90000, under *Villars*, to guard the new Lines they had thrown up last Winter, having sent all the Forces they could spare from all Parts, to the *Rhine*, in order to send the Elector of *Bawaria* with a Body of Troops into his own Country ; as also to disturb the Election of the present Emperor *Charles* the Sixth, which was to be held at *Francfort* this Summer. This obliged Prince *Eugene* to march his Troops with what Expedition he could to the *Rhine* ; and our Ministry, to prevent the Duke from doing any thing against *Villars*, sent for about 6000 of our *British* Troops to go upon their famous *Canada* Expedition ; so that the Duke was left alone with an Army not quite 75000 ; and, notwithstanding *Villars* was above 10000 more than the Duke, yet he had positive Orders from his Court not to hazard a Battle, unless it was in Defence of his Lines, which were now the last Barrier *France* had on this Side to cover their Country. The *French* King, at this Time, having coined a new Army of *French Louis d'Ors*, fought his Battles with more Success in our Cabinet, than his Army could do in the Field ; wherefore all that *Villars* could do was to keep the Duke of *Marlborough* out of his Lines, which, considering the Strength and Nature of them, one might imagine was no great Hardship, for they were the strongest that ever *France* had, being just on the very Border of their Kingdom.

Soon after Prince *Eugene* marched off, the Duke advanced into the Plains of *Lens*, having his Left within half a League of *Doway*, in Hopes it might tempt *Villars* to draw out of his Lines, and give him Battle on these Plains ; but *Villars* took care to observe his Orders, and would not stir a Foot : Whereupon the Duke formed one of the noblest Schemes that ever was projected by any General.

That Part of *Villars's* Lines wherein he lay encamped, had a deep Morass in Front, near an *English* Mile over, which was occasioned by the *Sensett* branching out in several Channels from *Arras*, which made the Morass extend from thence to *Bouchain*, over which were two Causeways for the Conveniency of the Country People. *Villars* had these in his Front, and on our Side a strong Fort, called *Arleux*, in which he kept a strong Garrison. The Duke wanted to have *Villars* demolish this

Fort.

Fort. He saw he could take it when he pleased ; but he knew so soon as he was marched from thence, *Villars* would come and rebuild it ; but should he pretend to fortify it, he expected, when he was marched off, *Villars* would come and retake, and demolish it.

According to this Scheme the Duke made a Detachment of as many Battalions and Squadrons as were requisite for that Purpose, under Lieutenant-General *Rantzau*, an old experienced Officer ; and ordered that this Detachment should incamp on the Glacis of *Dorway*, two short Leagues from *Arleux*, there to lie till Affairs were got ready for the Siege. The Lieutenant-General thinking the Detachment safe under the Cannon of *Dorway*, took up his Quarters in Town, as d'd also the commanding Officers ; and those that lay in Camp followed the Example of their Commanders, and thinking themselves secure, neglected keeping such Out-Guards as were necessary.

Villars, informed of the careless Encampment of this Detachment, ordered a strong Body of Horse and Dragoons over the Causey of *Arleux*, and from thence, when it grew duskish, marched them with all the Silence imaginable towards our Detachment, so that about One he took them napping, without being challenged by one Centinel, fell in upon the Right Flank of the Horse, where they made great Havock ; but the Quarter-Guards of the Foot taking the Alarm, fired at them : This alarmed the Foot, who running to Arms even in their Shirts, attacked them with the greatest Fury, and put a Stop to their advancing any further than the Horse ; but had they not fallen to plunder as they did (a bewitching Thing to all Soldiers, whereby many Battles have been lost, and brave Designs frustrated) they might have cut the whole Detachment to Pieces, and have had the Plunder when they had done. *Villars*, finding the Foot had got to their Arms, ordered his Men to retire, which they did with little or no Loss, but killed and wounded a great many of our Troopers, and carried off most of their Horses.

This was the only Affront the Duke of *Marlborough* received during the whole War, nor could the Blame be imputed to him. However, this may be a Caution to all Officers, from the General to the Subaltern, never to think themselves too secure, be the Command what it will ; for could any thing seem more so than this Detachment, under the Cannon of such a fortified Town as *Dorway*, and our grand Army incamped so near them ? Which makes good the old Proverb, *Security dwells next Door to Ruin*.

The Duke was not a little ruffled on this Occasion ; nor was *Villars* less elated, or the *Paris* Gazettes wanting in magnifying the Thing, and founding the Praise of *Villars*.—However, this Twilight of Moon-shine did not last long. In a few Days the Duke ordered the same Detachment to march and lay Siege

to *Arleux*, who made themselves Masters of it in about eight Days, *Villars*, with the whole *French* Army then within a Mile of them, looking on this Fort being taken. The Duke seemed very intent in having the Breaches repaired, and new Works added, and appointed Engineers to see them done: However, in a few Days after, the Duke, leaving but a slender Garrison there, yet making a Show of repairing the old, and going on with the new Works, marched the Army fifteen Leagues on a Stretch to the Right, pitching his Camp at *Coat* near *Hesden*, and gave Orders to the Army to lay in good Store of Forage: But we were no sooner encamped, than an Express came from the Governor of *Arleux*, that *Villars* had besieged him; and as the Breaches were not repaired, nor any thing done to make it tenable, he must be obliged to surrender, unless he was soon relieved. On which the Duke ordered Lieutenant-General *Cadogan* to march with forty Squadrons, and all the Grenadiers of the Army, to the Relief of *Arleux*; but by the Time *Cadogan* got to *Lens*, he heard that it was taken, and that the Enemy were hard at Work in demolishing it. Thus far the Duke succeeded in his Scheme; but on the Return of *Cadogan* he seemed very much chagrined, and said he would be revenged on *Villars*, and attack him in his Lines. By this Time *Villars*, having attended the Duke in his March hither, was encamped between the Head of the *Senfett* and *Hesden*, where there was neither River nor Morass, but a plain champaign Country; but the Lines were prodigious strong, with a double Faussée before them: And *Villars* hearing that the Duke resolved to attack him, made all the Preparation he could to give him a warm Reception. He not only drained the Garrisons of *Arras* and *Cambray* of whatever Men could be spared, but he also drew all the Troops that were in the Lines far and near to join him; and being puffed up with his late Success, wrote to his Master, that he had now brought the Duke of *Marlborough* to his *Ne plus ultra*, which was the Duke's Motto.

The Duke seemed very peevish, would see but little Company, and seemed resolved to attack *Villars*. In order to which, he drew off the heavy Baggage towards *Dorway*, with four Battalions and twelve Squadrons to take care of it. Two Days after, he sent off all the heavy Train, with more Battalions and Squadrons, and the Day following all the Train, (to four of the lightest Field-Pieces) with all the Lumber of the Camp, and more Battalions and Squadrons, not leaving so much as a Coach or Chaise for himself, or any General Officer. In this flying Condition the next Day we marched to *Villabrulen*, within a short League of *Villars*, who was now satisfied that the Duke was in earnest; for we had no sooner arrived at their Camp, but the Duke gave Orders for the Horse and Dragoons to cut Fascines. Early next Morning, being the 12th of *July*, O. S. the Duke

Duke and most of the General Officers rode out at the Head of eighty Squadrons, and all the Grenadiers of the Army, to take a View of the Lines, and of *Villars's* Situation.

Brigadier *Durell* commanded our *British* Grenadiers, of whom I desired Liberty to ride out with the Duke, who readily consented. The Duke, with a Crowd about him, rode as near their Lines as their Cannon would permit along which he rode a League and half, having a fair View of them, and the Nature of the Ground before them. He often stopped, and shewed the General Officers how he would have the Army drawn up before Day next Morning, and pointed with his Cane to the several Places where the Attacks should be made. This he spake openly in the Hearing of all about him, and, as it were, with a Confidence of Success; when, at the same Time, every one with him were surprized at this rash and dangerous Undertaking and believed it proceeded from the late Affronts *Villars* had put upon him, and the ill Treatment he had of late received from the Queen and her perfidious Ministry, which had now made him desperate. After he had made his Observations, and given such Orders as he thought fit, he returned to Camp, and ordered the Army to prepare for Battle.

The Duke was no sooner returned to Camp, but *Cadogan* slipped privately away, taking with him only forty *Hussars*. And now both Armies were full of the Event of the next Day. The Enemy longed for its coming, that they might have some Satisfaction for the many Affronts they had received. On the other hand, Things on our Side had a quite different Aspect; we knew our Artillery was gone off, the Army weakened by several Detachments sent with it, and the Enemy reinforced to above double our Number: Yet we still had Hopes that the Duke had something more in his Head than we could penetrate into.

At length Tattoo beats, and, before it had done, Orders came to strike our Tents immediately, and in less than half an Hour the whole Army was on their March to the Left. This surprized us all; nor could any of the Generals penetrate into his Designs.

We continued our March all the Night, favoured with a full Moon and fair Weather. About Break of Day the Duke received an Express from *Cadogan*, that he and Lieutenant-General *Hompesch*, Governor of *Doway*, had, a little before One, passed the Causey of *Arleux* without Opposition, and were actually in Possession of the Enemy's Lines; on which the Duke, who kept at the Head of our March, expecting this Event, rode off with all the Horse and Dragoons of the Left Wing, sending Orders to every particular Regiment, to continue their March with all the Expedition they possibly could. This was surprising indeed! a Thing none ever dreamed of. When *Villars's* Spies told him of our Army being on their March to the Left,

he

he believed it to be a Feint of the Duke's to draw him off from the Post he was in, and did not stir from thence till he heard of *Cadogan's* passing the Lines at *Arleux*. This was no less a Surprise to the Marshal than to us; it put him beyond his Reason; he instantly put the Army on their March, and with only 100 choice Dragoons rode off, like a Man distracted, to *Arleux*. Thus he rode, without any Consideration, till he fell in with *Cadogan's* advanced Guards, not knowing where he was, till he perceived them surrounding him. Having now no other Way to escape being taken, he ordered the Dragoons to throw themselves into the Ruins of an old Castle that was at hand, while he, with only two more, rode thro' an Opening of our Horse, who, not minding him, followed the Crowd, by which he escaped; but the Dragoons were made Prisoners without firing a Shot.

Our Army continued marching with all Expedition, every Regiment making the best of their Way, without observing their Order of March, or waiting for those that fainted, or dropped behind. The Enemy did the same; so that it was a perfect Race between both Armies in trying who should come first up with *Cadogan*; but we had kept the Start, tho' they had the shorter Cut. When we came on the Plains before *Arras*, our Foot marched within View of the foremost of their Horse, and sometimes within a Mile of each other; and nothing could prevent our coming to Blows, but the *Scharp* which we passed at *Vitry*, the *Sensett*, and Morafs, that was now between us; and as we kept a Head of them, so we joined *Cadogan* before they could come up to disturb him. But more than one half of our Foot dropped behind; nor did they all come up till two Days after; several fainted, and died by the Way: But as our Right Wing of Horse brought up the Rear, the Duke sent them Orders to see all the Foot before them. This March was full thirteen Leagues.

The Manner of *Cadogan's* passing the Lines was as follows: The Duke having carried on his Scheme as above, to his reconnoitering the Lines, *Cadogan* slipped out of the Camp, and made all the Haste he could to *Dorway*, where he arrived a little after Ten at Night, and found Lieutenant-General *Homspeschi*, the Governor, on the Plain before the Town, at the Head of twenty-two Battalions and forty Squadrons (who were mostly the Troops the Duke sent off under Pretence to guard the Lumber of the Camp) upon which they marched directly to *Arleux*; where there being none to oppose them, they laid Planks, and repaired such Places of the Causeway as *Villars* caused to be broke upon his marching from thence, and so entered the Lines. Thus was this noble Scheme as well executed as projected, which was entirely the Duke's own framing: He let none into the Secret but the Field-Deputies, Prince *Anbault*, the *Prussian*

fran General, *Cadogan*, and *Homspefch*. He had the Advantage of a full Moon and and a fine Night. *Cadogan* would have found it a difficult Task to repair, and the Army to pass the Causey in a dark Night: Providence seemed to favour the Design.

Next Morning, the 14th, we found *Villars*, with his Army drawn up in Order of Battle, about half a League in our Front, with his Right towards the Works of *Cambray*, his Left covered by a Morafs, and along his Front were several deep hollow Ways. Our Army lay here on their Arms three Nights, waiting for the coming up of the last of our Men. *Villars* did not offer to disturb us, but seemed satisfied in stopping us here. We could not advance, without forcing him to a Battle to very great Disadvantage; nor could we move to the Right for the Garrison of *Arras*, which would be too great an Undertaking, considering the Difficulties that would attend the besieging it; and on our Left lay the River *Scheld*, about a League and half from us, which being deep and ouzy, was dangerous to pass in the Face of so numerous an Army; and to return would be altogether as dangerous, besides the Disgrace. On which the Duke's Enemies in the Army, Creatures of the Ministry, began to arraign his Conduct in not considering these Difficulties, particularly the Lord *North*, who, in our passing the Lines, run out mightily in Praise of the Duke; yet now he, and others of our Time-serving Gentlemen, railed heavily against him. But he soon stopped their Mouths, and convinced them, that he had not only considered all their supposed Difficulties, but had carried his Scheme so far as to secure a Post in the important Pass into *France*. The Day after all our Army had got over the Pass, he marched in Order of Battle at Noon-Day over a fine Plain towards the *Scheld*, along the Front of *Villars's* Army, who now and then saluted us with a Cannon as our Army came to the *Scheld*. The Duke drew up facing *Villars's* Right Wing, and both Armies stood looking on each other while our Bridges were laying, which took us till near Sun-set, when the Duke, finding *Villars* did not offer to stir from his Ground, ordered the Army to pass. General *Rofs*, with the Right Wing of Horse, and some Grenadiers, were ordered to bring up the Rear; and by Day-break our Army was passed, the Bridges taken up, and we on a full March to *Bouchain*.

Villars not offering the least Attempt to disturb us in passing, shews what a Terror the Duke struck into *France*, who were but the other Day the Bullies of all *Europe*; and it also shews, that their former Conquests were not so much owing to the Bravery of their Troops, as to the Perfidiousness of their Grand Monarch.

Bouchain, the Post which the Duke had fixed upon, is strongly situated in that great Morafs which was the Barrier of the Kingdom,

Kingdom, and where the *Scheld* and *Sensett* join; wherefore, for carrying on the Siege, he was obliged to divide his Army. The Morning after he came before it, he ordered Bridges to be laid on the *Scheld* and Morafs, below the Town, and General *Fagel*, with thirty Battalions and forty Squadrons, to pass over, in order to carry on the Siege on that Side, which was the most commodious Part to be attacked, and also to keep open our Communication with *Doway*, and other Garrisons on that Side.

Villars, to prevent our taking *Bouchain*, exerted his utmost Skill. The Day we came before it he marched his Army on that Side the *Scheld*, and encamped with the greatest Part along the River, as near *Bouchain* as the Morafs and the Duke's Army would permit; the other Part he passed over the Morafs and *Sensett*, and encamped them on the Height of *Wavershein*, within less than a League of *Bouchain*, where they fell immediately to fortify that Post with a very strong Intrenchment round the Top of the Hill, from whence they had a Communication-Line thro' the Morafs, along the *Sensett* to the Town, by which *Villars* proposed to prevent our carrying on the Siege on that Side. When the Duke first saw *Villars* take Post on the Hill, he thought it was with Design to fall upon *Fagel*, therefore ordered him to march back the same Evening he had passed (our Regiment was with *Fagel*) and early next Morning Lieutenant-General *Cadogan*, with twenty Squadrons and sixteen Battalions, was ordered to join *Fagel*, and march to the other Side again. *Villars's* Men continued hard at Work all Night and next Day on the Hill of *Wavershein*; whereupon the Duke seeing that Post would be very troublesome to us in carrying on the Siege, ordered the next Morning all the Troops on this Side to march, and dislodge those on *Wavershein*. When we were got near the Intrenchments, several Companies of Grenadiers were ordered to march to the Regiment on the Top of the Hill, in order to attack that Part of the Works. When we got thither, we were posted in a standing Field of Wheat, within less than eighty Paces of them, where we waited for Orders to begin the Attack. I must confess I did not like the Aspect of the Thing; besides, we thought the Duke had kept on the other Side to observe *Villars*, lest he should attack his Camp while we were attacking the Intrenchments: But soon after the Duke came up alone, and placed himself a little on the Right of my Company, from whence we had a fair View of most of their Works. Certainly, nothing ever gave me more Pleasure than the Sight of the Duke at this Juncture: He staid about five or six Minutes, and returned; during which Time, I was in much more Pain for him than myself: for we plainly saw their Cannon pointed upon him, and the Intrenchment as full of Men as it could hold, waiting our Attack.

But

But my Lord had not been longer gone than he stood by us, when Orders came to draw off, which we were not long about; and, before the Enemy perceived us, we were got so far down the Hill, that we were under their Fire before they let fly at us, and got off without the Loss of a Man, tho' they poured Volleys of great and small Shot after us. All the rest of the Troops drew off at the same Time, after whom they also fired their Cannon with great Fury, and killed several Men. The Duke ordered the Troops to march faster than ordinary to get out of Reach, which *Villars* perceiving, drew out all the Horse he had there, and pressed hard upon our Rear; this made us still make the more Haste till we got on the other Side a rising Ground that was before us; when we passed the Right of it, the Duke seeing *Villars* still pressing on, ordered all his Squadrons to face about; and, as soon as *Villars* appeared on the Top of the Hill, they charged him with such Resolution, that they broke through those that first appeared, and had certainly either killed or taken *Villars*, had not a Brigadier, who seeing his General in this Danger, come up with fresh Squadrons to his Relief, which saved the Marshal, but the Brigadier and his Squadrons paid dear for it; for he was desperately wounded and taken Prisoner, and most of his Men cut to Pieces: *Villars*, with the rest of his shattered Squadron, scoured back as fast as they could. This Brigadier, when *Vendosme* commanded, had taken *Cadogan* Prisoner on a Foraging Command, and treated him with great Civility; now *Cadogan*, having it in his Power, made a suitable Return; he sent him in his Coach to his own Quarters, had all possible Care taken of him, till he was cured of his Wounds, and then sent back.

As soon as this Flourish of *Villars* was over, the Duke called all the Engineers together, to know whether they could carry on the Siege without removing the Enemy from *Wawersheim*; to which all answered in the Negative, except Colonel *Armstrong*, who said that it was to be done, and that he would undertake the most difficult Part. The Duke, knowing the Abilities of this Man, was very well pleased, and bid him proceed; for he was resolved to have *Bouchain*, cost what it would, as all that he had done would have signified nothing without it.

On which ten Battalions, and as many Squadrons, were ordered to march, as soon as it was dark, into the Valley between the rising Ground on our Side and *Wawersheim*, where we stood to our Arms all Night, while Colonel *Armstrong*, with 5000 Workmen, were throwing up Works on the rising Ground behind us. When Day began to appear, we were ordered to draw out of the Valley; the Horse marched straight to their Ground, and the Foot into the Works that were thrown up, where we were surprized to find a noble large Redoubt, with a double Faussée before it, the Standard of our *British* Train fly-

ing, and a Battery of twenty-four Cannon mounted, with which the Colonel saluted the Enemy at *Waversheim*; he had also carried on an Intrenchment from this Redoubt to the Morafs, which was a prodigious Work for one Night.

Our ten Battalions were relieved in the Evening, at which Time we pitched our Tents, which was the first Time our Regiment had done so since we marched from *Villa Brulin*, this being the 25th of *July*. Colonel *Armstrong* having finished his Work, proceeded with a Line of Circumvallation, from the Redoubt round our Camp to the Bridges below the Town, and so round the Duke's Camp, till he brought it to the *Scheld* above the Town; after which, with great Labour and Fatigue, and a vast Number of Fascines, he carried this prodigious Work through the Morafs, tho' the Enemy, by shutting up the Sluice of *Bouchain*, had raised an Inundation therein; and, having laid Bridges both over the *Scheld* and *Sensett*, he attacked and drove the Enemy out of the Communication Line, and so closed his Circumvallation, by which all Relief was cut off from *Bouchain*. This was a most surprizing Undertaking of the Colonel's, who, by constant Application, finished it in less Time than could be imagined, by which he deservedly gained great Applause. And now the Communication between *Waversheim* and the Town being cut off, we opened our Trenches, and in less than three Weeks the Governor was obliged to surrender, the Garrison being made Prisoners of War, notwithstanding our Trenches were cannonaded as well from *Waversheim* as the Town.

Thus ended the Duke of *Marlborough's* last Campaign, which may truly be reckoned amongst the greatest he ever made.

And now, after this great Man had reduced the Common Enemy of *Europe* to the last Extremity, had taken the last Barrier of his Kingdom, which lay now open to the Allies, his Army dispirited, and his whole Nation in a most miserable Condition; I say, after he had done all these great Things so much to the Honour of the *British* Nation, he was ignominiously traduced, and turned out of all Employ, and even forced to fly his Country, of which he had been so great an Ornament; and this done by a Set of vile profligate Men, who had insinuated themselves into the Favour of their weak Queen, and were at this Time carrying on a scandalous underhand Treaty with the Grand Enemy of *Europe*. But I am here wandering out of my Way, so shall leave that ungrateful Subject, and proceed to the last Campaign of this War.

The latter End of *April*, 1712, the Duke of *Ormond*, a good natured, but a weak and ambitious Man, fit to be made a Tool of by a Set of crafty Knaves, came over Captain General in the room of the Duke of *Marlborough*, and assembled the Army near *Doway*, where Prince *Eugene* came with a much greater
Number

Number of *Germans* than he had done at any Time before, so that our Army consisted of 295 Squadrons, and 145 Battalions, which amounted to 122000 Men. Prince *Eugene*, at his first coming, had some Intimation from *England* that the Duke was not to act against *France*, on account of a separate Peace between *England* and *France*, which was near a Close; upon which the Prince went to the Duke, and desired to know if he had such Orders, that he might take his Measures accordingly. The Duke assured him, that his Orders were as full as ever the Duke of *Marlborough's* were, and that he was ready to march against the Enemy when he pleased. The Prince was highly pleased at this, and three Days after, being the first of *May*, our whole Army marched, and passing the *Scheld* a little below *Bouchain*, we advanced and encamped at *Selenvery*, near the Borders of *Piccardy*. *Villars* was at this Time encamped with his Left at *Cambray*, and his Right extending along the *Scheld*, towards the upper End of that River, whose Army did not exceed 100000. On our coming to this Ground, the Duke and Prince agreed to ride out next Morning to take a View of *Villars's* Situation. Accordingly Orders were given for all the Grenadiers in the Army, and 100 Squadrons, to march by Break of Day to cover our Generals. In the Morning we marched, our *British* Grenadiers being on the Left, and advanced into *Piccardy*, where we found nothing but empty Houses, the Peasants being all fled with their Effects; but, on our returning to Camp in the Evening, we found the Face of Affairs quite changed from the glorious Expectation of marching towards *Paris*, to that of a full Stop put to our Career; for our Managers at Home, being apprehensive that the Duke's Ambition might prompt him to do something that might overturn all their Measures, sent Sir *Thomas Hanmer* Express, with Orders for him not to act against *France*, until he received further Instructions. Sir *Thomas* thought to have overtaken him at *Dorway*; but when he came to *Tournay*, he had an Account that the Army decamped that Morning, and were in a full March towards *France*: This made Sir *Thomas* speed from thence; and it was One in the Morning before he arrived at the Duke's Quarters.—The Duke sent the Prince an Account of his Orders, and desired to be excused, that he could not ride out with him according to Promise. Thus ended the Glory of the *British* Arms in the most inglorious Manner.

It has been much disputed, Whether the Duke of *Ormond*, upon so extraordinary an Occasion, might not have refused to obey the Orders Sir *Thomas* brought, as they were not signed by the Queen, but only by *Bolingbroke*? Be that as it will, the Duke might have behaved as his brave Father, the Earl of *Osford*, did at the Battle of *St. Dennis*, near *Mons*, who at that Time commanded the *British* Troops under the Prince of

Orange, and received positive Orders from King *Charles II.* not to engage in any Action against *France* while the Treaty of *Nimwegen* was carrying on. He communicated his Orders to the Prince, who soon after sent for him, and told him he designed next Morning to attack the Enemy, and desired to know what he would do upon that Occasion. To which the Earl answered, Your Highness knows my Orders; yet, whenever I see you engaged, I will not look on, but will rather lose my Head than the Honour of my Country; and accordingly, next Day, he, at the Head of the *British* Troops, did Wonders. And what was the Consequence? Why truly the King would not venture to call him publickly to an Account, lest he should incense the Nation, who glory in nothing more than the gallant Behaviour of their Troops; and tho' he got a private Reprimand from the King, yet he had the Thanks and Approbation of the whole Nation; and had the Son followed the Example of his brave Father, who durst have called him to Account, when it was evident the Consequence must have turned to the greatest Advantage, both to the Nation and common Cause of *Europe*? But alas! this weak Man was duped by *Bolingbroke*, who not only made him his Tool, but had also imposed on the Queen, and the whole Nation, by his base underhand Dealing with *France*, and his bringing about that most scandalous Treaty of *Utrecht*.

Notwithstanding this Disappointment, Prince *Eugene* rode out and reconnoitered *Villars*, who at first Sight of our Troops thought the whole Army was on their March to *France*, and that the Duke of *Ormond*, thro' Ambition of Glory, had been prevailed on by Prince *Eugene*, to break thro' what he had been assured was privately concerted between both Courts; upon which, in a great Hurry, he ordered his Train and heavy Baggage to make the best of their Way to the other Side the *Soam*, and was getting ready to decamp; but he soon found out the true Meaning, and was also informed by a Courier from the Duke, of the Orders he had received, which put *Villars* into a better Humour. Prince *Eugene* finding how Affairs went, resolved to make the best of his Time while the Duke continued in those Parts: He therefore proposed the taking of *Quesnoy* and *Landrescy*, and drawing a Line from the latter to *Bouchain*, which would cover his Garrisons, and also block up *Valenciennes* and *Condè*; whereupon he desired the Duke would cover him, while he was carrying on those Sieges, which the Duke promised to do so long as he continued here, but at the same time told him, That he expected Orders every Day to march off, and then he must take care of himself; upon which the Prince marched to *Quesnoy* with the *German* and *Dutch* Forces; at the same time he posted the Earl of *Albemarle*, with a Body of 14000 Men, at *Denain*, two Leagues below *Bouchain*, on the *Scheld*,

Scheld, to keep open a Communication with the Garrisons on the other Side, from whence he was to have all his Stores, &c. *Albemarle* immediately began to fortify his Post, and the Duke lent him as many of his pontoons as laid two Bridges over the River, Prince *Eugene* having Occasion to make use of his own at the Sieges. The same Day the Prince marched to *Quesnoy*, the Duke, with his *British* and Auxiliaries, crossed the *Scheld*, and encamped at *Chateau-Cambressis*, which lies just on the Borders of *Picardy*; here we lay with the *Scheld* in our Front till *Quesnoy* was taken. Prince *Eugene* marched to *Landrescy*, which was the greatest Oversight that General ever made, considering, that at this Juncture the *French* had delivered *Dunkirk* into the Hands of the *English*; that *Villars* was greatly reinforced from the *Rhine*, and all the Garrisons about him; and that the Duke of *Ormond* had received Orders to march off with his Troops.

The Day after the Prince sat down before *Landrescy*, the 16th of *July*, O. S. the Duke marched off with his Troops; but all the Auxiliaries, except two *Holstein* Regiments, one of Foot, and one of Dragoons, refused to march with him; the rest marched, and joined Prince *Eugene*. Our first Day's March was to *Uvointesek*, near *Bouchain*, where a Cessation of Arms between *England* and *France* was declared at the Head of every Regiment, for which the Duke expected great Huzza's, but, instead of that, nothing was heard but a general Hiss and Murmur thro' the whole Camp, which gave the Duke and his Creatures great Offence, and they termed it the Height of Ingratitude for bringing them from having their Brains knocked out. *Villars*, the same Day, declared the like Cessation of Arms in his Camp, and sent Officers of Distinction to compliment the Duke. This Evening the Duke sent to *Denain* for the pontoons he lent the Earl of *Albemarle*; nor could all that either the Earl, Prince *Eugene*, or the Field Deputies say, prevail with him to leave them but for eight Days, and they would oblige themselves to return them to any Place he should name; but he would upon no Account leave them, so they were taken up, and met us on the March. Next Day we had a Report, how true I cannot say, that two *French* Engineers, in Disguise, went with those who took up the pontoons, and made such Observations on *Albemarle's* Works, as served their Purpose. However, I cannot believe the Duke knew any thing of it; but his Conduct in this Affair was much censured, and gave his Enemies a Handle to say, that bad Measures had been concerted between him and those sent by *Villars*.

Our second Day's March was to *Auchin*.

Next Morning, very early, as we were preparing to march, we heard great firing towards *Denain*; on which we concluded that *Villars* was attacking that Post; which was confirmed the Day following, by a fullsome Letter from the Marshal to the Duke;

Duke ; wherein, after an Account of the Action, and the Success attending it, he extols the Duke to the Skies for his consummate Conduct and Courage, his Loyalty to his Royal Mistress's Commands ; and concludes, that the Courage of the Allies was gone with the brave *British* Troops.

This Letter the Duke took care to have made known to the Army, several Copies of it being handed about, which indeed ought rather to have been burnt by the common Hangman ; for it made those who wished well to the Allies believe, that he had not acted fairly by them. It is most certain, that the Want of the pontoons was the Loss of *Denain* ; for Prince *Eugene*, having some Notice of *Villars's* Design, marched the Evening before the Action, with the greatest Part of his Army from *Landrescy*, and was up Time enough to have succoured *Albemarle* ; but by the Time he got to the *Scheld*, the Bridge was broke by the Crowd of Baggage they had been sending over ; so that he was not able to give *Albemarle* the least Assistance, but looked on, and saw his Fate. From *Auchin* we continued, by easy Marches, to *Ghent* ;

Which put an End to this War, and our ever infamous Campaign.

CONCLUSION of KANE.

1695. CASSEL taken by the Confederates.

23 Feb. 1695-6. A Proclamation for apprehending the Conspirators in a Plot against the King's Life.

1 July, 1696 Lord *Berkeley* succeeded Admiral *Rook*, with 140 Sail, 70 of the Line.

4th. Landed on *Howat*, one of the *Cardinals*, without Opposition ; were Masters of the Island, and burnt *Howat* Town ; served *Hodicke* the same ; brought off many Cattle. Each Isle had a Fort, with deep Trenches, and double walled, to which some Soldiers and the Inhabitants retired, to whom we gave no Offence, nor they to us.

5. The *Kent*, *Boyne*, *Torbay*, and two *Dutch* Men of War, and the Long-Boats of several other Ships, with 700 Soldiers and Marines sent to join the *Burford* and *Newcastle*, who finished what Captain *Fitzpatrick* had begun, having destroyed about 20 Villages, above 1300 Houses, taken about 300 black Cattle and Horses, &c. greatly alarmed all their Sea-Coasts, where they keep great Number of Forces, Horse and Foot.

5, 6. Captain *Mees* threw 2230 Bombs and Carcasses into *St. Martins*, which burnt the best Part of the Town.

7. Bombard

7. Bombard *Ollone* on the *Maine*; threw 1996 Bombs and Carcasses into it, which did great Execution.

Duke of *Savoy* made an under-hand Peace with the *French*, and the Allies compelled to a Neutrality for *Italy*.

1697. Admiral *Nevil* sets out in quest of *Pointis*, who had taken *Carthagena*, where he got about 1200000*l.*

27. *May*. Came up with him, chased him three Days, took only a Fly Boat with about 20000*l.* in Silver. *Pointis* was assisted by Free-booters; he gave them only 40000*l.* they came after him to *Carthagena*, and carry off about 20000000 Crowns.

27 *July*. Rear-Admiral *Mees* burns *Petit-Guavas*; loses a great Treasure by the Drunkenness and Misconduct of the Sailors; died at *Virginia* in *August*, as did Admiral *Nevil* 7 *August*, 1697.

Pointis arrives at *Newfoundland* with his immense Treasure, where Captain *Norris* was, who, with a superior Force, never attempted to molest him.

14 *August*. *Pointis*, with all his Treasure, falls in with ten large Men of War under Captain *Harlow*, and, after three Hours Engagement, is suffered to escape with a very inferior Force, and his vast Treasure.

26 *July*. The *Muscovites* obtained a compleat Victory over the *Tartars* in the *Cremia*, after a Battle of twelve severe Hours of Slaughter.

11 *Sept.* 1697. Prince *Eugene* beat the *Turks* at *Zenta*. Never was Victory more triumphant, or Death more satiated in so short a Time; 38000 killed, drowned, and wounded; the Grand Signior escaped; the Grand Vizier, the Aga, and 27 Bashaws, killed; 430 Imperialists killed, 1593 wounded. This was chiefly owing to Opportunities the *Turks* presented, which Prince *Eugene* saw with Eagle's Eyes, and grasped with Lion's Paws. Booty, the Grand Signior's Pavilion, 6000 Waggons, 6000 Camels, 5000 Horses, 10000 Oxen, &c. 130 Cannon, 500 Drums, 500 Colours, 48 Pair of Kettle-Drums, a close Carriage, with 12 Ladies of the Seraglio, &c.

20 *Sept.* N. S. Peace of *Ryswick* signed.

1. *Nov.* N. S. 1700. King of *Spain* died; 16. Duke of *Anjou* declared King; the Cause of the Wars in Queen *Anne's* Reign.

28. 29 *Nov.* *Charles XII.* with 8000 forced, or rather marched thro' 30000 a League from the *Narva*, 20000 *Streletes* two Leagues farther, and 5000 as an Advance-Guard.

30. *Charles XII.* with 8000 *Swedes*, beat 100000 *Muscovites* in their Trenches, with 150 Brass-Cannon in their Front; took all their Artillery, Arms, &c. killed about 20000; the rest laid down their Arms and surrendered: He released all but the principal Officers, who were received as so many Ambassadors, allowed

lowed their Swords, entertained courteously, and supplied liberally with Money, &c. from the King's Coffers. The Czar was gone to expedite the March of 40000 Recruits from *Plescow*: So much did one of the greatest Men the World ever knew dread Discipline, and so little depended on Numbers.

1. Sept. 1701. The *Imperialists* gain an Advantage over the *French* at *Cberry*, &c. in *Italy*.

6. King *James* the II^d. died at *St. Germain en Laye*.

18. Jan. 1701-2. Marshal *Villeroy*, General of the *French* and *Spanish* Army in *Italy*, surprized in Bed at *Cremona*, and taken Prisoner by Prince *Eugene*: But some of the *Imperialists* not coming up so soon as was ordered, they were forced to quit the Town, yet they carried off the Marshal.

8. March. King *William* died.

2. May, 1702. War declared by *England*, the Emperor, and the States.

3. July. The *French* King declares War against the *Confederates*.

12. August. Duke of *Ormond* took Port *St. Mary*, where his Forces committed intolerable Disorders, rifling Houses and Churches, and ravishing Nuns, &c. which so disgusted the *Spaniards*, that they could never be induced to join us.

15. The bloody drawn Battle of *Luzara*, fought between the *Germans*, under Prince *Eugene*, and the *French* and *Spaniards* under King *Philip* and Duke of *Vendosme*.

12. Oct. Sir *George Rooke*, and the Duke of *Ormond*, with the Confederate Fleet, attacked the *French* Fleet, and the *Spanish* Galleons in *Vigo* Port: 8 *French* Men of War burnt, 4 *French* and 3 *Spanish* sunk, 6 *French* Men of War taken; 4 *Spanish* Galleons sunk, and 9 taken, with 400 *French* Prisoners. This complete and glorious Victory was obtained with very little Loss on our Side, and the Booty above 2000000 *l*.

13. A Battle at *Fridlengen* between Prince *Lewis*, at the Head of the *Imperialists*, and the *French*, under Marshal *Villars*: Both claimed the Victory.

8. Nov. Five of Admiral *Bembow's* Captains tried at Port *Royal* in *Jamaica*, for Cowardice and Breach of Orders in an Engagement with *Du Case*. *Hardy* knighted, and 1000 *l*. Gift for the News of *Vigo*. Admiral *Hopson* knighted, with a Pension of 500 *l*. per Annum for his Bravery at *Vigo*, in breaking the Chains, thro' Volleys of Cannon on all Sides. Captain *Kirby* and *Wade* sent Home, and shot on Board at *Plymouth*.

24. July, 1704. *Gibraltar*, in four Days Siege, surrenders, with above 100 Guns, to the Prince of *Hesse-Darmstadt*, at the Head of 1800 brave *English* Sailors.

22. Oct. *Gibraltar* besieged to July, 1705.

Sir *John Leake* relieved it, drove *Pointi*, took three of the Line, burnt one of eighty-six, and one of seventy-four. The Defence of this Place for such a Length of Time, with such a Handful of Men, against the Powers of *France* and *Spain* by Land and Sea, is not to be out-done in History.

1705. 16. Aug. N. S. *Cassana* Battle fought in *Italy*, between Prince *Eugene* and *Vendosme*. Both did all in their Power for Victory; both claimed it, and sung *Te Deum*. Prince *Eugene* lost about 3000, and prevented the Siege of *Turin*; the *French* lost above 5000.

22. Sir *Cloudestly Shorvell*, with King *Charles* and the Earl of *Peterborough*, arrived at *Barcelona* Bay, debarked the Forces 23. 28. the King landed. 14. Sept. Prince *Hesse* attacked *Montjuic*, was killed in the Action; Colonel *Allen*, and 250 Men, taken by Stratagem. The Earl of *Peterborough* renewed the Action, by leading on the Troops that were ready to draw off; and by taking *St. Beutuam's* Fort, made Lodgments that cut off the Communication with the Town, and enabled us to continue the Siege. 17. Colonel *Southwell* levelled a Mortar so well, that the Bomb fell into, and blew up their Magazine; this put the Garri-son into such a Panic, that they immediately surrendered at Discretion.

Now commenced a formal Siege of the City, which capitulated *October* 4. a Gate was delivered the 5th, when *Gironne*, and the whole Province of *Catalonia* surrenders to King *Charles*, except *Roses*; as did soon the Province of *Valentia*, &c.

Now King *Charles's* Affairs were in a most flourishing State; and the Duke of *Anjou's* so low with the *Grandeess*, who could not bear the Difference shewn the *French*, that there seemed to be nothing wanting to a Revolution. The Earl of *Peterborough* (the most active Hero, even beyond their Romances) drove all before him, terrified them, and with a Handful of Forces chased Armies, relieved *Valentia* and *San-Mateo*, scared *Maboni* from *Marviedro*, &c. received at *Valentia* with great Honour.

1706. The Duke of *Anjou* besieged *Barcelona* all *April*; ruined *Montjuic*, and by *May* brought their Approaches near the Town; where Sir *John Leake* and the Earl of *Peterborough* landed their Forces 8 *May*. With these Succours the besieged made such a gallant Resistance, that the Enemy retreated, leaving 106 Brass-Cannon, 47 Mortars, 5000 Barrels of Powder, 500 Barrels of Musket-Shot, 2000 Bombs, 10000 Grenadoes, 40000 Cannon-Bullets, 80000 Spades, 13000 Sacks of Meal, and vast Quantities of Wheat, Rye, Oats, &c. and 1500 Sick and Wounded.

In *April* the Confederates and *Portuguese* took *Alcantara*, *Marsaleja*, *Coria*, *Ciudad*, and *Rodrigo*.

19. *April*. Duke de *Vendosme* set on the *Germans* in Prince *Eugene's* Absence: About 3000 killed on each Side at *Calcinato* in *Italy*.

23. *May*. Duke *de Feuillade* and *Marfin* invested *Turin*, and 3. *June* opened the Trenches. The Siege continued to 7. *September*. When Prince *Eugene* raised this Siege, they were reduced to great Extremities for want of Ammunition.

The Duke of *Savoy* and Prince *Eugene* attacked the *French* in their Trenches before *Turin*, and obtained a compleat Victory.

The Duke of *Orleans* wounded, Marshal *Marfin* mortally, and died a Prisoner; 4 Generals, 8 Colonels, 12 Lieutenant-Colonels, 6 Majors, 98 Captains, 185 Officers, and 7641 Soldiers Prisoners; 6704 killed; 255 Cannon, 108 Mortars, 7800 Bombs, 3200 Royal Grenado's, 7500 Hand Grenado's, 48000 Cannon-Bullets, 68000 Quintals of Powder, all their Tents, Baggage, and Money to pay the Army, taken by the Allies.

Loss in the Siege, killed, wounded, and Deserters, 6607; in the Battle 2500 killed and wounded.

By this Defeat the *French* were obliged to quit *Lombardy*.

24. *June*. The Earl of *Galway* took Possession of *Madrid*; and the 27th King *Charles* proclaimed. — *Toledo*, &c. submit.

Sir *John Leake's* Fleet took *Carthagena* 13. *June*; *Alicant* 8. *August*; and reduced *Yvica* 9. *September*. — 14. *Majorca*.

6. *Feb*. 1706-7. *Modena* surrendered to the Imperialists.

13. *March*. Prince *Vaudemont*, with Prince *Eugene*, agrees to evacuate *Final*, *Milan Castle*, *Mantua*, *Sabinetta*, *Cremona*, &c. viz. to quit all *Italy*.

25. *April*, 1707. *Almanza* Battle fought. The *English* and *Dutch* behaved with great Resolution; but the *Portuguese* Horse gave way on the first Attack: A terrible Slaughter ensued; the Infantry were killed or taken, after a brave, long, bloody, obstinate Resistance. The brave Earl of *Galway*, tho' wounded, retreated with 3500 Cavalry to King *Charles's* Army at *Valentia*. Our Loss was about 12000; the *French* having given way at first, lost about 8000.

Toulon besieged at Sea by Sir *Cloudesly Shovel*; on Land by 40000 Men under the Duke of *Savoy*, Prince *Eugene*, &c. Cross the *Var*, 10. *May*, 1707. 26. came before *Toulon*. The *French* sunk 20 of their own Men of War on *Shovel's* Approach, who, with his Bombs, sunk 8 *French* Men of War, and did incredible Damage to the Town.

30. *July*. Attacked and took *St. Catherine's Hill*. 7. *August* fire on the Forts, and the Men of War in *Toulon Harbour*. 15. The *French* retook *St. Catherine's Hill*, the Prince of *Saxe-Gotha* killed. 19. Took Fort *St. Lewis*; 21 raised the Siege.

1. *Sept*. Repassed the *Var*, and the *Cole de Tende* the 4th, without the least Attack from the *French* in the Retreat.

22. *Oct*. *Shovel* in the *Affoci tion*, with above 900 Sailors, &c. with the *Eagle* and *Romney*, dashed on the Rocks near *Scilly*, called *The Bishop and his Clerks*. The *Firebrand* lost, but saved

24 Men.

24 Men. Admiral Byng altered his Course, and saved the rest of the Fleet.

March 1707-8. The Pretender, with 10000, attempts to invade Scotland; prevented by Sir George Byng, who took only one Ship with Lord Griffin, Lord Clermont, Lieutenant-General Middleton, &c.

22. May. Admiral Leake took sixty Ships loaden with Provisions for the Duke of Orleans, and carried them to Barcelona.

28. Commodore Wager, with four Men of War, engaged seventeen Galleons near Carthagena. The Admiral, of sixty-four Brass Guns, valued at 3000000 Pieces of Eight, blown up; the Rear-Admiral, of forty-four, taken; the Vice-Admiral, of fifty, and one French of thirty-six. The Kingston and Portland stood idle Spectators; they ordered to follow the * Vice-Admiral disabled. Captain Bridg's of Kingston, and Captain Windsor of the Portland, were broke by a Court-Martial at Jamaica 23. July. The Wager's Share of the Prize above 100000 l.

1709. Port-Royal, now Annapolis-Royal, with 60 mounted Cannon, and a good Garrison, taken by Colonel Nicholson with 2000 Land Forces, and Commodore Martin with 5 Frigates, and 1 Bomb-Vessel.

16. June, 1710. Sir John Norris defeated the Duke of Turf's Designs on Sardinia, and took the 250 Soldiers, and 60 Officers; Forces landed 27. July, and took 8 Barks, with 500 Soldiers and Provisions.

King Charles attacked King Philip near Almenara, routed his Cavalry; Night coming on, the Infantry retired. Count Nassau d' Auverquerque, and the Earl of Rochfort, killed. — King Philip retreated under the Castle of Lerida to Saragossa. Lieutenant-General Stanhope and Carpenter wounded; 400 Confederates killed and wounded, and 1500 French and Spaniards.

August 15. A Skirmish happened near Penalva; many were killed; both claimed the Victory; but King Philip retired, and King Charles eat the Dinner that was prepared for his Competitor.

They continued their Retreat till within a Quarter of a League of Saragossa; where they were attacked and defeated on the 20th of August. They were 50 Battalions, 60 Squadrons; much superior to the Confederates; yet in two hours they obtained a most glorious complete Victory; about 8000 only of the Enemy escaped; all the rest killed or taken; we had 2000 killed, they 3000, and about 6000 Prisoners, 72 Colours and Standards, 22 Cannon, Baggage, &c.

King Philip never stopp'd till he reach'd Madrid.

* Taken by Commodore Littleton, but most of them removed with the *Tbe-* sis of forty Guns, &c.

Saragossa receiv'd King *Charles* the same Night with all imaginable Demonstrations of Joy, and the Citadel capitulated.

In these Actions, General *Stanhope* behaved with consummate Conduct and Courage, seconded by *Carpenter*.

Aug. 28. King *Charles* enters *Madrid* in Triumph; the City gave him a Subsidy of 40000 Crowns a Month.

General *Stanhope*, with 8 Battalions and 8 Squadrons, taken in *Britinaga*, after the most gallant Defence.

Count *Staremborg* beats the *French* and *Spaniards*, with not half their Number, viz. 27 Battalions, 29 Squadrons. They had 32 Battalions and 80 Squadrons. Of *Staremborg's*, 13 Squadrons and 7 Battalions went off the first Attack, viz. fought 1 to 3.

April 2, 1715. Peace ratified between *Spain* and *Portugal*.

Sir *John Norris*, with 20 Men of War, sails for the *Baltic*, May 18, 1715.

November 12. General *Wills* attacked the Rebels at *Preston*, who repulsed him several Times, killed 300 Men.

13. General *Carpenter*, with 800 Dragoons, joined *Wills*; *Derwentwater* and some others offered to capitulate; but they were all obliged to surrender at Discretion, about 1500.

The same Day the Duke of *Argyle* attacked the Rebels, under the Earl of *Mar*, at *Sherriff-Moor*, the Rebel's Horse stood the first Charge with great Courage, and fired furiously on the King's Dragoons, but the latter being much better mounted, bore down the Enemy, and obliged them to give Ground: In the Interim, the Highlanders charged the Foot on the left Wing, with such Fury, that they soon got to the very Muzzles of their Muskets, and with their Targets playing off their Bayonets made dreadful Slaughter among the Royal Forces with their broad Swords: This unusual Fighting struck such Terror among the *English* Soldiers, that had the Enemy's Cavalry, on the right Wing, fallen in at that Time, great Part of the King's Troops must have been cut to pieces. The right Wing of each Army was victorious, and the Left of each routed.

Both claimed the Victory; both retreated to their former Posts; their Loss was near equal; yet the Rebels Designs were intirely frustrated.

December 25, 1715. The Pretender landed at *Peterhead*, with a few Officers, made many Promises, performed none; staid to the 4th of *February*; when he took Ship with the Earl of *Mar*, Earl of *Melford*, Lord *Drummond*, and eleven other Gentlemen; the Earls *Marishal* and *Southesk*, the Lord *Tinmouth*, General *Gordon*, and many other Noblemen and Gentlemen were deserted and left to shift for themselves, seventy-four of whom were cast away in two Boats. The Clans dispersed, or surrendered to his Majesty's Mercy.

Of their Chiefs, some were confined in the *Tower*, *Newgate*, &c. *Foster* and *Mackintosh* made their Escape. The Earls *Derwentwater*, *Carnwath*, *Nithsdale*, *Winton*; the Lords *Widrington*, *Nairn*, and *Kenmure*, were tried by their Peers, and received Sentence to have their Heads severed from their Bodies; yet only *Derwentwater* and *Kenmure* suffered. * *Nithsdale* escaped in a Servant's Riding-hood, *Feb.* 23, the Night before the Execution.

July 24, 1717. The Earl of *Carnwath*, Lords *Widrington* and *Nairn*, bailed out of the *Tower* to appear in the House of Lords the 12th of next *August*, when they pleaded the King's Pardon by the Act of Grace, and were discharged.

During the Remainder of this happy Reign, Peace was seated thro' the *British* Empire, only in the Beginning of 1717, the *Swedish* intended Invasion was frustrated in its Embrio, before they had one Ship ready.

August 16. Prince *Eugene* gained a compleat Victory over the *Turks* before *Belgrade*, which capitulated the 18th, after two Months Siege.

August . The Marquis *de Lede*, with 6000 Foot and 600 Dragoons, conquers *Sardinia* in a few Days.

April 12, 1718. The Marquis *de Lede*, at the Head of 17000 *Spaniards*, made a Descent on *Sicily* near *Palermo*. Most of the Towns fling open their Gates, and submit to King *Philip*.

July 31. Sir *George Byng* fell upon 26 *Spanish* Men of War near *Syracuse*; took 10, sunk 3, and burnt 3.

Nov. 16. War declared with *Spain*.

English Fleet, 21 Ships, { 8885 } Men. { 1400 } Guns.
Spanish Fleet, 29 Ditto, { 8830 } Men. { 1284 } Guns.

The *English* took 14, burnt 3, sunk 3, and 9 run away.

Nov. 30. *Charles XII.* of *Sweden*, the most active Prince the World ever saw, killed before *Fredericshall*.

April 4, 1719. The Earls *Marishal* and *Seaforth*, and the Marquis of *Tullibardin*, &c. with about 400 *Spaniards*, land in *Rossbire*.

June 10. General *Wightman* defeated about 2000 *Highlanders* and *Spaniards*. Next Day the *Spaniards* surrendered.

August 1. *St. Sebastian* surrendered to the Duke of *Berwick*, and the whole Province of *Guipuscoa*. The *English* Sailors with some *French* burn three *Spanish* Men of War on the Stocks at Port *St. Antonio*.

Oct. 1. Viscount *Capbam* took *Vigo*. 10th, The Castle surrendered.

* The King being asked what should be done with the Servant who remained in her Lord's Place? Said, reward her; and wished all Servants were such.

Qz.

Oct. 12. Took *Ponte Vedra* ; at each he found great Quantities of Arms, Powder, &c: said to be designed for the last Year's Expedition to *Britain*.

19. *Messina* Castle surrendered to the Imperialists.

Sir *George Byng's* Fleet did great Service in this Siege ; took and destroyed several large *Spanish* Men of War in the Harbour.

Oct. 15. Dec. 21, 1720. The *Spaniards* beat the *Moors* near *Ceuta*.

September 20, 1722. *Christopher Layer* sent to the Tower for High Treason ; executed the 17th of May 1723.

June, 1726. Sir *Charles Wager* sails with a Fleet to the *Baltic*, with a Letter to the *Czarina*, supposing her in Confederacy with the Pretender.

Aug. . Sir *John Jennings* with a Squadron in the *Mediterranean* ; the Court of *Spain* desire the Reason ; i. e. to defend *Gibraltar*, &c.

Feb. 22, 1726-7, Trenches opened before *Gibraltar* by the *Spaniards*.

Hostier in the *West-Indies*, with base Restrictions.

March 28, 1727. General Letters of Reprisals granted against *Spain*.

April 28. Sir *John Norris* sailed with a Squadron for the *Baltic*.

May 20. Cessation of Hostilities for 7 Years.

July 8, 1731. The *French* threaten an Invasion.

July 11. Treaty between *Great Britain*, Emperor, and *Spain*.

1739. The *Spanish* *Guarda-Costas*, having for some years committed great Depredations on the *English* Traders, confiscating their Goods, treating them with cruel Indignities, which have never been practised but by cowardly Enemies ;

July. Orders for Reprisals issued.

Oct. 23. War proclaimed against *Spain*.

Admiral *Haddock* took two *Carracca* Ships ; one the *St. Joseph*, worth above 100000 *l*.

March 13, 1740. Vice Admiral *Vernon*, with six Ships only, took the famous *Porto-Bello* ; yet much more famous by this never too much celebrated brave Action, he brought off two 20 Gun Ships, a Snow, and four Sloops.

40	} Brads	{ Cannon. 13 Field Pieces. 1 Mortars. 1 Pattereroes. 1	} Spiked and beat off the Truni- ons from about 200 Iron Can- non. He brought off all their Shot and Powder, except 122 Barrels
10			
4			
18			

used in blowing up the Forts, Fortifications, &c.

10000 Dollars Specie found, here to pay 600 Soldiers, was distributed to the brave Sailors.

March

March 22 to 24. Chagre and Castle Lorenzo taken by Admiral Vernon: The Custom-house full of Goods for the Galleons, which he shipped; sunk the Guarda-costas, then fired the Custom-house, embarked all the brass Ordnance, and blew up the Castle with two Mines.

Oct. 9. The Emperor died; by the Pragmatic Sanction, his hereditary Dominions were guarantied to his Daughters, by England, Russia, Holland, France, Spain, and Prussia; the three last fell upon the poor distressed Orphan Queen, like Wolves, without Equity or Mercy; many thousand Lives were lost in this cruel Ravage of her States.

March 6. Vernon began to bombard Carthagena; discharged 350 Bombs in three Days.

March, 1741. Admiral Vernon, with 31 Sail of the Line, 100 Transports, and 11000 Infantry, arrived at Plata-Grande Harbour, near Carthagena. In one Hour they took the Forts Chamba, Jago, and St. Philip, with 40 Cannon; 25. took Bocca-Chica Fort, St. Joseph, and the Galicia, the Spanish Admiral, Don Blas's Ship of 80 Guns. The Enemy sunk the Africa and Don Carlos, two 70 Gun Ships, and burnt the St. Philip of 60.

25. Sailed up the Lake, having done Wonders in forcing so narrow a Channel, defended by a strong Castle, 3 Forts, a Bomb, 4 Sail of the Line, and 2 Batteries, mounting in all 370 Cannon, with the Loss of the Colonels, Douglass of the Marines, Watson of the Train, Colonel Moore, Chief Engineer, Lieutenant-Colonel Sandford, and about 400 Men, &c.

30. Captain Knowles took Castillo-Grande without Opposition.

5. April. About 4000 Land Forces under Brigadier-General Blakeney, &c. debarked, took Post at La Quinta, near a Mile from Fort St. Lazare.

*6. Took La Papa, which overlooked the Town, and St. Lazare. * They were obliged to lie three Nights on their Arms, without Tents or Tools. Now began Divisions between the Admiral and General Wynyard.*

9. Fort Lazare attacked without opening Trenches, or making a Breach, by General Guise, at the Head of 1200 Men: General Wynyard and Colonel Grant, &c. commanded on the Right. The Enemy were deeply intrenched, and defended by inaccessible Walls. Here the brave Colonel Grant and Major Robinson were killed, and about 600 Men; add to this the Mortality in the Camp, there were scarce Men to mount the ordinary Guard.

15. April. Raised the Siege.

** Which occasioned a Contagion, that in six Days swept off 500 Men. In disembarking, there were fit for Duty 1600.*

Damage to the *Spaniards* is computed about 1000000. We lost by Sicknefs, &c. about 3000 Men.

<i>Spanish</i>	} Loss by Privateers, &c.	} 1750000.
<i>English</i>		

Captain *Jenkins*, after nineteen Hours Engagement with *Angria*, beat him, and got safe, with three other *East-India* Men, into Port. He had 300 Guineas, and six Months Pay, for his Bravery.

May and June. General *Oglethorpe* besieged *St. Augustine*.

Captain *Hall*, of *Rhode-Island*, in a Sloop of 30 Tons, and 29 Men took and plundered *Porto-Plata* Town in *Hispaniola*.

July 5. About 8000 *Spaniards* make many fruitless Attacks upon *Georgia*, in various Places; but ever repulsed, with great Loss, by the gallant Bravery of General *Oglethorpe*, with not one to ten.

7. June, 1743. *Dettingen* Battle fought between the Allies, headed by King *George*, the Duke of *Cumberland*, the Earl of *Stair*, &c. and the *French*, commanded by Marshal *Noailles*, who intended to surround the confederate Allies, and reduce them, by cutting them off from all the common Passes, to surrender or starve. This Scheme was soon surmounted by the Intrepidity of the Allies, animated by the Presence of his Majesty and the Duke, who forced the *French* to repass the *Maine* with the greatest Precipitancy, leaving 31 Officers of Note killed or wounded, 34 Prisoners, and about 4000 Men killed or wounded, 6 Standards taken, and several hundreds drowned in repassing the *Maine*. The Allies lost above 2000. The principal Officers killed were, Lieutenant-General *Clayton*, Major-General *Monray*, died of his Wounds. Wounded; the Duke, shot in the Leg, Duke *Aremberg*, Earl of *Albemarle*, General *Huske*, the Colonels *Ligonier* and *Peers*, &c. Our Generals behaved with the greatest Resolution and Conduct. The Duke gave early Proofs of a transcendant Bravery, and a Generosity inherent only in the truly great, by ordering a *French* Officer, whom he observed to behave bravely, and weltering on the Field, to be taken care of before himself.

The Confusion of the *French* was so great, that, had the Earl of *Stair*'s Advice of pursuing them been followed, they might have been intirely destroyed or taken.

Want of Provision and Forage (being three Days on short Allowance) obliged us to quit the Field, tho' Victors; recommend the killed and wounded to the vanquished Enemy, and march to *Hanau*.

The Earl of *Stair* being asked by a *French* Gentleman what he thought of *Dettingen* Battle, said, "You committed one Mistake, and we two; your's was, passing the Hollow-Way, "and not having Patience to wait; our's was, exposing ourselves
" selves

“ selves to Destruction, and then not making a proper Use of
“ our Victory.

30. Sept. A Treaty between the King of *Great Britain*, King of *Sardinia*, and the Queen of *Hungary*.

Voltaire says, “ Scarce had a common Partizan, whose Name
“ was *Mentzel*, known only by his Depredations and Brutality,
“ made his Appearance before *Munich* with his Hussars, when
“ the Metropolis of *Bavaria* surrendered by Capitulation.”

Baron *Mentzel* defeats a *French* Party, and takes seven Mules laden with Gold and Silver to pay the Army, and levies large Contributions in *Alsace*, *Burgundy*, &c.

Baron *Trenck* acted the Part of a bold Partizan.

Belasny, 15. September fell on 500 *French*, and killed about 460. They obliged the Peasants to strip the dead, gave their Clothes as Reward, then, in their Blood and Sweat called and paid for Refreshments, feasting, drinking, and dancing all Night over the slain till tired, then made a Ridge of the Bodies to repose their Heads on, which to them seemed more pleasing than Down.

3. Sept. Baron *Trenck* storms the Isle of *Rheinmark*, and puts the Garrison to the Sword, the Commandant, Count *Creveccur*, being killed by Baron *Trenck*'s own Hands.

The King, or rather the Queen, of *Spain*'s Letter to Count *Gage*.

“ Your Reasons to me in Excuse for the Inaction of my
“ Troops, are not satisfactory: My Orders are, That you pass
“ the *Panaro* in three Days, and give the Enemy Battle; if
“ you have not Resolution, resign your Command to Count
“ *Mariani*. I will be obeyed.”

A great Instance of the Efficacy of good Intelligence.

Count *Gages*, on the Receipt of these Orders, commanded all the Gates of *Bologna* to be shut to conceal his March, to surprize the *Austrians*; yet a Dominican escaped over the Walls, and Count *Traun* was ready to receive him. Count *Gage*, finding his Scheme discovered, turned towards *Final*; Count *Traun* pursued: 8. February the Cannonading began; at Three in the Afternoon came to close Engagement; at Eight continued bloody and obstinate till Two in the Morning, when both retired with Victory.

The *Spaniards* retired with such Precipitation as to burn their Bridges to prevent a Pursuit, and left their Sick and Wounded.

<i>Spaniards</i>	} killed	{ 4000 }	} taken	{ 1000
<i>Austrians</i>				

Deserted 125 *Spanish* Officers, and 2000 Men after the Battle.

Gages encamped at *Rimini* in May, was joined by the Duke of *Modena*, but obliged to quit it to Prince *Lobkowitz* 25. October.

The *British* Fleet in the *Adriatic* kept Don Carlos inactive, distressed Count Gage, &c.

Don Philip, joined by 22000 *French*, attempts to force the Lines at *Chateau-Dauphine*, defended by the brave King of *Sardinia* from Two to Ten *October*, who obliged them to retreat, after many furious and unsuccessful Attacks, with the Loss of 1200 killed, and 5000 by Desertion, together with 300 *Swiss* in the *Spanish* Service, 12 Cannon, Don Philip's Chapel-Furniture, and 400 Mules richly laden with Baggage.

11. *Dec.* 1742. A Treaty between *Great Britain* and *Russia*.

18. *June*, 1743. A Treaty between *Russia* and *Sweden*.

The *Highland Regiment*, contrary to Agreement, brought to *England*, and all Promises broke; 150 deserted, of which 2 Corporals, *Samuel* and *Malcolm M^r Pherfon*, and *Farquhar Shaw* shot in the Tower Parade 18. *July*, 1743. 30 sent to *Gibraltar*, 20 *Minorca*, 20 *Leeward Islands*, 28 *Jamaica*, 38 *Georgia*; the last allowed to carry Wives. This Treatment was resented some Time since, as surmised.

This Regiment since, on many Occasions, has signalized itself to the Honour of its Country, and Terror of our Enemies.

March 14. 1744. War declared by *France*.

23. *March*. War declared against *France*.

26. *June*. 4000 *Hungarians* took *Heron Isle* in the *Rhine*.

1. *July*, Prince *Charles* passed the *Rhine*, and with 12000, 5. *July*, for seven Hours, made the most heroic Stand against 40000 *French* and Imperialists, with the Loss of 1200, and a Battalion of the brave *Forgatch's* Regiment, after a noble Resistance, made Prisoners of War.

The *French* lost 2500, 4 Standards, &c.

May. The *French* King took the Field with 120000 Men, 160 Battering-Cannon, 100 Field-Pieces, 100 Mortars, 40 threw Coming-Bombs of 4 or 500 Weight.

7. *May*. Opened Trenches before *Ypres* with 120 Cannon and 40 Mortars, which were played with such Success, that, after a most gallant Defence, they were obliged to surrender on honourable Terms the 14th.

18. He invested *Menin*, garrisoned with 6000 under Baron *Echteren*, which held out vigorously to 6 *June*.

Furnes taken in seven Days, 5. *July*.

Fort Knoque in three Days.

The Allies, supposing their Quota's compleat, which rarely ever happened, had been 76000 under Field-Marshal *Wade*, Count *Maurice* of *Nassau*, and *D'AreMBERG*; End of *May* de-camped, took Post at *Berlingham*, by *Oudenard*, behind the *Scheld*.

26. *Aug.* King of *Prussia* enters *Saxony* with 68000 Men, and sent 20000 into *Bohemia*. Which being told the Queen of *Hungary*, she replied, To me these Trials are not new; I have a
gracious

gracious God, a good Cause, and steady Allies; your Master may do as he pleases.

Count *Palfi* heads 30000 *Hungarians* to defend *Bohemia*, for his Queen, against the Enemy, whom he perpetually harrassed. The Queen, touched with the Loyalty, Affection, and Intrepidity of this infirm, noble ancient Hero, sent him a Horse richly caparisoned, a Gold-hilted Sword, set with Diamonds, and a Diamond-Ring of great Value, with this Letter of her Writing

“ Father *Palfi*,

“ **R**ECEIVE this Horse, worthy being mounted by the
 “ most zealous of my *Hungarians*; use this Sword to de-
 “ fend me against mine Enemies; and wear this Ring as a
 “ Token of my Affection.

“ MARIA THERESA.”

The brave Prince *Charles* decamped 23. *August*, and that Night happily repassed the *Rhine* at *Blenheim*, with the Loss of thirty-two Men. After having, in vain, offered Battle to the *French*, Prince *Charles* made a most glorious Retreat, in the Face of the *French* Army, to save *Bohemia* and *Prague*. Before which the King of *Prussia* opened the Trenches the 13th of *September*, and took it the third time the 16th, and soon possessed himself of *Bohemia* to the East of the *Moldau*.

Prince *Charles*, 2. *October*, arrived, and was joined by Marshal *Bathiani* and 24000 *Saxons* which put a Stop to the King of *Prussia*'s Rapidity; and 28. he was forced to evacuate *Bohemia* and *Prague*, leaving 2000 Prisoners so harrassed, that they lost most of their Baggage, pontoons, 30 Cannon, 18 Mortars, above half his Army lost by the Sword, Desertion, Sicknefs, and Imprisonment. The main Army, in their Rout to *Silesia*, marched fifty-six Hours without halting.

21. *Sept.* *Fribourg* invested by M. *Coigny* and 80000, 180 Cannon, 82 Mortars, commanded by General *Damnitz* and 9000, who held out forty-five Days with the greatest Conduct and Bravery, lost 4500, and the *French* about 20000.

20. *March*, 1744. 47 Battalions 24 Squadrons in *Italy*, under Prince *Conti*, join Don *Philip* and pass the *Var*, seize *Aspremont*, &c. 29. *Nice*. The King of *Sardinia*, with 20000, fortified the Passes in the Mountains near *Villa-Franca*. 9. *April*, The *French* and *Spaniards* seize the Out-Posts near *Nice*, surprised and took the Marquis *de Suza*, between the Mountains, with 5 Battalions; took Mount *Leuze* Sword in Hand, after many furious Repulses, forcing all the Forts and Intrenchments. The *Piedmontese* were forced to abandon all to their great Superiority of Numbers, and embark in the *British* Fleet to *Onglia*. The *French* and *Spaniards* lost 5 Generals, 160 Officers, 6400 killed wounded and taken. The *Piedmontese* lost 80 Officers, and 3000 Men killed, &c. 80 Cannon, 11 Colours.

17. *July*. They attack *Chateau Dauphine*, had many severe Repulses, and several times so near as Push of Bayonet; the Officers all killed, and the Ammunition all exhausted. The *Piedmontese* retreated in good Order, having lost 600 Officers and Soldiers; the *French* and *Spaniards* 150 Officers, and 4000 Men. This opened a free Passage into *Piedmont*.

26. Invest *Demont*, which, by their throwing hot Balls, set Fire to an Apartment near their Powder-Magazine; they were under a Necessity to call for the Enemy's Assistance, by which they were made Prisoners of War, and were Masters of the flat Country, where they raised 11500000 Livres

The combined Generals next summoned *Coni*. Baron *Leutrum* answered, *He would consider against next Year*. 12 *September* they opened their Trenches, when cannonading went on briskly on both Sides. By Rains and frequent Sallies their Works were greatly retarded.

19. The King attempted to raise the Siege by a Disposition of his Forces, so well concerted, as to be admired by his very Enemies. About One the Engagement began, and continued obstinate and bloody till Night, when the King retired to his Camp.

The *French* and *Spaniards* vied for Glory, lost 3000, and the *Piedmontese* 4000. The Prince of *Conti* was wounded, but acted with great Conduct and Bravery. The *Waras dins* did Wonders; their Colonel, after having three Balls in his Body, rushed on the *Spanish* Grenadiers, and brought off their Colours. 17. The King, by a Feint to attack, threw 1400 Men into the Garrison. 22. *November*, 6000 got into the Garrison; when they raised the Siege with Precipitation, and retreated to *Demont*, leaving their Sick and Wounded. Here they were harrassed in the Defiles and narrow Passes by the Peasants, who killed and took many.

24. The King and the Duke of *Savoy* entered *Coni*, where they were received by the gallant Baron *Leutrum*, whom he honoured with the highest Encomiums for his Courage, Conduct, and Loyalty, made him Governor of *Coni* and its District, with an Addition of 1000 Crowns to his Pay.

The Princes, in their Retreat, attempted to demolish *Demont*; but the Trains not taking Effect as soon as expected, six *Piedmontese* Grenadiers of *Lombardy's* Regiment, on Promise of Captains Commissions, most daringly rushed into the smoking Ruins, and had the good Fortune to cut away most of the Saucisses and Matches, by which great Part of the Fortifications were saved.

The Confederates continued their precipitate Route, harrassed by the light Troops and *Vaudaise*, and the Inclemency of the Season, their Army almost ruined, and were compelled, after a Beginning of more Success and Glory than Imagination can well form, to abandon *Piedmont* in the greatest Confusion, Loss,
and

and Disgrace, and disperse into Winter-Quarters, the *Spaniards* in *Sarvoy*, and the *French* in *Dauphiny*.

March. Prince Lobkowitz, and Count Gages, with the Spaniards and Neapolitans, at Veletry, cannonade each other. The Austrians take Aquila, and soon forced to retire.

General *Pofulazzi*, with 1000 *Croats*, took *Madonna del' Angelo*; the next Night retaken by the *Spaniards*, who surprized him, killed 400, and took him, with 600.

10. Aug. Prince Lobkowitz attacked the Spaniards, while Count Brown with 3000 Foot, and 1200 Horse, by two Rout, meet at *Veletri*, to take Don Carlos and the Duke of Modena by Surprize. General Brown defeated the Out-Guards, and entered the Town; *but his Soldiers fell to plundering, which seldom fails to frustrate the best concerted Stratagems in War, and, next to Cowardice, cannot be too severely punished.* The King and Duke had Time to escape. The Horse not coming timely to his Relief, he was near being surrounded by Count Gages, but retreated with a prodigious Booty of the Officer's rich Equipage and Furniture, 1000 Horses, and disabled 1500 Horse, killed and took 3000 Men, of whom Count Marriani, a Neapolitan General, and 100 Officers, 12 Standards, 3 Colours, with the Loss of 500.

9, 10, 11, 12. *Feb.* 1743-4. Days of Engagement off *Toulon* between the *English* Fleet, with those of *France* and *Spain*.

In the MEDITERRANEAN.

29	} Eng.	{ of the Line 2150	}	Guns	{ 15915	} Men.
18						
Total 47	—	—	—	2740	—	19520

4 absent, besides not half engaged of the present.

36 *French* and *Spanish* — 2022 Guns, 20520 Men, viz. 28 of the Line, and 8 Frigates.

Biggs says $\left\{ \begin{smallmatrix} 49 \\ 27 \end{smallmatrix} \right\}$ of the Line, and $\left\{ \begin{smallmatrix} 10 \\ 5 \end{smallmatrix} \right\}$ Frigates, $\left\{ \begin{smallmatrix} \text{Engliſh,} \\ \text{French} \\ \text{and} \\ \text{Spaniſh.} \end{smallmatrix} \right\}$

The Troubles of England says, the *English* had above thirty of the Line more than they, of which, says he, *Eleven of the Line, and one Frigate, were Spanish under Don Navarro.*

Rolt says, "The *English* had 28 Ships of the Line, 10 Frigates, of which 6 were of 50 Guns, 2 of 40, 2 of 20, and 2 Fireships; in all 40 Sail, 2490 Guns, 15000 Seamen, and 800 Soldiers from *Minorca*. The combined Fleet consisted of 28 Ships of the Line, and 6 Frigates, 820 Guns, and 16500 Sailors."

* Captain *Cornwall* in the *Marlborough*, of 90 Guns and 750 Men, to attack the *Real* of 114 Guns and 1350 Men, which he

* The Idol and Ornament of the Navy; his Genius, Courage, and Conduct, equal to every noble Enterprize.

did,

did, and seven more *Spanish*, with the most undaunted Resolution, until both his Thighs were shot off; when, as he lived, so he died like a great Man. Lieutenant *Cornwall*, before the Captain's Death, lost his right Arm, yet bravely fought the Ship above two Hours with the greatest Resolution and Conduct; then Lieutenant *Neuceller* with high Intrepidity, until he silenced the *Real*, &c. The *Spanish* Admiral was seconded by the *St. Isabell* of 64 Guns, and by six more, who kept continual Fire most Part of the Engagement, six Hours on the *Marlborough*, and Part of the Time on the *Namur*. — *Twelve such Ships, so officered, and so manned, what could they not do?*

* The *British* Honour suffered greatly this Day by the Timidity of our Commander. Admiral *Rowley* engaged the *French* Admiral, and made him run; the *Barfleur* was seconded by the *Princess Caroline*, who behaved well; we took the *Poder* of 60 Guns, and burnt her. The *Marlborough*, *Namure*, *Norfolk*, *Somerset*, *Berwick*, and *Barfleur* engaged bravely. *Pr—ssa*, *B—d*, and *D—t*, badly. *Admiral Lestock's* could not come up.

Letter from the *Rupert*, p. 58. "Upon the whole it was a confused running Action; but 16 *English* did engage."

Letter from the *Norfolk*, p. 54. "Thus did Fate, Misconduct, and Backwardness, contribute to the easy Escape of the Enemy, &c."

Loss of the <i>English</i> .		Killed.	Wounded.
<i>Marlborough</i>	————	42	125
<i>Namure</i> , Admiral <i>Mathews</i>	————	25	50
<i>Barfleur</i> , Admiral <i>Rowley</i>	————	24	20
<i>Norfolk</i> , Captain <i>Forbes</i>	————	12	25
<i>Princess Caroline</i> , Captain <i>Osborn</i>	————	8	20
<i>Rupert</i> , Captain <i>Ambrose</i>	————	0	4
<i>Fireship</i> , Captain <i>Mackay</i>	————	14	0
		125	244
Enemy's Loss.			
<i>Poder</i> , or <i>Power</i>	————	127	150
<i>Real</i> , or <i>Royal Philip</i>	————	260	240
		387	390

We kept the Field of Battle, or rather Sink of Honour; yet the Action may be classed among the drawn hurlys, too many bashful Ships fired as to amuse not annoy; had our Powder and Ball been properly expended that Day, it had restored to *Europe* a more lasting Peace than we are like to enjoy this Century, and perhaps saved the Lives of Millions; arising greatly, if not solely from want of proper Instructions and good Discipline.

* A Letter from on board the *Namure*, Feb. 12, 1743-4. in the Collection of *Mathews* and *Lestock*, p. 64 of the original Letters.

Lestock had Knowledge, Experience, Conduct, and Resolution: He was tried and acquitted with Honour.

September 18, 1740. Commodore *Anson* sailed from *Spithead*.

Nov. 12, 1741. Took *Payta*, with the Loss of one Man; a Booty of 32000 *l.* exclusive of Jewels, Plunder, &c.

15. Burn the Town, Ships, &c. Here the Patriot and the Hero shone distinguished to the Honour of Mankind, in freeing, with other Passengers, two young and beautiful Ladies taken in a Prize, who in Captivity were entertained virtuous as Anchorites, and polite as *Alexander* to the *Persian Queen*; *Bacchus* opened his plenteous Stores, yet *Minerva* deigned to preside over every Action to the Admiration of *Spain*, and the Honour of *Britain*.

Came up with the *Manilla Ship*, which was taken after near two Hours Engagement, having 131 killed and wounded: She mounted 42 Carriage, and 28 Swivel Guns, with 550 Men, 4th of *June*.

1744. The Centurion arrived at *Spithead*, surmounting all Dangers, Distresses, and Inclemencies of almost every Climate.

The Amount of his 7 Prizes were about 200000 *l.*

Jan. 20, 1745. The Emperor *Charles* the VIIth died at *Munich*.

April 10. The *Austrians*, under Count *Brown*, storm *Vilshoffen*, 3600 Prisoners. The *Austrians* and *Bavarians* engaged; 2000 killed besides wounded; 6000 *Hessians*, &c. lay down their Arms. Taken into *British* Pay.

April 22. Peace with *Bavaria*.

Austrian Hussars harraßs Prince *Conti* in his Retreat; take 300 Waggon, 150 Sumpter Horses and 100 Mules laden with the *French* General's Baggage, which they fold in the Suburbs of *Frankfort*.

Sept. 2, 1745. The Grand Duke by a Majority, chose King of the *Romans*, and Emperor of *Germany*.

April 10. 1745. His Royal Highness the Duke arrived at *Brussels*; reviews the Troops cantoned there. 19. Marches for *Tournay*. 28. Took Post at *Maubray* in view of the *French*. 29. Ordered the first Squadron of each Regiment, 6 Battalions of Foot, 500 Pioneers, a Body of Hussars, and 6 Cannon, under General Sir *James Campbell* to drive the Enemy from their out Posts, to facilitate the Army's March through the Defiles, which they effected with Success. Now the *French* fired *St. Antoine* Village, and 3 Guns, their Signal to be under Arms on the Approach of the Allies. This Evening spent by the *Austrian* and *French* Hussars in Skirmishing; the former gained several Advantages, greatly assisted by Captain *Grant*, with a Detachment of the *Highlanders*.

Dispo-

DISPOSITION OF FONTENOY BATTLE.

Prince *Waldeck*, with the *Dutch*, on the left Wing, to attack *Fontenoy* Village. Brigadier *Ingoldsby* to attack a Mask'd Battery near *Vexon* Village; while General *Ligonier* was to attack the *French* with the *British* and *Hanoverian* Infantry, covered by the Cavalry under Sir *James Campbell*: This brave General, carried off by a Cannon-Ball, left his Post defective some Time, till the DUKE ordered up seven Cannon at the Head of the Foot-Guards, that soon silenced the Enemy's moving Guns. The Army, obliged to pass by three narrow Defiles, took from Four to Nine to FORM in Order of BATTLE as they advanced. Here the DUKE's undaunted Resolution and Presence of Mind, tho' exposed to a most terrible incessant Cannonade, placed himself at the Head of the *British* Troops.

The brave Generals, *Ligonier*, Earl of *Albemarle*, and Count *Zassrauw*, took Possession of the *French* Trenches, and bore all down before them. But the bashful *Dutch* were repulsed, and stood idle Spectators, tho' supported by two *British* Battalions. The Duke and *British* Troops were exposed, on his Left Flank, to a perpetual dreadful Shower of Cannon: And the Battery to be attacked by General *Ingoldsby* (was never attempted) poured on his Right Flank; and about 200 Cannon, reaching the very Air, in his Front. In this horrid Situation, at the Head of the few Remains of 20000 to attack 120000 *French*, defended by 260 Cannon, Trenches, masked Batteries, &c. to avoid this infernal Post or Circle of Cannon, we retired from the Trenches to rally the Troops: By this Motion the ungenerous *Dutch*, as expected, made a second Attack, or rather Feint, easily repulsed. The *British* and *Hanoverian* Troops drove the *French* from their Trenches with dire Slaughter, and, in all Probability, had obtained a most glorious Victory, had the two Flank Attacks been carried on with the same Alacrity, Conduct, and Bravery, as Sir *John Ligonier* with his Troops, having twice repulsed the *French* from their Works. To redress the Misconduct of the two Wings, the Duke, at the Head of *Ligonier's* (the fourth Regiment) Horse, advanced, thro' the severest Fire, to the Right Flank; which the *French-Irish* Brigades attacked before he could come up, having poured down Legions on the Right, supported by their whole Army.

Our most intrepid, ever undaunted young HERO, after acting the Function of the most sage experienced General, deserted by his Allies, his own Troops greatly decreased, was reduced to form a Retreat about Three at Noon: Such Dispositions were made, that *Noailles's* Regiment being entirely broke, with the Loss of thirty-two Officers, in making an Attempt on our Rear, the *French* declined the Pursuit. The Allies marched in regular Order from the Field, having posted the Highland Regiment,

some

some Battalions of Foot, and several Squadrons of Horse, to secure our Retreat, which that Night encamped under the Cannon of *Aeth*.

The *British* and *Hanoverians* did Wonders, in standing ten Hours and an half the most furious Cannonading ever heard. Lieutenant General Sir *James Campbell*, and Major-General *Ponsonby* were killed; the Earls of *Albemarle* and *Ancram*, Lord *Catcart*, Major-General *Howard*, Brigadiers General *Churchill* and *Ingoldby*, wounded; several *Hanoverians*, and even two Brigadier-Generals of the *Dutch* Spectators, with 7370 Men killed, wounded, and missing. We had 81 Cannon, three Pounders, and 8 Mortars, half of them with the *Dutch*.

The *French* had above 300, mostly large Ordnance, well plied. They had 40 General Officers, and 20 Colonels, killed or wounded, with 6000 Men killed, and as many wounded.

The *French* had all the Advantages of a well-chosen Situation, and a numerous Artillery; add to this the scandalous Behaviour of the *Dutch*, the Enemy's great Superiority in Numbers, and Posterity will be amazed at the glorious Push the *English*, &c. made for Victory.

Voltaire celebrates the Gallantry of the Grand Monarch and Dauphin, by placing them in a dangerous Situation during the Action: He mentions an extraordinary Instance of *sang froid* in the former, and puts into his Mouth these Words; *Send these Balls back to the Enemy, I will have nothing belonging to them*, laughing at a Ball that covered him with Dirt.

A fine Victory to boast of! 120000 *French*, covered and defended by all that Art could add to Nature, Trenches, Woods, fixed Batteries, and Redoubts, with 300 large Ordnance, &c. against 20000 *English*, and 12 Cannon. *VOLTAIRE* says thus; "The *English* march boldly on, preceded by six Field Pieces, with six more in the Middle of their Lines."

Again, "Thus the *English* pierced beyond *Fantenoy* and the Redoubt. This Body, drawn up before in three Lines, now straitened by the Nature of their Ground, became a solid long Column, unshaken from its Weight, and still more so, from its Courage, Discipline, and a most undaunted Intrepidity."

So great was the Resolution of our young Hero, and his brave Generals, with their Handful, so equipped, and so seconded, that the brave *Saxe*, at the Head of a moving World, sent to the King and Dauphin to fly, imagining all lost, and repeated the same Request several times.

The Battle seemed irretrievably lost; they even began to send off the Train; says *Voltaire*, "They, the *English*, were Masters of the Field of Battle." Had the bashful *Dutch* in the least seconded, we had gained the most glorious, surprising, and compleat Victory in History.

Saxe sent Orders to evacuate *Antoine*, and secure *Calone* Bridge to favour a Retreat; nay, sent a second and a third time, despairing of the Victory, that deluding Fortune crowned us with, to fix it on them. Then the Duke of *Richlieu* orders the numberless *French* Legions, and fresh Artillery from all Quarters, to attack the irresistible *British* Infantry in Van, Rear, and Flank, having near, if not more Officers, than the whole Number of the *British* Column.

Thus Victory seemed long doubtful, till Fortune at length preponderated the Scale in Favour of the *French*. According to *Voltaire*, they had no Title to, or Expectation of it, great Part of this Day: He took every Means to arrive at the true State of that Day's Action; a Day of immortal Glory to the Duke, and to the *British* Arms, who, from the Perfidy of their dastardly Allies, were forced to quit the Laurels they had won with so much Glory and Slaughter, and where every private *English* Soldier had behaved like a *Cæsar*. No Troops, since the Creation, ever did or could exceed their Valour.

21. *May*. *Tournay* surrendered on honourable Terms, after a most obstinate Defence, the Governor having with his Garrison, retired into the Citadel, where Hostilities began 1. *June*, and continued with great Fury to the 21st, when, by Sap, they got up, and ruined the Works by Bombs. The Governor capitulated for four Cannon, three Mortars, and not to serve against *France* eighteen Months.

The *French* demolish the Fortifications.

The *French* march towards the Allies Camp of *Gramont*, behind the *Dender*: Here we expected to be attacked, and kept seven Days under Arms, threw a Reinforcement into *Aeth*, sent the *Scotch* Fuziliers, *Bligh's* and *Handasyd's* Foot, *Rich's* Dragoons, some *Hanoverians*, and Hussars, under General *Molck*, to reinforce *Ghent*, who fell into an Ambuscade of 17000 *French*, with Cannon. This small Body fought through, after forming a double Front; *Rich's* Dragoons were almost cut to Pieces, only thirty-nine returned to the Army. The Royal *Scotch* Fuziliers, with four Squadrons of Dragoons and Hussars, fought through, and got to *Ghent*; *Bligh's*, *Handasyd's*, &c. retire to *Dendermond*.

30. *June*. *French* surprized *Ghent*, and took the Citadel in five Days. *Bruges* taken by a Party of *French*.

The Allies take Post near *Brussels*, to cover *Brabant*.

Oudenarde given up shamefully, after four Days Siege.

Ostend capitulated 3. *August*, to the Surprize of the Unwise, after twenty Days Siege, having obtained the Honours of War.

26. *Aug*. Took *Nieuport*.

28. *Sept*. Completed their Diversions this Campaign in the Reduction of *Aeth*, which made a gallant Defence; but the

Town was reduced to Ashes, and many Inhabitants killed, by a severe Bombardment. Count *Wurmbrandt*, the Governor, capitulated, in Compassion to them.

The Allies fortified themselves behind the *Ruple*, between *Antwerp* and *Brussels*.

1744-5. The Campaign in *Silesia* began early. The *Hungarian* Insurgents having taken *Trapau* and *Jagersdorff*, Prince *Anhalt Dessau*, with a Body of Troops, forced them to retire to *Moravia*.

The *Austrians* advanced thro' the *Palatinate*, took all the Towns in their Way, and 1500 Men in *Newark*; reduced the County of *Glatz*.

Attacked in *February*, and defeated by Lieutenant-General *Lehwald*. Lieutenant-General Count *Nassau* takes *Ratisbon*, and a Garrison of 3000. The King of *Prussia*, elated with these successful Encounters, in *March* sets out to head his Army of 70000.

10. *June*. The Battle of *Freidbergh* began early, and continued till Noon, when the *Saxons* on the Left Wing gave way; on which Prince *Charles* ordered a Retreat. Their Loss, 6 Generals, 36 Officers, about 10000 killed, wounded, and taken; 6 Pair of Colours, 10 Standards, 8 Kettle-Drums, 40 Cannon, and great Part of their Baggage. The *Prussians* had 1 General killed, many Officers, and 4500 Men. Both Sides behaved with great Courage and Conduct.

30. *Sept*. *Austrians* attack the King of *Prussia* in his Camp at *Sobr*. The Combat continued desperate four Hours, when the *Prussians* were entirely broke; but the *Austrian* Hussars falling to Plunder, gave the *Prussian* Infantry Time to rally, and turned a compleat Victory to a compleat Defeat, with the Loss of 7000 Men, 10 Pair of Colours, 2 Standards, and 20 Cannon. The *Prussians* lost 2 Generals, 3000 Men, their Chancery Secretary's Office, Military-Chest, Cabinet of Papers, and all their valuable Baggage. With this Booty and Loss they retired to *Jaromire*.

The King of *Prussia* enters *Lusatia* with a powerful Army, cut to Pieces some *Saxon* Regiments that oppose him, and takes *Gorlitz*. Prince *Anhalt Dessau* took *Leipsick* City, and laid *Saxony* under heavy Contributions. The King of *Poland* retires to *Prague*.

20000 *Saxons*, with a Body of *Austrians*, posted at *Pirna*, to cover *Dresden*.

1. *Dec*. Prince *Anhalt Dessau* routs them, with the Loss of 5000. *Dresden* opens her Gates to the Conqueror, who enters his Enemy's Palace in a most generous polite Manner, treating, with the highest Esteem, the young Princes and Princesses.

14. Peace signed between the *Saxons* and *Prussia*.

1745. Count *Gage*, at the Head of the *Spanish* and *Napoleonic* Army, and 40 Cannon, marches over the *Apennines* to join *Don*

Philip. The *Austrian* Irregulars harrafs his Rear-Guard greatly, killed, &c. about 1000; joins *Don Philip Sefri de Levante*. Now the *Genoese*, unmasked, joined the *Spaniards* with 10000. This combined Army, in two Bodies, enter the *Milause*, carry all before them, and oblige the *Austrians*, under Count *Schulemberg* (Prince *Lobkowitz* now on the *Rhine*) to retire under the Cannon of *Tortona*; hence with the King of *Sardinia*, retire behind the *Tanaro*.

Count *Gage* invests and takes *Tortona*, after a short Resistance. Sept. 3. *Parma* and *Placentia* surrender; forces the Passage of the *Tanaro*; the King of *Sardinia* retires behind the *Po*; *Parma* taken by Escalade; *Milan* opens her Gates; the Citadel, with 2500, held out; threaten to lay Siege to *Turin*.

The King of *Sardinia*, a Man of the greatest Integrity and Intrepidity, did all that could be expected from such a Prince: Tho' obliged to act on the defensive, bravely disputed his Ground; tho' stripped of *Savoy* from the Beginning of the War, and now of great Part of *Piedmont*, and tempted with the most advantageous Overtures, yet Honour still presided in all his Actions.

The *British* Fleet bombard *Genoa*, *Final*, *St. Remo*, and *Bastia*.

31. Oct. *Townsend*, with nine Men of War, fell in with the *French* Fleet of forty Sail, near the End of *Martinico*, convoyed by four Men of War by *M^r Namara*; above thirty taken, sunk, or drove on Shore; the *Magnanime* of eighty, and the *Ruby* of sixty, drove on Shore.

In May 1000 *French* landed on *Anguita* Isle. Governor *Hodges* drew up 100 Men, all he had, and made a brave Defence, encouraging them with this pathetic Speech, "Gentlemen, I am ignorant of military Discipline; all I can recommend to you is, to load and fire as fast as you can, and stand true to your Country to the last Man." These Orders were so resolutely executed, that the Enemy were drove, with considerable Loss, to their Shipping, and quitted the Coast.

27000*l*. Raised by a Lottery at *Boston*, in *New-England*, to form 6000 Men under General *Pepperell*; 29 April embarked on board the Transports of the brave *Warren's* Squadron of 10 Men of War; 30 landed at *Gaberon* Bay, South of *Louisburgh*; that Evening the Troops were debarked under Cover of 100 Men, who gallantly repulsed a Party of 150 *French* with great Loss; they set some Houses on Fire on their March to the City; This struck such a Panic in the *French*, that they quitted their grand Battery of 30 Guns, Stores, &c. The Enemy, sensible of their atrocious Error, rallied, but were bravely repulsed and routed to the City Walls. Here the *Vigilante* of 60 Guns was taken, with Transports, Stores, and Provisions. 26. The Island Battery attacked by 200 Men, with the Loss of 150 killed and Prisoners.

Here

Here our Forces had many Difficulties to surmount; obliged to draw on Sledges their heavy Cannon and Mortars over inaccessible Mountains or Swamps, Bogs, &c. all Day up to their Knees in swampy Shoals, and those off Duty badly tented, exposed to foggy Damps, insomuch that 1500 were ill at one Time; yet our Troops, tho' undisciplined and raw, determined to crown their Enterprize with Success (the Town now in Ruins by the Bombs, and two Breaches in the Fortifications) for a general Assault.

17. June. The Governor capitulated.

The Prince-Frederick, Captain Talbot, Duke La Morecote, and Prince George, take three valuable Prizes of greatly superior Force; puts into *Kinsale*; discharge their Prisoners; gave each 21*l.* and all their Moveables. The Proprietors of the Privateers offered 700000*l.* their Share, to the Government, to carry on the War. *Instances of uncommon Generosity, known only to the Patriot and the Hero.*

Commodore *Barnet* took three *French East-Indiamen* after an obstinate Engagement, worth 300000*l.* The *Medway* and *Diamond*, Part of the said Squadron, take a *Manila Ship*, valued at 300000*l.*

The greatest Part of our Forces being now in *Flanders*, and our King at *H—n—r*, the Court of *France*, and the Jacobites in *England*, thought this the happy Crisis of their Expectations; and the Circumstances of our King and Troops being absent, seemed but too propitious to their wicked Purposes, of making one Part of our Nation distress the other, that the whole may turn in the End, an easy Prey to the Grand Monarch, under the stale Mask of a Pretender, who, 14. July, sails in a Frigate of 18 Guns, well equipped with Money and Stores from Port *St. Lazare*, with several desperate Adherents, joined by the *Elizabeth*, a 66 Gun Ship, with 400000*l.* Arms and Stores for several thousand Men; 20. attacked by the *Lyon* of 60 Guns, Captain *Brett*, the Frigate bore away: The Engagement lasted nine Hours; *French* Captain killed, with 64 Men, and 160 wounded, and with great Difficulty made *Brest*; the *Lion* had 52 killed, 107 wounded, and so damaged in her Rigging, as not able to pursue.

The young Pretender lands at *Mingarie Castle, Lochaber*; in August was joined by about 2000 able Men, who might have been much better employed against the common Disturber of *Europe*, who ever keeps to the Maxim, *Divide and destroy.*

Edward, the deluded Tool of *France*, set up his Standard; (Motto, *At length triumphant*) marches towards Fort *William*; takes two Companies of *St. Clair's*; Sir *John Cope* marches Northward to find the Rebels, who slipped him in marching South; 4. September, seized *Perth*; 17. *Edinburgh* surrenders.

29. August

29. *August*. Lieutenant-General Sir *John Cope* arrived at *Inverness*, marches to *Aberdeen*; there he embarks, and, 16. *September*, lands at *Dunbar*: Had Fortune favoured his Arriyal sooner, he might have saved *Edinburgh*, and have prevented the Fatality that ensued; joined by Brigadier *Fowke*, Colonel *Gardiner*, and *Hamilton's* Dragoons; 19. decamped from *Dunbar* to relieve *Edinburgh*. A gallant Resolution, after so much Fatigue by Sea and Land. That Night the Army passed near *Haddington*; 20. continued their March. On Advice that the Rebels were advancing, a Detachment was sent to reconnoitre, who drove the Enemy's Van-Guard from *Tranant* Village: The Royal Army drew up on an advantageous Field, with *Preston Pans* and *Cockney* Hamlets on their Flanks, covered with *Seaton* House on their Left; those, *Rankton* and *Grange* to the Right; *Tranant* in Front, secured by a large Fossée, and the Sea in their Rear. In this (to all Appearance) happy Situation, were our Troops to receive the Enemy; *Gardiner* and *Hamilton's* Dragoons, *Lascelles* and *Murray's* Foot, five Companies of *Lee's*, four of *Guise's*, three of *Loudoun's*. The Militia and Volunteers had no Share in the Action to prevent Confusion. Had these Corps been compleat, they had been about 2500.

The Rebels were the Battalions *Glengary*, *Clanronald*, *Keppoch*, and *Glencoe*, on the Right, under the Duke of *Perth*, as Lieutenant-General; the Battalions of *Perth*, *Stuart of Ardsziel*, *Cameron of Lochiel*; *M^cGregor* on the Left, under Lord *George Murray*, supported by the Battalions of *Athol*, *M^cLaughlan*, and *Robertson of Strowan*, commanded by Lord *Nairn*, in all about 5000: The Pretender, in his Highland Dress, at their Head.

About Three in the Morning the Patroles gave Notice that a large Body of the Rebels were in full March Eastwards, and that they were again observed North-East. A Demonstration they intended to attack the Left Flank of our Troops; General *Cope* soon made his Disposition to receive with his Front; when three Columns of picked Highlanders advanced with such Rapidity on the Right Flank, where the Train was posted, with a Guard of 100 Men, that in a few Minutes they broke the Guard, seized the Cannon, and falling on in an irregular Manner, Sword in Hand, bore down all before them. Every Means was tried by the General and Officers to rally the Troops, but in vain: Colonel *Gardiner*, deserted by his Regiment, dismounted, headed the Foot, fell, greatly regretted. The Highlanders took to plunder; which gave the King's Troops Time to rally, and attack them in their Disorder; but their Panic was such, that every Effort was ineffectual. The General, finding all over with Brigadier *Fowke*, the Earls of *Loudoun* and *Home*, retired with the Remains of their scattered Forces to *Berwick*: Colonel *Lascelles*, taken by the Enemy, got off in the Hurry,

Hurty, and joined them; Major *Caulfield* got to *Edinburgh* Castle: We lost 500 killed, about 1500 Prisoners, of which 83 Officers; our Cannon, Baggage, Tents, Colours, and Military-Chest of 6000 *l.* The Rebels returned to *Edinburgh* in Triumph, having marched the Wounded and Prisoners in Procession thro' that City, playing, *The King shall enjoy his own again.*

The Generals, Brigadier *Fowke* and Colonel *Lascelles*, were acquitted with the greatest Honour on account of the said Action.

This signal Victory, by the Loss of four Officers and eighty Men, eninared Numbers of the Disaffected.

Now they were in a manner Masters of *Scotland*, the Castles of *Edinburgh*, *Stirling*, *Fort William*, and *Inverness*, excepted. Lord President *Forbes* was very alert in raising twenty Companies to protect *Inverness*; in *October* the Earl of *Loudoun* joined him, with a Commission to command in Chief: He soon got the *Monroe's*, *M^r Leod's*, *Grants*, Earl of *Sutherland*, and Lord *Rae*.

31. *Aug.* The King arrived; seven *British* Regiments came from *Flanders*, and six *Dutch*; two Horse, fourteen Foot new raised on this Account; 40000 *l.* subscribed by an Association in *Yorkshire*, the Archbishop at the Head; the *Yorkshire* Gentlemen form into a Regiment of Royal Hunters Volunteers, under General *Oglethorpe*. The Nobility, &c. of *Cheshire* raised 2500; *Lancashire*, 5000; *Liverpool* raised, clothed, and paid a compleat Regiment.

Sir *Gregory Page* raised 500 in *Kent*; *Norfolk* 10000 *l.* *Bristol* 15000 *l.* &c.

18. *Oct.* Arrived the Duke, followed by four Troops of *Ligonier's* Horse, *Bland's* Dragoons, one Battalion of Guards, and eleven Battalions of Foot. Some encamped near *Dartford*, to prevent a *French* Invasion.

The Pretender, now at *Holyrood* House, had a great Court of both Sexes; gave brilliant Balls, &c. assumed the Sovereign; joined by the Earl of *Kilmarnock*, Lords *Elcho*, *Pitsligo*, and *Balmerino*, *Glenbucket*, and *Oglevie*; wanted *Edinburgh* Castle for the Regalia and Bank; 29. *September*, orders the Communication between the Castle and City to be cut off till then. The brave Governor, General *Guest*, forbore to fire on the Rebels, unwilling the Innocent should suffer with the Guilty; opened a Battery, killed twenty Men, and beat down several Houses.

One *Taylor*, who, with thirty Men, engages to take the Castle, is taken, with most of his Followers; 4. *October*, made a Sally; 5th, got in Provision; that Night a Party attack the Intrenchments; the *Chevalier* levies Contributions; four *French* Ships arrive at *Montrose*, with Money, Cannon, Military Stores, &c. with great Promises of invading, and fixing the Family; plant a Battery at *Alloa*, to secure the Passage of the *Firth*; send Detachments for *Stirling*, who are ever alarmed by the brave vigilant General *Blakeney*; 1. *November*, sets out for *England*, re-

views

views his Army, then at its Summit, 10000; 9. a Body of Hussars reconnoitre *Carlisle*; 13 the Rebels came before it; 15. it surrendered.

29. Oct. Marshal *Wade* arrives at *Newcastle*.

6. Nov. *Wade*, and Count *Maurice* of *Nassau*, march towards *Carlisle*; 22. return to *Newcastle*.

14. General *Handasyde* takes Possession of *Edinburgh*, with *Ligonier's* and *Hamilton's* Dragoons, and *Price* and *Ligonier's* Foot.

20. The Rebels march to *Penrith*, on their Way for *London*; 24. enter *Lancaster*; 27. *Preston*; 28. *Wigan*; 29. *Manchester*, having proclaimed the Pretender, and levied the Excise in every Town. This ill-fated Town, the only one their Party received the least Countenance in, having beat up for Recruits, they formed a Regiment under Colonel *Townly*, and a Bishop of *Carlisle*, or mad Parson *Cappoch*. Here the Pretender entered the Town, at the Head of his Army, in the Highland Dress, on Foot; 30. at *Stockport* and *Knockford*; 1 December, at *Macclesfield*; 2. at *Congleton*; 3. at *Derby*; 6. RETURN to *Ashbourne*; 9. at *Manchester*; 12 at *Preston*.

7. The Duke, with the Generals, Duke of *Richmond*, *Hawley*, *Bland*, and *Bligh*, having under him all the Horse, and 1000 Volunteers (leaving Sir *John Ligonier* to command the Army in his Absence: continued the Chace.

10. Reach *Macclesfield*. Marshal *Wade* detaches General *Oglethorpe*, with the Royal Hunters, and Part of *Wade's* and *Montague's* Horse, who march 100 Miles in three Days, thro' impassable Roads, Ice and Snow, and arrive at *Preston* the Day it was quitted by the Rebels; that Evening joined by the Duke's Army, pursue next Day, to bring them to Action before they re-enter *Scotland*. Here an unhappy Express to hold the Army ready to return, occasioned by Admiral *Vernon's* Report of the *French Fleet's* putting to Sea, which gave the Rebels a Day's March a-head, all they wanted to compleat a safe Retreat.

Next Day a counter Order arrived, and the King's Army resumed the Pursuit; 18. the Duke, with some Horse and Dragoons, came up with their Rear Guard at *Clifton Village*: Here they lined Walls and Hedges with a Body of their best Troops, while *Edward*, with the gross of his Army, retreated through *Penrith*. Their Scheme was to let the Duke, with his Van-Guard, pass into the Ambuscade, then to surround him before his Troops could come up to his Relief. The Duke got so near that one of his Footmen was taken, and had been in Danger, but for honest Friend *T. Savage*, a Quaker, accosting his Highness in his Way, gave him an Opportunity to defeat their Scheme, and dislodge them with great Precipitation.

The Duke instantly drew up his Van-Guard on *Clifton Moor*, and dispatched his Hussars to reconnoitre the Pass, and an Aid

de Camp to hasten the March of the Troops, which formed as they arrived.

General *Oglethorpe*, with his Party, were ordered to take Post between the two Bridges of the *Lautber*, to cut off their Retreat. The Hussars began the Attack on the Rebel Hussars, under Captain *Hamilton*, who they had the Fortune to take.

Three Squadrons of Dragoons dismounted, and advanced on the Enemy with great Speed. Here a brisk Fire commenced; the Highlanders came up Sword in Hand, but, after some fruitless Attempts on both Flanks, they were obliged to retire with great Loss, carrying their Killed and Wounded in their Retreat.

The King's Troops pushed forwards into the Village, and made about seventy Prisoners, which might have been followed with the Loss of that Body of the Rebel Army, but that General retreated.

Our Troops lay that Night on *Clifton-Moor*.

The Duke quartered with honest *Thomas Savage*. Early next Morning we entered *Penrith*. The Rebels got to *Carlisle*, reinforced the Garrison to secure their Retreat over the *Eden* and *Salway*, in two Columns, for *Scotland*. 20. The Duke invested *Carlisle*; 21. summoned the Town to surrender; they refuse, but on having Honours of War; kept an incessant Fire from the Garrison to 28, while the Trenches were opened, and Cannon, &c. arrived from *Whitehaven*.

A Battery of six eighteen Pounders were mounted on *Primrose-Hill*, the Garrison (not so well seasoned to the Tennis-Balls of *Mars*, as my worthy Friend Lord *Blakeney*) tho' with a Rope about their Necks, soon hung out the white Flag, * and surrendered at Discretion. The Duke left the Garrison to General *Hawley*, and returned to Court.

The Rebels continued their Rout in two Columns; 4500 entered *Dumfries*; 21. levied 2000*l.* 25. entered *Glasgow*, where they were joined by the other Column of 2500 Men, all very unwelcome Guests; levied 10000*l.* and the Public-Money.

23 Jan. Advance to *St. Ninian* and *Bannock-burn*, detaching *Kilmarnock*, with a strong Party to *Falkirk*, to cover the intended Siege of *Stirling*. Lord *John Drummond*, as General of the Auxiliaries, lands, and fixes his head Quarters at *Perth*, and is joined by the *M'Kenzie's*, *Frazers*, &c. about 2000: Here he received considerable Sums from *Spain*.

The indefatigable Earl of *Loudoun*, and the loyal vigilant Lord President *Forbes*, maintained their Post at *Inverness* with 2000 loyal Clans, i. e. *M'Leod's*, *Grant's*, *Monroe's*, *Suther-*

* The *Soleil* taken, with *Radcliffe*, 30 Officers, and Money; *Lewis the Fifteenth*, with 30 Officers, and 150 Men of *Fitz-James's* Regiment; *St. Xavier*, a Spanish Ship, with 7 Chests of Money, Arms, &c. the *St. Pedro*, with Stores and Money; the *Bourbon*, and *La Charité*, with Count *Fitz-James*, 4 other Generals, and near 400 Officers and Men.

land's, M'Kenzie's; Gun's, Earl of Loudoun's Men, &c. On Advice of the Master of *Lovat's* blocking Fort *Augustus*, the Earl of *Loudoun* made a forced March to its Relief; having supplied the Garrison, returned 8. *December*; 10. paid Lord *Lovat* a Visit, at the Head of 800 Men at *Castle Downie*, to demand Security for the peaceable Behaviour of his Clans; to which he readily acquiesced; condemned the Rashness of his Son; assured the surrendering of all the Arms in their Possession by the 16th; agreed to return with him to *Inverness* till his Engagements were accomplished: Soon after he escaped.

5 *Jan.* 1745-6. *Stirling Town* invested by *Edward*; joined by Lord *John Drummond*; that Night broke Ground; near Morning opened a Battery; followed by a Summons at Noon.

8. *Edward* takes Possession of the Town.

Sends General *Blakeney*, in the Castle, a Summons; he replied, "He had lived as a Man of Honour, and was determined to die ONE, and, as such, would defend his Trust:" *Edward* ordered in his Troops from *Perth*; erected a Battery at *Mar's-Work*; 12. began to play on the Castle: This Favour returned so smartly, that they grew sick of the Enterprize.

General *Hawley* sends 300, under Colonel *Leighton*, to assist Captain *Faulkner*, in the *Vulture Sloop*, to attack the Rebel Batteries at *Airth*, which commanded the *Forth*; this soon done; but, proceeding up to *Alloa* to seize a Brigantine with some Cannon on board, he was so warmly received, that he was glád he could retire. 13. The Rebels intended to carry off all the Provisions near *Linlithgow*, to distress the King's Forces, frustrated by General *Huske's* entering one End of the Town, with the Van of the Royal Army, while they enter the other; this unsuspected Rencontre surprized them, and forced them to retire to *Falkirk* with great Precipitation, and next Day to *Stirling*. General *Huske* continued his March; took Possession of *Falkirk*; 16. joined by the Army and Artillery from *Edinburgh*; 17. by *Cobham's* Dragoon's, and General *Campbell*, at the Head of the *Argyleshire* Highlanders; resolved, next Morning, to march in quest of the Enemy, who seemed inclined to risque a Battle.

Seen early in Motion; at Noon observed to advance smartly; at Two, march in two Columns South, to gain the Weather-gage, then a violent Storm of Wind and Rain, which Policy greatly added to their Success. General *Hawley* finding they intended to possess the rising Grounds on *Falkirk Moor*, formed his Army in the Front of his Camp, and marched to prevent them; but they out-flanked him, by an impassable Morass in Front: When at 200 Paces Distance, the Dragoons, under Colonel *Ligonier*, fell on Sword in Hand, while the Foot advanced to the Charge; but the Dragoons, on receiving a smart Fire from the Enemy, gave Way; tho' the Colonel, and Lieutenant-Colonel *Whitney*, and the other Officers, used all Efforts to rally them;

which Panic seizing the Foot, after one irregular Discharge, followed them: *Barrell's* and *Ligonier's* were rallied by Brigadier *Cholmondeley*, sustained by General *Huske*, with the *Old Buffs*, and what Battalions he could form, with some Squadrons of Dragoons, who make a resolute Stand against the Rebels, and gallantly secured the Retreat of the Army. The Officers on this Occasion, did all that could be expected; Sir *R. Monro* and Brother killed in cold Blood after the Battle; Lieutenant-Colonel *Whitney*, *Powell*, and Major *Bigar*, &c. on the Field, some made Prisoners, and about 300 Men taken, with some Cannon; Colonel *Ligonier* died of his Wounds. This unhappy Defeat was attributed to a most violent Storm of Rain and Wind, the whole Time of Action, in the Face of our Troops, that they could not see before them, rendered their Arms almost useless, and the Ground so slippery and deep, that the Artillery could not be got up. The Captain of the Train deserted, and the Drivers fled with the Horses.

25. Jan. The Duke set out from *St. James's*; 30. arrived at *Edinburgh* with Lords *Cathcart* and *Bury*, Colonels *Conway* and *York*, his Aids de Camp.

The Rebels, after the Battle, resumed the Siege of *Stirling*; they erected two Batteries, but were so smartly repaid by General *Blakeney*, that they soon raised the Siege.

31. The Duke marches after the Rebels to *Linlithgow*; they retire to *Torwood*, where they intended a Stand; but, on the Duke's Approach, they blew up *St. Ninian's* Church, with their Powder Magazine in it, which destroyed some of the Country People, and repass the *Forth* with Precipitation, leaving their wounded Prisoners. The Duke marches to *Falkirk*; detached Brigadier *Mordaunt*, with the Dragoons and the *Argyleshire* Men in Pursuit of the Enemy; 2. February enters *Stirling* with his Army, where he was received by the intrepid General *Blakeney*, who, at the Age of seventy-five, gave signal Proofs of what might hereafter be expected from one endowed with every heroic Requisite, HONOUR, RESOLUTION, and CONDUCT, cemented with a generous Soul. His Royal Highness applauded his Conduct, and thanked him for his gallant Defence.

The young Pretender marches to *Perth*, nails up the Cannon, divides his Army into three Bodies, and continues his Route. The Adventurer's Column blew up the Barrack at *Ruthven*, and pass thro' *Strath-Spey* for *Inverness*, the other two joined at *Aberdeen*: Here they receive some Supplies from *France*. Admiral *Byng* took two of their Vessels, and drove some on Shore.

The indefatigable Earl of *Loudoun*, on the Retreat of the Rebels, used all Means to put *Inverness* in a Posture of Defence; and, at the Head of the Northern Clans, prepared to receive the Enemy. The young Pretender advanced towards *Inverness* about the Middle of February, and had a Skirmish

with a Party of the Earl of Loudoun's. *Inverness* not tenable against such Numbers, is evacuated; 17. retire into *Ross-shire*.

The young Pretender enters *Inverness* next Day, without Opposition, having summoned Fort *George*, which is unaccountably given up.

Stirling Bridge broke by General *Blakeney*, to incommode the Rebels in the Siege; took to the 4th of *February* to repair, when he marched to *Dunbar*; 5th entered *Perth*.

8th. The Duke posted to *Edinburgh*, to concert Measures with the Prince of *Hesse* for the Disposition of his Forces.

Roy-Stuart visits *Strathbogie* with 1000 Foot, and some Huf-fars; 16. *March* ordered General *Bland* to attack them, and Brigadier *Mordaunt*, with four Battalions and some Cannon, to *Old Meldrum*, to support him: They made a precipitate Flight on his Approach. *Bland* orders a Highland Captain, with seventy Men, and thirty of *Kingston's* Horse, to clear *Keith* Town, then return to the Army.

The Troops finding the Coast clear, took up their Quarters there that Night: The Rebels returned in the Night, and cut them to Pieces, to one Cornet and five Men of the Horse.

15 *March*. The Rebels surprize a Party of *Argyleshire* Highlanders, under *Campbell* of *Glenure*, who defended themselves with that Resolution, that they were all killed or made Prisoners: Two Parties share the same Fate near *Blair*, Sir *Andrew Agnew*, and *Garrison*, invested by Lord *George Murray* in *Blair* Castle, reduced to eat Horses, yet gallantly holds out till relieved by the *Hessians*. Fort *Augustus* capitulates, and blown up.

Fort *William* bravely defended by Captain *Scott* eighteen Days; the Siege raised, with the Loss of eight Cannon, seven Mortars, and many Men.

On Advice that *Loudoun* was posted at *Dornach*, and reinforced by some Companies of *Sutherland's*, 19. *March* the Duke of *Perth* was ordered, with 1500, to dislodge him; who, by Favour of a Fog, passed the *Firth* in Boats, surprized his Out-Guard, took Major *M^r Kenzie*, and some Officers, with sixty Men. The Rebels increasing like a Snow-Ball, the Earl of *Loudoun* retires to the Isle of *Skye*.

The young Adventurer, with the gros of his Army, were posted about *Inverness*. The *Hazard* Sloop sent to *France*; on her Return fell in with the *Shearneck's* of 24 Guns, Captain *O'Brian*, who, after fifty-Leagues Chace, locked her up in *Tong* Bay; *Sutherland* engaged her, killed many of her Hands; she runs ashore, lands her Crew, and 12000*l.* near *Tong* Castle. Sir *H. Monroe*, Captain *M^r Kay*, and Lord *Charles Gordon* of *Loudoun's* Regiment, with eighty Men, attack them. After a short Skirmish they surrendered at Discretion, *i. e.* 186, of whom were Colonel *Brown*, and above 40 *French* Officers; seized their Arms and the Money; shipped the Prisoners on board Captain *O'Brian*, who, in his Road to *Aberdeen*, touched at the *Orkney's*; seized

seized another *French* Vessel, with the Arms, &c. for the Rebels; Lord Ray threatened with Fire and Sword, for the Conduct of his Son, Captain *M'Kay*, in the Affair of the *Hazard* Sloop; came against him with a superior Force, and obliged him to quit his Castle.

* Sir *James Stuart* of *Bury*, traverses the Earl of *Moreton's* Estate.

April 8. The Duke marched from *Aberdeen*; 12. at *Fochaber's*, on *Spey* River. It was thought the Rebels would dispute the Passage of this River: 3000 paraded on the other Side, but retired, without giving or waiting for the Salute of a Gun. The King's Troops forded this rapid River up to their Waists, with the Loss of one Dragoon and four Women; encamped that Night on its west Side; next Day resumed his Route; 14. at *Nairn*; 15. the Duke's Birth Day celebrated with great Decorum by the Soldiers, at his Highness's Expence. The Rebels set Fire to Fort *Augustus*, which served for a Bonfire; having blown up Fort *George*, called in their Parties, advanced to *Culloden* to cover *Inverness*.

Here they formed a Scheme of surprizing the Duke in his Camp at *Nairn*; but Lord *John Drummond*, Commander on that Expedition, well apprized of the Duke's Situation, tho' he came almost to the Skirts of the Camp, judged it prudent to rejoin his Army.

16. The Duke, after giving the Orders of the Day, decamped from *Nairn*, between Four and Five in the Morning; marched toward the Enemy in three Columns, covered on the Flanks by the Horse and Dragoons. After eight Miles march, the Vanguard, under General *Bland*, descrying the Rebel Army, his Highness formed; but the Rebels not advancing, resumed our March to the Distance of a Mile. After a short Halt, marched with fixed Bayonets, and, having passed the Morafs, had a full View of the Rebels in Line of Battle, behind the Walls, &c. of *Culloden* House.

Edward, on observing our Army advance, desired a *French* Officer's Opinion of the Day; who, after some Pause, said, He believed it lost, for he had narrowly observed the Duke's Army, and never saw Men drawn up with more Conduct, or advance in a more cool regular Order.

Some Time being spent by both Armies in endeavouring to out-flank each other, the Duke still advanced, and passed the Morafs to the Right, and extended his Front, by ordering *Pulteney's* Foot from the Rear to take Post on the Right; and *Kingston's* Horse, and a Squadron of *Cobham's* Dragoons, to cover that Flank: Lord *Bury* was ordered to reconnoitre their Battery, when they began to fire their ill-pointed Cannon, with little Exe-

* Died before Trial in *Southwark New Goal*.

cution. The first Discharge of the Royal Artillery, loaded with Grape-Shot, did great Execution, and threw the Enemy into a visible Confusion; their Ranks were so close, that Avenues were fairly cut thro them, the Rebels disliking this manner of Fighting, the *M'Donalds* and *M'Intoshs*, on the Right Flank, making three several Attempts to break the Royal's and *Pulteney's*, were so warmly received, that they retired, closely pursued by the Horse; their Attack on the Left at the same Time still more furious, yet equally unsuccessful. Having out-flanked *Barrell's* Foot, the *Atbol* Men, *Camerons*, and *Frazers*, rushed in Sword in Hand with great Intrepidity, determined to bear down all before them. The King's Troops reserving their Fire till close up, did great Execution; yet their undaunted Commanders lead them down; on which *Barrell's* and *Dejean's* opens for them to pass, then close them up between the first and second Line, where they were severely handled on all Sides, that their broad Swords and Targets were of small Service, few escaping to their main Body. General *Hawley*, with *Mark Kerr's* Dragoons, and the Highlanders, having advanced to the Enemy's Right, broke the Park Wall that covered them, fell upon their Flank, and met General *Bland*, with *Kingston's* Horse and *Cobham's* Dragoons, in the Centre: This created a general Confusion in the Rebel Army, &c. the Foot pressing forward, soon decided the Fate of the Day, and gave the Duke a complete Victory. The young Pretender seeing, *I hope, an End to all his Pretensions*, fled with great Precipitation, and forded the *Ness* almost to his Neck.

The King's Troops continued the Slaughter in the thickest of their Ranks, that the Roads, from the Field to *Inverness*, (four Miles) were covered with above 2500 killed and wounded, 226 Prisoners, among which were the * Earl of *Kilmarnock*, Lord *Balmerino*, Sir *J. Wedderburne*, and other Officers of Distinction; 30 Cannon, 2320 Firelocks, Colours, Swords, &c.

The *French* Officers surrendered to the Duke at *Inverness*; who, having ordered the Disposition of the Forces, sent Viscount *Bury* to his Royal Father with the happy Tidings of a most complete Victory; orders out Parties in Pursuit of the Fugitives, while he advanced with the Army to Fort *Augustus*.

The Fidelity of these People is scarce to be paralleled (except in the Affair of *Porteus*). A Reward of 30000*l.* for apprehending him dead or living, with a Certainty of the Gallows for concealing him, tho' he skulked among thousands of them above four Months, no Inducement could prevail on them to betray him.

Lord *Lowat*, Lady *M'Intosh*, &c. were taken: the Duke of *Perth* died in the Voyage to France; Lord *J. Drummond* and *Elcho*, *Nairn*, &c. got off in two *French* Men of War, that ar-

* The Earl taken, by mistaking the King's for the *French-Irish* Brigades.

rived near *Arfaig*, with Stores, &c. for the Pretender. They were so warmly attacked for five Hours, by the *Greyhound* of 24 Guns, and the *Baltimore* Sloop of 14 Carriage and 14 Swivels, that they were obliged to sheer off to refit. They did not renew the Engagement.

Sept. 2. Privateers from *St. Malo* arrived to carry him off, after his enduring all the Fatigues of Travel, Danger, Sickness, Disappointment, and Despair.

17. Embarked with *Sullivan*, *Sheridan*, *Cameron* of *Lochoel*, *McDonald* of *Glengary*, *Barisdale*, *Stuart*, and about 100 Men.

The Parliament transmit the Thanks of both Houses to His Royal Highness; and vote an Addition of 25000 *l.* to his Revenue of 15000 *l.* 7250000 for the Service of 1746.

January 19, 1746-7. *Brussels* invested; they surrender Prisoners, February 8.

Both Armies take the Field the latter End of February; the French King and *Saxe*, heads the French, and *M. Bathiani* the Confederates.

Feb. 27. The French move in 7 Columns towards *Mechlin*.

The Allies retire to *Terhyde*. The French take *Mechlin*.

May 9. Enter *Antwerp*, and invest the Citadel; held out to the End of May; got honourable Terms to join the Allies.

June 7. Prince *Conti* with 60000 Men, 140 Cannon, and 80 Mortars, invests *Mons*, which surrenders 11th of July Prisoners of War, and *St. Ghislain*; while *Saxe's*, with the Covering Army, between *Antwerp* and *Leer*; *St. Ghislain* the same on the 21st. 14th, Invests *Charleroy*. 22d, Surrender Prisoners of War.

August 26. * *Namure* invested by Count *Clermont*. September 19, surrendered on the most honourable Terms.

Count *Lowendahl* posts at *Huy* to cut off the Recruits and Artillery from *Germany*; on which the Allies make a forced March to *Maestricht*. The Allies finding the French possessed the Passes between that and *Namure*, and their Communication of Forage and Provisions were near cut off from *Germany* and *Holland*, passed the *Maes* at *Namure*, and encamp at *O'Hay*.

A Party of *Austrians* engage 6000 French; kill many; take 261, and 500 Horses.

28, Allies move to *Maestricht*. The two Armies within Cannon Shot. Several Skirmishes happen.

September 11. 3000 Dutch engage and beat 6000 French, took 200, a Coach and Six, &c.

26. Allies pass the *Jarre* to cover *Liege*.

Oct. 7. The French attempt to pass the *Maese* but are forced back and broke, after a severe Dispute by *Bathiani*.

October 12. *Racoux* or *Liege* Battle.

* Held out 33 Days, and Citadel 22 more against King *William*.

The Enemy made several furious Attacks on Prince *Waldeck*, and were gallantly repulsed by his Prudence, and the Valour of his Troops.

Sir *John Ligonier*, having done all a great General could do, posted some *English* Battalions behind the Villages who formed a Hollow-Square, secured their Ground, and the Retreat of the Army, half of which could not come to engage.

Retire to *Maëstricht*, the Rear Guard brought up by the Imperialists in fine Order.

The *French*, though elated with their repeated Victories, had little to boast of here. Both Armies go into Winter Quarters.

Germany enjoyed a profound Peace this Year.

ITALY. Here the Operations continued without Intermision. Baron *Leutrum* takes *Asti* in two Days with 400 Officers, and 5000 Men. Thence the Baron marches to the Relief of *Alexandria*, which is evacuated at his Approach, leaving 1000 sick and wounded. *Cassal* surrenders. Parties under General *Platz* route the Enemy on the other Side the *Po*, &c. The *French* are forced to retire, and leave large Magazines, &c. The King of *Sardinia* takes *Valentia*, and the *Austrians* *Parma*. 9000 *Spaniards* ordered by Count *Gages*, under General *Pignatella*, 6. May, surprize the Out Guards, enter *Cologne* at three Parts, get Possession of the Town, take their Magazines, kill 1500, and take 2000 Prisoners. Count *Brown*, with 10000 joins the *Austrians*, move to join the King of *Sardinia*. Count *Gages* joined the *French* and *Neapolitans* under the Cannon of *Placentia*; had peremptory Orders to give Battle at all Events.

15. June. He attempts to surprize the *Austrians* in their Camp, before their Junction with the King of *Sardinia*; but *Brown* received them in a gallant manner, which forced Count *Gage*, after a desperate six Hours Engagement, to retreat (leaving 9000 on the Field, and 5000 Prisoners; 10 Cannon, 29 Pair of Colours) to *Placentia*. The *Austrians* lost 3500. The King of *Spain* survived this News but a few Days.

TYDONE Battle 9. August, 1746. The *Spanish*, *French*, &c. attempt to cross the *Po* at the *Lombra* and *Tydone*. Count *Sabeloni*, with 7000, makes a noble Stand from Eve Nine, to Ten next Morning, when General *Rotta* arrived; then recommenced an obstinate Engagement to Four, when the Enemy retired in great Confusion, leaving 8000 killed, wounded, and Prisoners; 19 Cannon, 20 Colours and Standards; the *Austrians* lost 4000, with the brave General *Berenclau*. This obliged the *Spanish* and *French* to retreat with great Diligence to *Genoa*, then to *Nice* and *Provence*, leaving the *Genoese* to the Clemency of enraged Enemies.

Austrians and *Piedmontese* take *Placentia*, with 9000 Men, mostly wounded or sick. Now the *Austrians* pursue towards
Genoa,

Genoa, taking all in that Rout except *Tortona* and *Gavi*, which were left invested. The *Piedmontese* took the Rout of *Bormida* to cut off their Retreat.

At *Bochetta* the Enemy made a Stand as if they intended to dispute the Passage; but Count *Brown* advancing with a Body of *Austrians*, (September) defeated them, and routed another Party on his way to *Ponte Decimo*.

The abandoned *Genoese*, with the Enemy at their Gates, are forced to capitulate, give up the City, and all the Posts in their Possession on the Continent, and their Garrisons made Prisoners of War; deliver all Arms and military Stores, and Uniforms, whether their own, or Allies, to the Imperial Commissaries, to pay 50000 *Genovines* as a *Douceur* to the *Austrian* Troops, with heavy Contributions.

Of 134000 Men they, *French*, *Spaniards*, and *Genoese*, had 1744 only; 26000 remained, and these harrassed with all the Distresses of War.

30. Nov. Count *Brown*, assisted by Captain *Forbes* with three Ships and eight Pinnaces, passes the *Var* into *France*; the Croats and Hussars leading the Van, fell on the Enemy with such Fury, as soon forced them from their Posts; whilst the *English* Sailors beat them from Fort *St. Laurett*, thereby secured the General's Flank, for which they deservedly had his highest Encomiums.

Count *Brown* invests *Antibes*. The *British* Squadron reduced the Isles of *St. Marguarite* and *St. Honorat*.

GENOA, 5. Dec. Whole City driven to Desperation by heavy Contributions and cruel Treatment, determined, by one bold Effort, to quit the Yoke, or die in the Attempt. An *Austrian* Officer striking a *Genoese* for refusing to drag a Mortar, kindled their Resentment, which spread like Lightning; they forced the Arsenal, took Arms and Ammunition; massacre all the *Austrians* they can find; possess themselves of several of the City Gates: Two Battalions bravely kept *St. Thomas's* Gate to the Tenth, and were cut to Pieces.

11. The Marquis finding all over, and that 20000 armed *Polssverians* and *Biagnians*, advancing to attack without, whilst the enraged Inhabitants sallied upon him, he retired toward the *Bochetta*, with the Loss of 500 killed and taken: He is recalled, and Count *Schullemberg* sent to command.

Voltaire says of this Affair; "The *Austrians* carried the Rights of Conquest to its utmost Rigour." The *Genoese* Minister intercedes for an Abatement of 8 Millions out of 16000000 *Livres*; the Reply was, That it must be doubled. Now Despair seized every Inhabitant, their Misery at the utmost Pitch, Commerce ruined, Credit lost, their Bank exhausted, Lands waste, fine Country Palaces that embellish their Environs, plundered, they Slaves, and nothing left but Life.

The Marquis *de Botta* in *St. Pietro d' Arena*, with * nine Regiments, yet never attempted to fight the People, *was negotiating when* he should have been fighting, expecting the Senators Assistance against the Rebels. At last he advances to *Bisagno Gate*, but was received by a Volley of Cannon and Musket-Shot, every Citizen being obliged to appear under Arms on Pain of Death, and range under the Colours of his Ward.

A Nobleman of the House of *Doria*, at the Head of the People, attacked the *Austrians* in *St. Pietro d' Arena*, force them to Flight (leaving 4000 Prisoners, 1000 slain, all their Magazines and Equipages) to *Bochetta*, thence to *Garvi*. *Europe* was surprized to see a weak People, never bred to Arms, whom neither their Rocks, nor the Kings of *France*, *Spain*, and *Naples*, had been able to save from the *Austrian Yoke*, have the Bravery, unassisted, to break their Chains, and expel their too rigid Conquerors.

Here the Effect of Cruelty manifestly displayed the Fate of Tyranny. Had the *Austrians* treated the *Genoese* with that Lenity and Generosity peculiar to the Brave, they would at least have remained neuter, or perhaps joined, and they then could have done as they pleased with the common Disturbers. *Botta*, and his Followers, were not satisfied with Milk and Honey, Treasure and Effects, but wantonly broke Bones to scoop the Marrow; it was even said, they intended a general Massacre, Plunder, and Conflagration: What could not be expected from one capable of his Speech in *Buonamici*? P. 418. *That he would leave them only their Eyes to behold the Destruction of their Country, and weep over its Ruins.* The Queen, his Mistress, made such Demands, as were not in their Power to accomplish; nor could they, from the most submissive Entreaties, obtain a Glimmer of Remission or Lenity, but that of doubling their former Impossibilities. Which drove them in the highest Despair to what will ever redound to their Honour, and Infamy of the *Austrians*.

Calamity and Despair, with Love of our oppressed Country, will invigorate us to act equal to the most romantic Heroes. A memorable Instance in *Augustin Adorno*: This brave Commander of *Savona* was besieged by the King of *Sardinia*: The Senate ordering him to give up the Town, he made answer, "He could not obey any other Orders than those of a free Senate;" after which he held out to 16 *December*, long enough for Succours, but none came. The victorious *Genoese* were not disciplined for the Field; their Allies could spare no Troops. Thus the Valour of the brave *Adorno* only served to make him Prisoner of War, when his Country was delivered; but he had his merited Honour from his Country, the King of *Sardinia*, and the World.

* Some German Regiments are 2 and 3000.

The *Austrians* got as far as *Argen's* River, designing to attack *Toulon* and *Marseilles*, by the Assistance of the *English* Fleet.

Genoa succoured by *France*, in Defiance of the *English* Fleet, for their want of small Craft.

Provisions of all kinds were imported in Plenty, by means of a secret Consideration to the Captains of the *English* Ships: So greatly do publick Calamities depend on private Interests. What Punishment can be devised adequate to such atrocious Villainy? *Captain Cockburn's Narrative of Brittany*. "I discovered, 28. *September*, a Fleet, whose Number is infinitely increased, but I shall easily withstand these *Englishmen*. 2. *October*, they have landed at *Polduc* with 350 flat-bottomed Boats, and 55 Men of War; If we had Muskets we should beat them, but the Peasants have nothing but Pitchforks."

General *Si—r*, with about 7000, landed without Opposition, encamped on an Eminence that commanded *L'Orient* and *Port Lewis*; six Days spent before he cannonaded the Town. If the *English* lost this Time, the *French* did not employ theirs better: They who had Artillery and 12000 Militia, could have held out a long Time, yet capitulated the first Day of Attack, on receiving a Declaration, in the common Cant, of Fire and Sword.

Such Mistakes, it is said, were committed on this Occasion, as nothing but the Conduct of each Party can equal. Never was there a stronger Instance how greatly the Fate of an important Enterprize, and of a whole Province, depends on a critical Minute, on false Advice, on a Panic, Terror, or a Mistake.

The Militia Drums beat the General; General *Si—r* asked why they beat the General after Capitulation? Was answered, That the Garrison had laid a Snare for him, and going to fall upon him with 12000 Men--- On which he precipitately quitted his Post, and reembarked, while those who had made the Capitulation came to make their Submission, could not believe their Eyes: So did they embark just when the Magistrates came to deliver the Keys of the Town. They made a Descent upon *Quiberon*; an Enterprize as ill concerted as the other was executed.

In order to form a Diversion to draw some *French* Troops from *Flanders*, Admiral *Lestock*, with a Body of Troops under Lieutenant-General *St. Clair*, arrived 18 *September* off *Port Louis*; 20. lands the Troops ten Miles from *L'Orient*; 12000 Militia retreat; are pursued two Miles; annoy the Out-Posts, and Brigadier *O'Farrell*, General *St. Clair*, advanced next Day, with six Regiments, within Cannon-Shot of *L'Orient*; summoned the Town, and demands it to surrender at Discretion; in three Hours Negotiation, suspended; 24. at Night broke Ground, saluted the Place with some Carcasses and Bombs; at a

Council of War 5. Evening, the Attempt declared impracticable; another Council next Morning, unanimous to reimbarc.

30. At a Council of War, resolved, by a Majority, to proceed to *Ireland*, yet the Admiral and General were determined for *Quiberon*; 2. *October* arrive at *Quiberon* Bay; here they forced the *Ardent*, of 64 Guns, on Shore, which was taken, but afterwards burnt by Accident; 4. land the Forces; Lieutenant-Colonel *Monroe*, with 150 Highlanders, possess the Isthmus, while the General takes the Fort, with all the Guns; Captain *Cockburn*, with three Ships, &c. take *Howat*, blow up the Forts, and bring off the Garrison.

13. Took *Heidick* Isle, one Lieutenant and two Men.

17. The Fleet weighed, had a great Storm, some fire Signals of Distress; 23. tho' parted Company, returned Home, taken ill and died soon, under the Care of his Ex——r.

93252531. voted for 1747.

8. *April*. Count *Lowendahl* began the Operations with the Siege of *Sluys*, at the Head of 25000 Men, which surrendered the 11th Prisoners of War.

Fort *Philippine* and *Sas-Van-Ghent* underwent the same Fate; *Cadfan* Isle, *Hulst*, and *Axel* were next invested, at which Sieges they lost many Men. 22. *April*, three *British* Battalions, and some *Dutch*, killed above 1000 *French*.

BATTLE of VAL, or LAFFELD. 20. *June* our Troops marched at Day-break; about Four the *French* were observed in Motion in large Columns to the Right, their Flanks covered by the *Hussars*, on which a Disposition was made to gain the Hills of *Herderen*. Cannonading and Forming were the Work of this Day.

The Allies continued under Arms that Night. 21. The Duke observing the *French* Dispositions, made some Alterations in his; about Eight returned from viewing the Line and reconnoitering the Enemy to the grand Commandery, when Sir *John Ligonier* sent Colonel *Forbes* to acquaint him, that by their Motions they seemed determined to attack the Left Wing. — On which his Royal Highness repaired thither, and ordered M. *Bathiani* and Prince *Waldeck* to their Posts. The *French* Infantry advanced in a vast Column of ten Battalions in Front, and as many deep, and bent their whole Force towards *Val*, where they were severely handled by the allied Batteries, raking them as they advanced; but the *French* gaining Ground, brought their Batteries to play on the Village, and instantly attacked the Troops posted there with their first Brigades, who were soon repulsed with great Loss; renewed the Attack three times with fresh Divisions, who were all forced to give Way; still fresh Divisions advancing, those in *Val* were, in their turn, forced to retire, but so soon rallied, as quickly to regain the Village, and beat off the Enemy with great Slaughter; yet still fresh Numbers croud-
ing

ing upon them, and the Battalions ordered by the Duke to sustain them, not all arriving, they were obliged to evacuate the Village, and form on the Plain.

About Twelve Affairs went so well, that his Royal Highness ordered the Wing to advance on the Enemy, whose Infantry gave way so fast, that they were obliged to post Cavalry to keep them up. This Attack was so well conducted, that M. *Bathiani* gained *Elch* Village in the Front of *Herderen*. But the Misconduct of five *Dutch* Squadrons, ordered to cover the Infantry as the *French* advanced from *Val*, gave a sensible Check to the whole Affair; they being ordered to wheel to the Right to make a Front against the Enemy, turned to the Right-about, and broke and disordered five Battalions that were advancing to reinforce the Line, which confused that Part of the Army, and gave the *French* an Opportunity of dividing them, so that they had two Flanks to attack; that which the Duke headed were severely handled, and he near surrounded, as he remained with the greatest Inflexibility animating the Troops to renew the Charge: Which Sir *John Ligonier* observing, advanced, with great Celerity, at the Head of the *British* Cavalry to his Relief, and charged the Enemy so furiously, that he bore down all before him, and pursued them with such Success, that he routed a Party of Infantry posted to attack him. But fresh Squadrons trouding on, his Horse was killed in the second Charge, and he made * Prisoner, with several of his Command. The Army thus divided, and all Efforts to repulse the Enemy fruitless, a Retreat to *Maestricht* was ordered with such Conduct, that the Enemy did not attempt a Pursuit.

The Generals, and their Corps that were engaged, did Wonders; many *French* Brigades were almost cut to Pieces; they lost 7 Standards, 8 Pair of Colours, and 10000 killed, wounded, and Prisoners: The Allies lost 4 Standards, 1 Pair of Colours, 16 Field-Pieces; the Prisoners soon exchanged, and joined the Army.

Thus ended an Action that did Honour to their Generals and their Royal Commander, tho' a Defeat. No Attacks were ever better concerted than those of the *French*; or with greater Conduct and Intrepidity sustained, than they were by the Allies, till the Cowardice of the five *Dutch* Squadrons disconcerted all their Measures.

Marshal *Saxe* finding the Allies intended covering *Maestricht*, sent 8000 Men to take Post near *St. Peter's* Mount, while Count *Lowendahl* possessed *Sanduliet* on the *Scheld*, and blocked up

* By a Carabineer: He offered his Purse and Ring, which, with great Honour he refused, demanding only his Sword. The General being conducted to the *French* King, was graciously received, and asked if well used; he replied, *No Man ever could be better*; greatly applauded the Carabineer's heroic Generosity, which the King nobly rewarded.

Fort Lillo; 1. July, appears before *Bergen-op-zoom*; 3. Morning opened his Trenches; 9th, 50 Cannon and 24 Mortars played furiously on the Town with red-hot Bullets and Bombs. The great Church and Part of the Town in Flames, the Siege continued obstinate, the *French* advancing with great Bravery; and the Garrison, by frequent Sallies, ruining their Batteries and Works, till 5. September, by a Breach made, the *French* entered and took the Town.

All that Prince *Hesse-Philipsdahl* could do, who commanded the Troops in the Lines, was, with great Difficulty, to cover their Retreat to *Steenbergen*. General *Cronstrom*, the Governor, was greatly censured for suffering that important, and, till then, impregnable Fortrefs, to be scandalously surprized: He was imprisoned for Life.

Lowendahl detached Part of the Army to the Forts *Lillo*, *Frederic-Henry*, and *Croix*, which he took by the 2d of October.

ITALY. Count *Brown* obliged to raise the Siege of *Antibes*, and repass the *Var* 23. January; effected this with very little Loss, tho' his Rear-Guard was furiously attacked; hence his Cavalry and some Infantry were ordered to *Lombardy*, to join Count *Schulemberg*; while he, with the remaining Part, lined the Banks of the *Var*, and kept the *French* at Bay; and the King of *Sardinia* secured the Defiles of Exiles to stop their Career into *Piedmont*; which effected, the *Austrians* retired and joined his Forces.

25. May. The *French* pass the *Var*, and in a few Days take *Nice*, *Mount Alban*, *Villa-Franca*, and *Venti-Miglia*; *Piedmont* now in View, a Body of *Spanish* Troops were ordered to reinforce *Belleisle*, who passing *Mount Genevre*, descended on *Exiles*. 19 June, he attacks the *Piedmontese* Intrenchments, with forty-six Battalions, in three deep Columns, who were smartly received by the *Austrians* and *Piedmontese* Grenadiers. The Action lasted obstinate some Hours, when the Chevalier finding his principal Attack did not succeed, took a Pair of Colours from one of his Officers, and advanced to the Glacis of the Redoubt, where, in planting them, he received three Wounds, which terminated in his Death: He was greatly regretted, being endued with every noble, generous, and amiable Quality.

The Affair continued doubtful some Time after, till the *Piedmontese* made a general Sally from the Intrenchments, and beat off the Enemy with the Loss of 6000. This Defeat obliged Marshal *Belleisle* to drop his Scheme of attacking *Piedmont*, and retire, with all his Forces, to the County of *Nice*, where he intrenched his Army to cover *Dauphiny*: Baron *Leutrum* invests *Venti-Miglia*.

The GENOESSE attacked, 2. June, by Count *Schulemberg*, and forces *Bisagno* Suburb, covered with fifteen Redoubts; but, on the March of the *Neapolitans* and *French* Succours, he raised the

the Siege, 25. at Night, and repass'd the *Bochetta*. The *Genoese* make an Inroad into *Placentia*, raise Contributions, carry off Hostages, and commit great Irregularities. The Duke de *Rich-lieu* adds fresh Hopes of powerful Succours from *France* and *Spain*; he marches to *Campo-Fredo*, where he was so severely handled, that he was obliged to retire with the Loss of 5000 Men.

Some *British* Men of War take several *Genoese* Vessels in *Luca* Harbour. The rest of the War in *Italy* was spent in martial Attempts, of Sieges not executed, Battles never fought, unsuccessful Stratagems, Surprises, Skirmishes, and many Enterprises on both Sides, generally to the Disadvantage of the *Austrians*, until the Treaty of *Aix-la-Chapelle* sheathed the Sword of Slaughter, and muzzled the Guns of Destruction, of which all Parties had more than enough; which should and might have been effected long before, and many thousand Lives saved, who would never have known the numberless Miseries of War, had the Blow at *D—t—ng—n* been struck home, and the *Mediterranean* three Days sham Fight been conducted as it ought; ascribed now to the *French* Panic at the March of the *Russian* Auxiliaries to join the Allies.

Affairs of the EAST-INDIES to 1754.

THE *Indian* Rebellion began about 1680, in the manner that the *Alexandrian* and *Roman* Empires did on their Declension, by the Viceroy's rebelling against their Sovereigns.

Nizam-al-Mulk kept the Government of *Deckan*, on Pretence of suppressing the *Maba-ratta's*; excused his going to Court in 1722 to be Vizir; grown very powerful as Viceroy, appropriating the Revenues to maintain an Army to command Respect, not only from his Neighbours, but from his Sovereign, permitting the *Maba-ratta's* to plunder and lay waste many Provinces of the Empire, knowing that, by their Aid, he could defeat any Attempts against him. In 1738 the *Maba-ratta's* were become very formidable; and *Nadir-Shah* having laid Siege to *Kandahar*, he was prevailed on to go *Dehli*; is graciously received, and made sole absolute Agent. But finding his Advice slighted by a weak Prince, and his dissolute Courtiers, he returned to *Deckan*. To rouse this lethargic Court, he orders his General, and the *Maba-ratta's*, to ravage the Empire as far as *Dehli*, where the Vizir and they secretly conclude a Truce with their Chief. Now he is again intreated to Court, with Promise of the entire Conduct of Affairs, but is slighted; retires, invites *Nadir-*

Nadir-Shah to avenge his Resentment, which cost the Empire above 300000000*l.* and above 200000 Lives, &c.

Karnal Battle fought 15. *February*, 1738-9.

The *Maha-ratta's* or *Ganims*, made their Advantage of these Distractions, began their Incurfions as far as the *Ganges*, and subdued most of the *Portugueze* Settlements; but *Goa* being well fortified, made a brave Stand, and defeated all their Efforts. They traverse the southern Provinces, seldom meeting any Opposition. Now several wealthy *Indian* Merchants retire to *Madrafs*. They sent two Horsemen to the Governor of *Madrafs*, demanding 90000 *Pagoda's*, in Part of what they said the Company were indebted to them, and which, from the miserable State of the Fort, to the Shame of the Managers, they might force them to pay; that the Works seemed rather built by Chance than Design; the Bastions were built contrary to all Rule, &c. that two sixty Gun Ships, in two Hours, might make a Breach from Bastion to Bastion; that of 300 Men on the Muster-Roll, not 200 fit to bear Arms: They plundered the Kingdom of *Myfbure*, the *Dutch Porto Novo*, &c. taking all the Cattle, Riches, and Children of both Sexes; they conquer *Madury*; besiege and take *Tiru-chira-polli*, after two Months Siege; they gave out they would dethrone the King of *Tanjure*, and reduce all the *European* Settlements, or keep them under Contribution.

They never penetrated so far into *Karnatcka* since *Aurengzebe* extirpated them. The Mogul Governors, by Address or Bravery, had continued on the other Side the Mountains; Jealousy had sowed Discord amongst the Navobs of *Arkât*, *Velur*, *Poliér*, and *Tiru-chira-polli*, tho' all Relations, became a Sacrifice to a Banditti, rather than assist each other.

In 1742 the *French* offered a Neutrality, yet the wise Company rejected it, tho' *Bourdenai* was there with a strong Squadron in 1741, in hopes of great Prizes. In 1744, Commodore *Barnet*, Captain *Peyton*, &c. took several Ships; in return, they determined to destroy the *English* Settlements. *June*, 1746, *Bourdenai*, in the *Achilles* of 70 Guns, 6 Company and Country Ships, engaged Captain *Peyton* in *Patnam* Road three Hours, but he grew bashful; and *Bourdenai* with 8 Ships, and 4000 Land-Forces, bombards three Days. 9. *September*, the Fort not capable of sustaining an Assault, the Governor and Garrison surrender, yet soon after a Ransom was accepted. 2. *October*, *Bourdenai* set Sail for Fort *St. David's* with 7 Ships, but Heaven fought our Battle (no Thanks to our glorious Managers) a Storm arose the 3d, sunk the *Orleans*, dismasted the *Achilles*, and disabled the whole Squadron, and lost 100 Men.

The Navobs all enraged, each aspiring to *Arc t*, in 1742 *Dost-Ali-Khan* was cut off by the Navob of *Velûr*, in favour of his Brother-in-law *Chunda-Sakeb*, who after became Governor;

but

but soon deposed: He resolved, if possible, to recover it, applied to Count *D'Antuil*, General at *Pondicherry*, who assisted him with 2000 *Seapoys*, 60 *Karfs* or Blacks, and 420 *French*, on Condition, if successful, he would cede *Vilnur*, near *Pondicherry*, with its Dependencies of forty-five Villages; a fine Instance of *French* Gratitude, to foment and support Rebellion to that Court that had heaped many Favours on them: They gained their Point, they defeated *Ali-Khan*, fled to *Trichinopoli*; they next besiege *Tanjdur*; after making a Breach, the King compounded for Money, and ceding some Villages to the *French*. Now they returned and encamped under *Pondicherry* Walls, in *March* 1750, but greatly harrassed on their March by Parties of *Maharatta* Horses, ordered to chastise the Revolters. Now begins the *English* Land-War with the *French*, Major *Lawrence*, &c. join against them 24. *March*, both Armies advance, the Enemy began to cannonade; next Morning, at Three, a Party of *Maharatta* Horse terrified them so, that, after two or three Platoons, they fled, leaving their Cannon, Ammunition, and Baggage. They halted half-way to *Pondicherry*: *Mozaffer-Sing* surrendered to his Uncle, who confined him.

Now the *English* Ambassadors from *St David's* arrived at *Nasr-Jing's* Camp; they were politely received, and as many courtly Professions as any Court in *Europe* could give, and as little regarded, by means of a Traitor-Minister; they returned: *April* 20. the *French* came, saw, and conquered, by taking *Jinjey*, *Trevedy*, and the impregnable *Waldor*, on an exceeding high steep Hill, one of the Keys of *Arkat*, &c.

Mutual Interest and Fears worked both to apply to stop the Rapidity of the *French* and their Allies; they bring their Forces into the Field, are diffident, make a fruitless Campaign, and return in *August*.

Soon as the *English* left *Mahomed Ali*, the Enemy attacked his Camp in the Night, and routed his whole Army; he, with most of those that escaped, fled to the Viceroy *Nasr-Jing* at *Arkat*, who once more took the Field, and marched toward *Jinjey*, which he blockaded till *December*; when being, by Famine, drove to the last Extremity, the *French* had Recourse to their usual Stratagem of corrupting the Ministry; here they succeeded so well (as they seldom fail) that they were received into the Camp without Opposition, when, he having only Time to mount his Elephant, reproached two of his Generals with Cowardice and Neglect in not opposing the Enemy; they replied, *He was their only Enemy*, and shot him dead, cut off his Head, and exposed it on a Spear to the whole Army. Hostilities ceased. *Mozaffer-Jing*, who with *Chunda-Sahéb* was said to be in the Conspiracy, was proclaimed Prince of the Empire, and received the Homage of the Navob's Present.

This perfidious Enterprize, so common to the *French*, that they would corrupt all the Courts on Earth to massacre their Princes and Subjects too, to attain their Ends, so elevated *Dupleix*, that he designed to have built a Town on the Spot, to perpetuate *French* Glory in Murder and Corruption.

Mohamed acquiesced to the *English* Demands, signs a Treaty, and, 24. *March*, 1751, they marched 400 *Europeans* under Captain *Gingen*, a *Swiss*, to prevent the Enemies getting to *Trichnapolli*: Captain *Cope* was sent there to put it in a Posture of Defence. Both Armies encamped near *Volkonda*, a Fort seventy Miles West of *St. David's*. Here the Governor, tho' he owned himself *Ali's* Subject, would not admit him.

On which, 19. *June*, they began the Attack by firing the Town. The Governor, enraged and bribed, let in the *French*, who fired, and flanked *Ali's* Camp with great Loss, offered him to retreat. The Enemy soon followed, and encamped within five Miles of him, attacked his Van-Guard under Captain *Dalton*, who gallantly repulsed him with considerable Loss.

22. *August*, 1751, Mr. *Clive*, Purveyor of the Army, as a Volantier, without Pay, took the Command of the Expedition against *Serringam Temple*: He set Sail with 130 *Europeans* in the *Wager*, an *East-India* Ship, for Fort *St. George*; reinforced there by eighty, he marched directly for *Arkat*, and took it without Opposition. The principal Inhabitants expecting, as usual, by the Natives and *French* to be plundered, offer him a large Sum, which he nobly, to the Honour of *Britain*, refused, declared that they who stayed should not be molested, and the rest have Leave to depart with their Effects, Provisions excepted, for which they should be paid the full Value. By this truly heroic Conduct he was so compleatly fixed in their Affections, that, when he was blocked up, he had such Intelligence as saved the Fort. *Chunda-Sahib's* Son appeared with a considerable Force; but the brave young *Clive* made such frequent successful Sallies, that they could not invest the Place till 24. *September*, and then, tho' conducted by the *French*, above fourteen Days before a Breach, then made two; but he fortified them so well, that they were the strongest Parts of the Citadel: 14. *October*, at Three in the Morning, they made a desperate Attack on both Breaches, and an Attempt to force one of the Gates with Elephants; the intrepid *Clive* saluted them so well, that he repulsed them with great Slaughter. Next Day Captain *Kilpatrick*, at the Head of 2000 *Maha-ratta's*, and some *English*, joined him: The Enemy retired in great Confusion, leaving their Cannon, Baggage, &c.

Captain *Kilpatrick* was left in *Arkât*; *Clive*, with the *Maha-ratta's*, &c. took *Timeri-Kaveri-pâkham*, &c. then went in Search of the Enemy, now greatly reinforced; 3. *December*, came up with them on the Plains of *Arni*, and in an Engagement of five Hours,

Hours, entirely defeated them, with the Loss of 22 *Europeans* killed and wounded; next Day the Governor of *Arani*, on a threatening Message from Captain *Clive*, declared himself a Subject to *Ali-Khan*, and offered to receive any Garrison he pleased; took *Kanse-Varam* 14. December, which terminated the War for the present; Captain *Clive* returned to *Madras*, thence to *St. David's*.

In about a Month the Enemy assembled a considerable Body at *Chattam-Putam*, and marched to the Mount, nine Miles from *Madras*, where the Gentlemen have their Country-Seats; here they plundered every thing, not leaving a Lock on a Door, &c. and sent all to *Pondicherry*; on which Captain *Clive* was again sent to *Madras*.

28. Feb. 1751-2. *Congiveram* surrendered to *Clive*, on Condition of taking the Garrison into our Pay.

29. We had a smart Engagement with the *French* by *Cóvery-Pauk* Fort, from Five to Twelve at Night, when the Enemy made a Disposition to move off; on which Captain *Clive* detached 3 Platoons, under Lieutenant *Keen*, and 200 *Seapoys*, who luckily attacked them in Flank and Rear, on which, after discharging most of their Artillery, they fled in the greatest Confusion. Here, had it not been for that ever fatal Lure, Plunder (to which our *Seapoys* instantly fell) we should have taken almost every Man of them. Many escaped, who had surrendered, it being very dark. We took Possession of the Enemy's Ground, 9 Field-Pieces, 2 Howitzers, 1 Officer, 49 *Europeans*, Oxen, Ammunition, &c. we never found the Enemy's Loss; we lost 20 *Europeans* killed, 38 wounded.

3. March. The Enemy abandon *Cóvery-Pauk*; our *Seapoys*, who were left on the Field of Battle, take Possession, where they found nine *European*, and six *Indian* Cannon mounted, and one small Field-Piece they found on the Field.

27. We were joined by 3000 of *Morarow's*, *Maha-ratta* Horse, who gave us Notice that the Enemy had detached 200 *Europeans*, 2000 Horse, and 1000 *Seapoys* to strengthen *Coulady* Fort, and intercept our Junction with our grand Army at *Trichnapolly*; 29. in a Skirmish had 18 killed, mostly *Europeans* of the Artillery; 30. Monsieur *Law* attacked our black Horse, which soon gave way, with his whole Army and 21 Cannon, which we returned with 7, and continued three Hours, when we flanked with 2 Field-Pieces, on which they retreated about one hundred Yards; and our round Shot expended, we drew off for *Trichnapolly*: Here we had Lieutenant *Kirk* and one Soldier killed, and 5 by the excessive Heat of the Day; the Enemy suffered greatly. *Law*, in his intercepted Letter to *Dupleix*, says, "They had 30 *Europeans*, 200 Horse, 150 *Seapoys* killed and wounded, and the brave *Allum-Cawn*, Navob of *Madura*, General of their black Horse." This Loss was the Prelude to their Ruin.

His Nephew, with 2000 Horse, joined our Nabob two Days after the Action.

Ally-Cawn's Army, when all joined at *Trichanopoly*; were 3644 of the Company's; 6600 of the Nabob's; 14200 of the King of *Mysore's*; 7000 of the King of *Tanjore's*; 7630 *Maharatta's*; 4400 *Tandimanes*; Total, 43474.

9. *April*. Captain *Clive*, with 60 *Europeans*, 2 Field-pieces, 1 Howitzer, and 200 *Seapoys*, detached to attack a strong Pagoda on the *Devil's-Rock*: Here we took 1 Serjeant, 14 *Europeans*, 200 Blacks, 2 Cannon, good Store of Ammunition, and six Months Provision for the Garrison.

12. *Lall-Goody Fort* surrendered without firing a Gun, with above 20000 Pagoda's worth of Grain, &c.

14. *A Choultry* surrendered Prisoners, with one Cannon, Ammunition, Arms, &c.

17. *Simcaveram* taken by the *French*, and retaken by us; about 700 *French*, &c. killed, and about 100 of ours; Captain *Clive* wounded; Lieutenant *Kelsey* hanged for deserting.

18. Invested *Coulday*. 19. bombarded it so successfully, that they capitulated on condition of marching out with Arms and Baggage, and escorted to *Pondicherry*.

We had 80 black Horse killed and wounded; we took 500 Prisoners Horse and Foot. This Fort, with the Cannon, Ammunition, &c. was instantly delivered to the King of *Tanjore*, being Part of his Dominions.

28. At Four in the Morning our whole Army crossed *Cowra River*, our Grenadiers and *Coffree* Companies detached, with two Field-Pieces, and took *a Choultry*, near *Jumb Kisna*; cannonaded some Hours briskly, we had sixty killed.

3. *May*. Captains *Dalton* and *Clark*, with a strong Party, and one 6, and one 12 Pounder, to intercept the Junction of *Monsieur D'Antwill* and *M. Laav*; the Enemy attacked and drove us; we rallied, and routed them, and took Possession of the Suburbs: Here we had great Quantities of Ammunition, Liquors, and many other Stores greatly wanted by us; we had only three *English* killed, Cornet *Cooper*, and three wounded, and twenty *Seapoys* killed and wounded.

10, 11. Invested *Pichandy*, laid Platforms for one 12 and one 18 Pounder within 400 Yards; 12. battered it with that Success, that at Five the Breach was practicable, when they hung out the white Flag, to which our *Seapoys* paid no Regard, but rushed in and plundered every portable thing. Here we took 3 Officers, 78 *Europeans*, 47 *Coffrees* and *Tapases*, and about 150 *Seapoys*; 4 Field-Pieces, 2 Howitzes, Ammunition and small Arms, &c. The Enemy had 2 Officers, and about 100 killed; we had about 50 killed and wounded. Our chief Loss was occasioned by the bursting of our 12 Pounder one Hour before the Breach was practicable.

15. Our Army marched to *Buzaw-Rows-Camp* at *Cowra River*, pass to receive the Prisoners taken by Captain *Clive's* Command at *Pichandy*.

19. Decamped from before *Trichanapolly*, after several successful Skirmishes; pitched our Camp within one Mile and an half of *Jumba-Kisna* Walls, determined to besiege it. The Enemy, not very fond of our being such near Neighbours, detached 600 of their best Troops to dislodge Captain *Campbell* from a Pagoda he had taken from them, which he defended with great Bravery till supported by two Platoons, &c. when he forced them to retreat with great Loss; we lost about 100 killed and wounded.

28, 29. Captain *Clive* marched to intercept M. *Diotuill* with a large Convoy; 30. arrived at Five Noon at a Village by *Volconda*, from whence he drove a small Party of the Enemy, pursued them to the Fort, and drew up before it, on which M. *Diotuill* immediately surrendered at Discretion: Here we had 5 French Officers, 70 Europeans, about 300 Horse and Scapoyes, 50000 Rupees, great Quantities of Arms and Ammunition, 4 Field-Pieces, 2 Howitzes, &c.

1. May. The brave *Chande-Soil*, the King of *Tanjour's* General, deluded and betrayed with Promises of being safely conducted to his Master, was given up to *Ally-Caron*, our Nabob, his inveterate Enemy, who, on the 3d ordered him to be mounted on a Horse, and his Head to be struck off. Thus fell this ill-fated Prince, after being the Terror of the *Indies*, &c.

3. June. M. *Law* sent to the Nabob and Major *Lawrence* to capitulate; at Noon came to our Camp. The Terms were, That M. *Law*, and all the Officers and Volunteers, are permitted to go to *Pondicherry* on Parole, the Men to be sent to Fort *St. David's*. 2. All their Cannon, Ammunition, Elephants, &c. to be left in the different Garrisons for our Use. 3. All the *British* Subjects under M. *Law* to be pardoned.

Here were M. *Law*, 30 Officers, 40 Volunteers, 630 Non-commissioned Officers and private Men, and the Remains of their black Army, 36 Cannon, 8 Mortars, transporting Carriages, Tumbrels, immense Quantities of Ammunition, and of all Sorts of intrenching Tools, 12 Elephants, great Number of Camels, Horses, Oxen, &c. — 5. June, Captain *Campbell*, at the Head of 250 Europeans, 300 *Maba-ratta* Horse, detached to escort the Prisoners to Fort *St. David's*.

9. Transport our Train over *Galaroon* River, and remain at *Pichandy*.

23. The Major, at the Head of 700, and 2 Field-Pieces, return to *Trichanapolly* to escort the Nabob hither, there arising some Dispute between him and our other Allies. 30. The Major and Nabob returned, we saluted them with 21 Guns; 2. July, we halted at *Arcdurie*, seven Miles from *Volconda*; 3d. halted

at

at *Tutagurry Fort*, seventeen Miles from *Volconda*, ten from *Vartachlum*; 4. *June*, halted at *Vartachlum*; 6. halted at *Velundoor-Pitta*; 7. pitched at *Trivenemenaloor-Pitta*.

8. Decamped, halted at *Pama-Rutte-Top*, one Mile and an half from *Triwady Fort*, which surrendered at the Appearance of 2 Field-Pieces; 9. encamped under *Triwady Walls*, salute the Nabob with 21 Guns took here, with 4 Cannon, some small Arms and Ammunition, large Quantities of Grain, &c.

The Siege of *Gingu* being resolved on, 17. arrived Major *W. Kenneer* to take the Command of the Army; he was saluted with 17 Guns; 21. received two 18 Pounders.

24. Encamped at *Trivio-Konaloor*, two Miles from *Panier River*: 25. *Velora-Foot* surrendered on Summons: Here we found four 4 Pounders mounted, Arms, Ammunition, &c.

30. Both Armies engage; Major *Kenneer* wounded in the Leg, by endeavouring to rally: We retreated in good Order, the Enemy not thinking it proper to follow us; we had 40 *Europeans*, &c. wounded.

17. *Aug.* Major *Lawrence* arrived to command, and they decamped and retired.

25. In a general Engagement entirely routed the *French*; only 100 got to *Pondicherry*, 36 of them wounded, the rest all killed or taken, with all their Tents standing, 8 Cannon, 1 *Howitzzer*; remained some Hours to bury the Dead, and tend the Wounded; returned to Camp, fired 21 Guns on our Victory.

2. *Oct.* The Governor of *Vandy-Vasbi* shut his Gates, and fired on us from his Mud-Walls; but on throwing 130 Shells into the Town, which set Fire to their House, and killed many, the Governor sent to pay what was demanded.

9. Received Advice of Captain *Clive's* taking *Chingley-Petta*, a strong Fort in the Enemy's Possession; 5. Morning, the *Kildar* sent 150000 Rupees, and desired the next Day to pay the Remainder, which he performed the same Day.

24. *Dec.* 1752. Captain *Dalton*, with 200 *Europeans*, 500 *Seapoys*, attacked the *Mysure* and *Maba-ratta's* Camp by *Serringham Pagoda*, at first with Success; but the Enemy soon rallying, pursued our Troops cross *Covra River*, a Panic seizing the *Seapoys* when in Disorder, and left the *Europeans* to be cut to Pieces by the Enemy's Horse; we had 80 *Europeans* killed and wounded.

9. *Jan.* Took 3 Cannon from the *French*; — which terminated the War between the two *East-India* Companies for some time.

28. *Nov.* 1753. The *French* attempted to surprise *Trichanapolly*, commanded by Captain *Kilpatrick*, about Four in the Morning, with 8000 *Europeans*: Their black Forces made several false Attacks: By the Darkness of the Night, and Remissness of the Guard, they got over the Ditch, fixed their Ladders, and,

and, without exchanging a Shot, 600 got Possession of *Dalton's* Battery on the Out-Wall. Some accidental Shot alarmed the Garrison, who instantly repaired to their Posts to repulse the Party, who stood the Attack to Dawn, and made several Attempts to scale the inward Wall, and petard the Gate; they had 42 killed, and 9 Officers in the Ditch, 65 wounded, 297 taken, all *Europeans*, besides many killed and wounded they had carried off: The Garrison sustained hardly any Loss.

Feb. 15. 1754. About 8000 *French*, with 7 Cannon, attacked our Convoy of Provisions for *Trichanopoly*, escorted only by 738, and 4 Cannon, who, after the most gallant Resistance, were all killed or taken; but made them pay dear for their Booty, having killed above double their Number.

In September, 1753, Hostilities recommenced. Major *Lawrence*, on being joined by Captain *Ridge*, with 200 *Europeans*, attacked the *French* on two large Rocks, one the *Golden*, the other the *Sugar-Loaf*. The *Golden Rock* was attacked and taken, and 2 Cannon, the 21st, with no Loss. This Success elated his Men; the Major made his Advantage by attacking, next Morning by Day-break, the other Fort: Here his Men, with the greatest Resolution, attacked, and drove the Enemy, tho' greatly superior, out of their Trenches, after marching thro' a continual Firing from 10 Cannon: They rallied, made faint Resistance, supported by the *Maha-ratta's*, who rode up desperately, but could not stand our galling Fire from all Quarters: They ran, and left us their entire Camp, 10 Cannon, Baggage, Ammunition, &c. The Relicks of their Army dispersed various Ways; the Action continued two Hours; the *English* took 8 Officers, 100 Men; we had 6 Officers wounded, and several Men killed; Major *Lawrence* was wounded, yet did his Duty like a brave Officer; 800 killed and wounded on both Sides. The whole *French* Army surrounded and attacked Captain *Chace*, who was left with a small Party at *Trividi*, yet had the Bravery to make a Sally in the Night, and lost 2 Officers and some *Indians*; next Day, despising their Summons, they battered his Quarters, and his *Indians* refusing to defend the Breach, they were all taken, and sent to *Pondicherry*, where the gallant Captain died of his Wounds, aged 28.

The *French* give out they have Bodies of different Nations, and that the War between them and us was carried on with more Animosity than ever, both acting now as Principals; that by their two last Defeats they lost little or no Ground. While these Hostilities went on in the South, an Attempt was made in the North of *Hindustan* to dethrone the Mogul, but was frustrated by some of his Nabobs. Both those Convulsions arise from the Effeminacy, Indolence, Luxury, and Depravity of all kinds about Court.

By

By the Convention of 1754, the Companies were to restore all the Territories taken since 1748; yet, 20. *June*, 1754, from *Paris* we are told, that M. *Duvelaer* was arrived with the ultimate Conditions of the *English*.

The Mogul's Body-Guard were 200000 Regulars, and 500 Elephants, before *Kouli-Khan's* Visit. In 1752, 3, and 4, he was a Tributary to *Kazendi-Khan*, his Governor of the *Maharatta's*, who dethrones him, advances a young Prince, who dismisses all the old indolent Courtiers, releases many Princes, who, by the Custom of the Country since *Tamerlane*, the Founder of the Empire, were ever imprisoned or put to Death; he armed them, and gave them good Appointments. His Advancement was on Condition to shed the Blood of the late Emperor, which he did by taking a small Quantity in the gentlest manner, and entertained him, his Family, &c. to the Height of his Dignity.

Lieutenant-Colonel *Caroline Scott* died at *Madras* 12. *May*, 1754.

Cessation for three Months, 11. *October*.

In *April*, 1754. The *French* took, in the most hostile cruel manner, our Fort on the *Ohio*, plundered, scalped, tortured, and murdered our Subjects. Naval Armaments carried on in their Ports with the greatest Assiduity, and a Body of Troops sent to *North America*, to execute their oppressive Schemes, against the most solemn Tyes, on the *English*.

In return, we took their Ships, but kept them untouched until they attacked *Mahon*; of which we had timely Notice to have succoured it so as to baffle all their Schemes and Force.

War declared { 17 *May*. } 1756, by { *England*.
 { 9 *June*. } { *France*.

9 *July*, 1755. General *B*———'s Army flankonaded on all Sides from the Woods, on their March to Fort *Du Quesne*, by an inferior Force. All the Officers behaved with the greatest Resolution. The General had five Horses killed under him, was shot thro' the Lungs and Arm, died four Days after; Sir *Peter Halket* killed on the Spot; Captains *Orm* and *Morris*, his two Aids de Camp, and Sir *John St. Clair*, wounded; *Skirly*, the Governor's Son, his Secretary, and 200 Men killed; 400 wounded.

Conduct, on many Occasions, surpasses Courage. A Commander can never have too many Virtues, too much Knowledge and Experience, or too few Vices. Had this General's Affability gained him the Affection of the Natives and his Army, and his Prudence equal to his Valour, he might have lived the Dread of *France*, an Ornament to his Country, and the Saviour of *America*.

Despising our Enemies, want of Intelligence and reconnoitering Parties, the sole Cause of our Defeat, and shameful precipitate

tate Retreat from an inferior Force. A rare Instance between the Forces of *England* and *France*.

11, 12, 13. *Feb.* 1756 Vice-Admiral *Watson*, with four of the Line, Frigates, &c. took *Geriab*, *Angria's* Capitol, twelve Hours Sail from *Bombay*, burnt his Navy, 8 Grabs, 3 Ships of 40 Guns, &c. 200 Guns, 6 Brass Mortars, Booty in Money, Goods, &c. 130000*l.* 4 Elephants, sold for 100000*l.* still in hopes of much greater Booty. He arrives at Fort *David* 7. *December*. Here Clemency, the highest Quality in a Commander, was of great Use to the Admiral.

18. *April*. The *French* landed at *Ciudadella*. By breaking all the Roads it was 8. *May* before they opened any Batteries; 16. a smart Firing.

20 *May* to 27 *June*, 30 Cannon and 21 Mortars played upon us so furiously, as hardly to be equalled; 300 Shells thrown into the Garrison in one Night, then a general Assault about Eleven at Night from all Quarters. After an Hour's Engagement, three of our Out-works were taken; we had 40 killed and wounded. Here they instantly intrenched, yet lost above 1500, to bury which they beat a Parly about Four in the Morning; when, in a Council of War, it was agreed to capitulate, the Enemy being in Possession of our Redoubts, 400 Men in subterraneous Passages, &c. our Batteries greatly damaged, our small Garrison quite worn out, could never withstand another general Assault; no distant Glimmer of Relief. We had 427 killed, wounded, &c. out of 2460.

17 *May*. Captain *Cockburn* of the *Hunter* Cutter of 40 Men, 14 Swivels, hovered about *Brest*; at Night he, with 5 Men went in a Boat, rowed round all the Men of War, took an Account of them, cut the Cables of a *French* Snow laden with Wine, carried her off to *Ushant*, and divided the Wine amongst Admiral *Boscawen's* Fleet. Where Merit is rewarded, Valour will shine and grow to Manhood.

20. Sea Engagement off *Minorca*. *Galissoniere* says, "with 13 *English* of the Line, and 5 Frigates; 12 *French* of the Line, and 4 Frigates; the Action began at half past Two, both Squadrons in Line of Battle, which continued three Hours and an half; was not general. The *English* that suffered most from our Broadfides, got again to the Windward, out of Gun-Shot, having made their greatest Efforts on our Rear, which they found so close, and from which they were so furiously cannonaded, that they could not gain upon it: They sheered off, and appeared no more.

The Ship *Captain*, of 64 Guns, Captain *Catsford*, beat the *French* Admiral out of the Line, and a 74 Gun Ship; after attacked by an 84, and four more of the Line at once, yet had only 40 killed and wounded; Captain *Andrews*, of the *Defiance*, killed, and the *Intrepid's* Master.

64 Gun { Eng. } carry { 24 } Pounders, and { 480 } Men.
 Ships { Fr. } { 36 }
 Byng shot for this Battle 14 March, 1757.

Letter from the *Revenge*, Gibraltar, July 3.

" May 20. It was in our Power to finish the War : We engaged and disabled the Admiral, a brave 80 Gun Ship, which fell to our Lot in the Line ; we should have taken her, if permitted ; we set her on Fire twice, drove two Ports abaft into one, carried away her main Top-Sail Yard, Top-Sail Sheets fore and aft, and Sails also. As 7 Sail beat 12, what might 13 have done ? "

3 July. Colonel *Bradford*, with 200, beat 680 *French* near *Oswego*, kills about 200, took many Cannon, &c. Loss, 60 killed and wounded.

14 Aug. The *French* took *Oswego*, Ontario, Fort *George*, *Chouatquen*, 7 armed Ships of 18, 10, and 8 Guns, 3 with *Patterson's*, &c. 200 Boats of various Sizes, all included in the Capitulation ; Colonel *Mercer's* Bowels shot away by a Cannon-Ball, 152 Men killed, 1600 taken, including 80 Officers, *i. e.* *Shirley's* and *Pepperell's* Regiments, and Part of *Schuyler's* Regiment of Militia, 107 Cannon, 14 Mortars, *Patterson's*, Cohorns 1800, 25000 Pounds of Gunpowder, great Store of Provisions, &c. 5 *French* only killed.

21 Sept. The King of *Prussia*, with 25000, defeats Count *Brown* at the Head of 70000 *Austrians*, near *Lowoschutx*. The Battle began at Six, and continued to Night. The *Austrians* retreated, leaving about 4000 dead, and in their Retreat burned their Magazine, and the Suburbs of *Lowositz*, to facilitate their Retreat ; the *Prussians* lost 653 killed, and 800 wounded.

Brown also claims this Victory : But the Consequences of not being able to render the least Aid to the *Saxons* by this, or a second Attempt on the 12th, the King of *Poland* and his Army were obliged to capitulate at Discretion to such Articles as the King of *Prussia* prescribed, and his Army to incorporate with that of *Prussia*, &c.

Our Privateers, *i. e.* * Captain *Fortunatus Wright*, Captain *Forster* of the *Antigallican*, Captain *Death*, and many others, whose Valour deserves each a Volume on their heroic Actions ; but my Ability limits, and Time bids me conclude.

* The *French* King offers 3000 Livres a Year for Life to any who take him living or dead, with the Honour of Knighthood, and the Command of a Ship of War ; and the Merchants of *Marseilles* have promised a Reward double the Value of his Ship.



ORDER of BATTLE of y ALLIED ARMY in FLANDERS {30 Ap. 11 May} J745.

H. R. H. W. D. of CUMBERLAND CAPT. GEN.

Count Konigseg Field Marshall.

Prince of Waldeck.

General Cronstrom De Wendt.

Lieut. } Coenders. Vanderduyn Aylva Ligonier Campbell.

Major } Gen¹ } Schack Hompech Rumff Villars Zoute Zaltrow. Ponsonby. E. Albemarle. Launay Onslow.

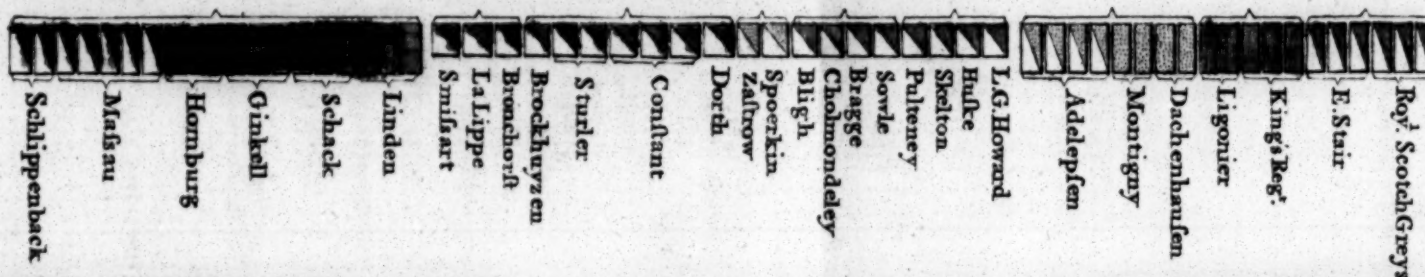
Brigad^r } Schlippenback Salis. Halchet. Efferen Ingoldby. Churchill Crawford.



Lieut. } Prince de Hesse Philipstadt La Lippe. Schwartzbourg Hawley.

Major } Gen¹ } Sandoville. Canebourg Veldtman. Lindtman Howard. St. Clair. Montigny Bland.

Brigad^r } Schagen. Vriberyet Sturler. Elias. Bourmania Bofelager Skelton.



CARTILLERY

Body of Reserve.
Lieut. } Gen¹ } Molcke
Major } Forgatch



	1743.						1744.					
	Lines.			Total			Lines.			Total		
	1	2	3	Men	Foot	Canon	1	2	3	Men	Foot	Canon
British	1000	99		4264	15353	24	1513	149		5194	17800	1030
Hanover ^{as}	1611	1600		3018	14063	28	177	146		5513	10755	16
Hefrians.	43	49		1264	5068	12						
Holland ^t	117	117				16	4	2215	2713			620
Austrians	57	57	148C			20	54	54	12			48
Total	4658	456				200	43039	5532	1			2084

EXPLANATION

Red English.
Yellow Hanover.
Blue Dutch.
Green Austrians.

	J745.						Total					
	Lines.			Total			Lines.			Total		
	1	2	3	Men	Foot	Canon	1	2	3	Men	Foot	Canon
British	1511	11	8	1	4656	16170	1027	625	4			
Hanover ^{as}	83	82			2840	4135				12		
Dutch	1810	10	3							422	30	5
Austrians			82C									
Total	4124	3820	1117							14616	559	

British not in y Lines of Battle includ^d y 31st Reg^t

1743. 1744. 1745.
1 Batt. 3 Batt. 3 Squad.
1743 y Drag. were 2 Squadrons.



Camp Allowance for FORRAGE & BAGGAGE Money &c.

	1743 200 Days	1747 200 Days
Field Marshal or Commander	100 57 8 6	60 34 17 1
General of H. or Foot	40 22 8 6	40 24 11 5
Lieut ^t	60 34 17 1	30 17 8 6
Major } General	40 22 8 6	24 13 2 10
Brig ^{de} } General	30 17 8 6	12 6 11 5
Q ^r M ^r } General	10 5 2 10	6 34 5 8
Dep ^y Pay M ^r	6 34 5 8	6 34 5 8
Aid Camp & Major Brigade	10 5 2 10	4 22 17 1
Judge Advocate	6 34 5 8	4 22 17 1
Provost Marshal	3 17 2 10	3 17 2 10
Waggon M ^r Gen ^l	2 11 8 6	2 11 8 6

2 Troop ^s { Horse } Guards	160
1 Regim ^t { 9 } Troop ^s } ea	150
1 Horse of { 6 } Troop ^s }	600
6 Regim ^t Dragoons 6 Tr.	400
	600

1 Batta- { 1 st } Reg ^t s { 10 } Comp ^t	150 8 57 2 10
1 lion-s { 2 & 3 } Guards { 9 } Each	135 7 71 8 6
21 of the Foot of { 10 } Each	100 57 8 6

DIVIDED

Each Reg ^t Foot at 6 Stivers P ^r 10 th Holl	
equal to 11.15 Flemish 1/2 Sterlin	
5 P ^r was { Abroad 11.18.1 1/2 }	100 57 8 6
12 Deducted { at Home 28.11.5 1/2 }	
Balance to each Reg ^t 530.19. 1/2	
Colonel	20 10 6 5
L ^t Colonel	11 5 8 9
Major	11 5 8 9
8 Captains 4 } Horsed } ea	32 17 0
10 Subalterns 1 } Rations }	19 10 0 18
Chaplain	1 5 6 3
Adjutant	2 10 12 6
Q ^r Master	1 5 6 3
Surgeon	2 10 12 6
Mate	1 5 6 3

BASS or BAGGAGE Horse - 1 Batt ^a	265
10 Comp ^t 25 £ ea.	250
Surgeon	10
Fee of above Allowance	2 5 6
Bal ^{ce} due to Reg ^t s Conting ^t Acc ^t	2 14 6
{ NB. Subalterns } of ea Comp ^t	7 10
{ Capt ^{ns} & Bats ^{es} Horses }	17 10
2 Batt ^{ns} from y ² & 3 rd R ^g G ^{ds} 9 C ^{ys} each	140

Warrants { 29 Sept^r 1742 }
Signd { 23 Feb. 1743 }

CAMP ALLOWANCE

	1743 200 Days	1747 200 Days
Marshal	12000 72 20	
General & Commander	6000 36 10	
General	3000 24 5	
Lieutenant	1000 12 1	
Major	600 24 1	
Brigadeer	300 1 1	
Aid de Camp } General	1000 12 1	
Quarter } M ^r } Day	600 24 1	
Waggon } M ^r }	300 1 1	
Surgeon	210 4	
Commissary	12	
Aids de Camp to y ² Gen ^l	500 6 1	
Majors	1000 4 1	
Aids de Camp } Brigade	250 3 1	
Chaplain	600 4 1	
1 Cap. } Assistants to	300 8 1	
1 L ^t } Q ^r M ^r Gen ^l	200 5 1	
1 Corn ^t	200 4 1	
Auditor Chief } Day	120 16 1	
Secretary	52 8 1	
Q ^r Master	300 2 1	
Provost } and 4	3 3	
Exec ^u tioner } Serv ^{ts}	3	
Serjeant Justice	2	
Life Guards	2640	
7 Reg ^t s { Horse 6 } Troop ^s ea	4200	
4 } Drag ^{ns} } 100 Gilt ea Tr.	3200	
13 Batt ^{ns} Foot 91 } Comp ^t	36400	
Artillery } 3 } 400 G ^r ea	1200	
Engineer Officers } ea Day	2	
Colonel	21 4 4	
L ^t C ^o	2	
1 Battalion } Major	1	
Staff Off ^{rs}	1	
7 Comp ^t	7	

FORRAGE or RATIONS a Day

	Life Guard	Horse Drag	Foot	Horse hold	Horse Drag	Foot
Colonel	24	16	12	12	10	
L ^t Colonel	16	8	6		7	
Major	14	6	5		4	
Captain	8	8	6		6	
Captain L ^t	6			10		
Lieutenant	5	5	3	4	4	2
Cornet & Ensign		4		3	3	2
Adjutant	4	4	3	8	4	3
Q ^r Master	6	6	4	2	2	
Auditor	3	3	3			
Provost	2	2	2			
L ^t to D ^o & Clerk to R ^g Germ ^{ns}					2	
Chaplain & Surgeon	3	3	3		1	1
Brigs Sub D ^o Stand ^{er} Bear ^{er} & P Men	1	1		1	1	
Corporal	2	3				
Music	1	1		1	1	
27 } Horses { Baggage	27					
4 } for Tents	4					
Reform d. L ^t Col.					6	6
if Musterd Capt ⁿ					6	4
L ^t					4	2

FRENCH ORDERS.

Horse 15 } Hay { 5 } Straw { 18 } Hay if { 2 } Paris Bushell of
Foot 12 } and { 8 } or { 16 } no Straw { 12 } Oats ea Ration
To demand more then allowd. Sell or Compound y² Rations Off^r Broke
Death to P Men & Contractor P Men Sell^{er} is Galleys & 200 Livres Fine on Buyers
No Forrage to absent Off^{rs} but by R^glongs signd by the K. & Sec^y at War,
Col^l L^t C^o & Majors excepted
Bedd. Candle & a Seat at the Landlords Fire to Soldiers in Towns



J YEARS AMMUNITION. for Horse Foot &c. in Peace 1746.		Barrels Comd Powder	Shot for		Flints for	
			Mus- quets	Pistols	Mus- quets	Pistols
Horse Guards 1 & 2 Tr. each.....	3	.	.	.	640	
Grenad. ^r Guards 2 Tr. each.....	2	56	14	200	200	
Roy. ^r Reg. ^t Horse Guards.....	6	56	14	200	400	
Dragoon { 1 st Reg. ^t	6	224	28	1200	1230	
Guards..... { 2 ^d & 3 ^d	4	140	25	780	820	
Dragoons { Roy. ^r Reg. ^t	6	56	14	200	400	
other Reg. ^t each.....	7	112	20	700	400	
Foot..... { 1 st Reg. ^t { 3 } Batt. ^y	42	224	.	3500	.	
Guards..... { 2, 3 } Reg. each { 2 }	27	224	.	2000	.	
Foot 1 Reg. ^t	13	112	.	1400	.	
Invalid & Comp. ^y	$\frac{1}{2}$	14	.	100	.	
R. ^r Reg. ^t Artillery 1 Comp. ^y 100 Men each	3	25	.	200	.	
100 Marines.....	3	25	.	200	.	
Dock Reg. ^t Portsm. ^r Woolw. th	3	56	.	500	.	
Chatham Plymouth.....	3	56	.	500	.	
H. Sheerness.....	$1\frac{1}{2}$	28	.	250	.	
Dock R. ^t 2 R. ^{ms} fine paper each Sheern						
112 L. Carbine Shot each Tr H G & to Chelsea & 320 Flints each						
A Barrel of Gun Powder is 100 L neat w. ^t						

Diameter of Balls & Calibres of Guns.					Random		Pint Blade	Force
Diameter			Diam Bore		Paces			
Natures	Inch. ²	2. ¹³	8 ^{pts}	Inch. ¹⁰⁰	100. ^{pts}	5 Feet each		
42	6	3	.	7	3	3769		2525
32	6	.	1½	6	42	4031	6000	600
24	5	.	5	5	83	4837		1575
18	5	.	1	5	29	4886	7000	700
16	4	.	7	.	.	5654	8000	800
12	4	2	.	4	63		6600	450
9	4	.	.	4	21			700
8	3	.	7	.	.	5000	6000	400
6	3	2	.	3	96			650
5	3	.	3	.	.	4975		600
4	3	.	.	3	21	4960		360
3	2	3	.	2	91	4797		300
2	2	.	3	.	.	4700		200
1½	2	.	1	2	31	4600		150
1	1	.	7	.	.	4000		130
½	.	.	.	1	58	3769		120
							110	70

St Julian says a Ball thrown 600 Paces goes 9, 10, 12 may 13 Feet into the Ground

St Halley free blood 44½ Chambers Vapour at 7, 50 for the utmost Random

The difference of Elevations causes the difference in Randoms &c

TABLE I
Showing the results of the experiments conducted at the
Bureau of Agriculture, Washington, D.C., in 1891.

No.	Plant	Soil	Water	Light	Temperature	Humidity	Wind	Direction	Force	Time	Result
1	Wheat	Rich	Abundant	Full	60-70	70-80	SE	10-15	10-15	10-15	Good
2	Wheat	Rich	Abundant	Full	60-70	70-80	SE	10-15	10-15	10-15	Good
3	Wheat	Rich	Abundant	Full	60-70	70-80	SE	10-15	10-15	10-15	Good
4	Wheat	Rich	Abundant	Full	60-70	70-80	SE	10-15	10-15	10-15	Good
5	Wheat	Rich	Abundant	Full	60-70	70-80	SE	10-15	10-15	10-15	Good
6	Wheat	Rich	Abundant	Full	60-70	70-80	SE	10-15	10-15	10-15	Good
7	Wheat	Rich	Abundant	Full	60-70	70-80	SE	10-15	10-15	10-15	Good
8	Wheat	Rich	Abundant	Full	60-70	70-80	SE	10-15	10-15	10-15	Good
9	Wheat	Rich	Abundant	Full	60-70	70-80	SE	10-15	10-15	10-15	Good
10	Wheat	Rich	Abundant	Full	60-70	70-80	SE	10-15	10-15	10-15	Good

TABLE II
Showing the results of the experiments conducted at the
Bureau of Agriculture, Washington, D.C., in 1891.

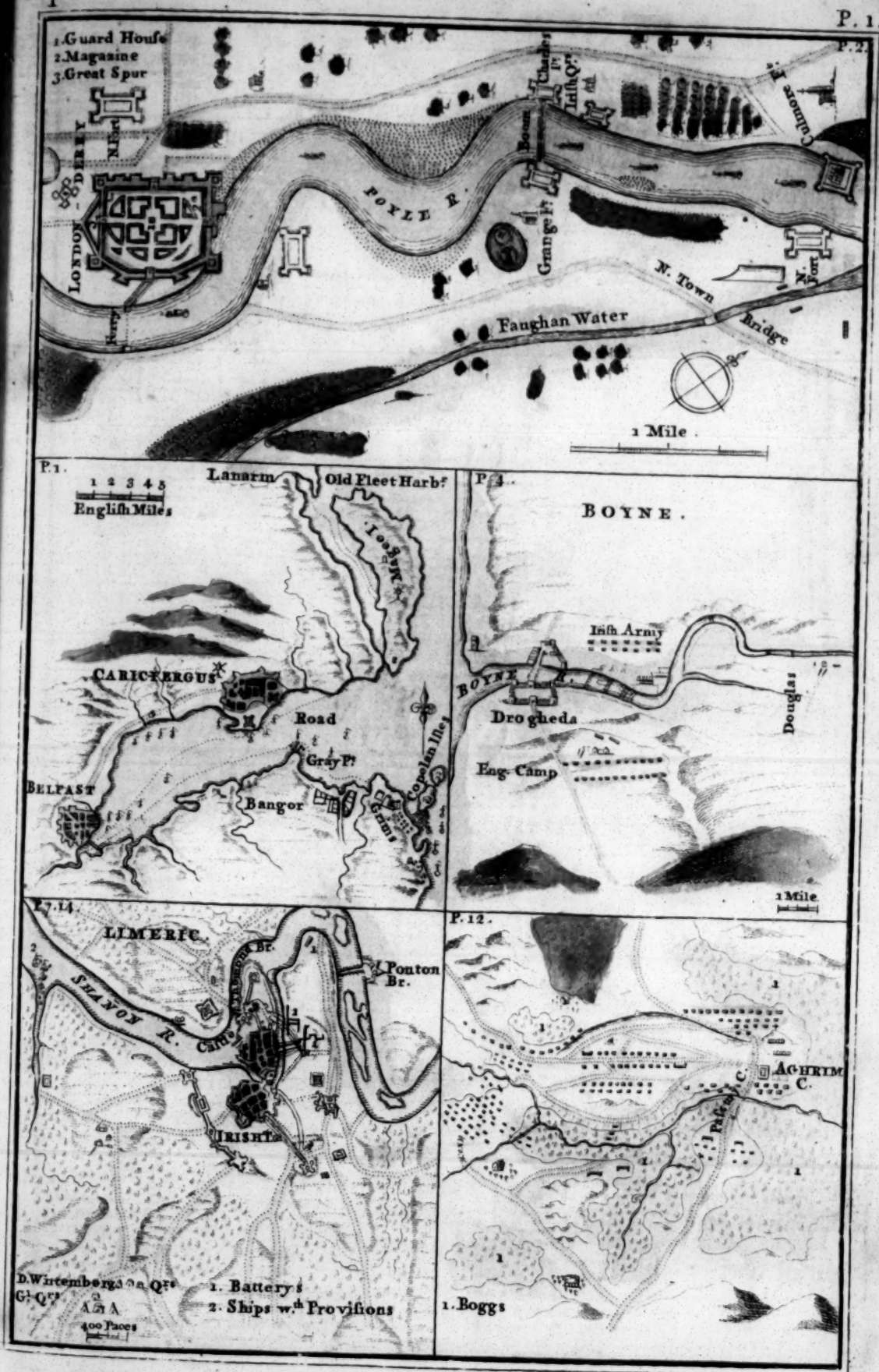
No.	Plant	Soil	Water	Light	Temperature	Humidity	Wind	Direction	Force	Time	Result
11	Wheat	Rich	Abundant	Full	60-70	70-80	SE	10-15	10-15	10-15	Good
12	Wheat	Rich	Abundant	Full	60-70	70-80	SE	10-15	10-15	10-15	Good
13	Wheat	Rich	Abundant	Full	60-70	70-80	SE	10-15	10-15	10-15	Good
14	Wheat	Rich	Abundant	Full	60-70	70-80	SE	10-15	10-15	10-15	Good
15	Wheat	Rich	Abundant	Full	60-70	70-80	SE	10-15	10-15	10-15	Good
16	Wheat	Rich	Abundant	Full	60-70	70-80	SE	10-15	10-15	10-15	Good
17	Wheat	Rich	Abundant	Full	60-70	70-80	SE	10-15	10-15	10-15	Good
18	Wheat	Rich	Abundant	Full	60-70	70-80	SE	10-15	10-15	10-15	Good
19	Wheat	Rich	Abundant	Full	60-70	70-80	SE	10-15	10-15	10-15	Good
20	Wheat	Rich	Abundant	Full	60-70	70-80	SE	10-15	10-15	10-15	Good

FORCES, &c of the different POWERS of EUROPE ^[&c] 1751

	Reg. ^{ts}	1750 &c.	1672 &c.	Reven ^{us} 1750	Pay	Revenne
* Bavaria	16	18590	MEN			Lucas 2000
Britain &c	80	56448		700000		30000
China		700000				
Cologne	7	15150				
Denmark	52 &c	70585				
* Empire		453500				
France	109	298250		14000000		
Geneva		5000				
Genoa		20000				
Hamburgh		5000				
Hanover		40000				
Hesse Cassell	12	18410				
Holland	48	53926		2000000		
Hungary	106	36108				
Japan		222108				
Leige		50000				
Malta		8000				
Mentz	7	30000				
Modena		10360				
Mogul		10000		37724615		
Morocco		911420				
Naples		200000				
Palatine	20	20000		1000000		
Parma		18550				
Persia		13260				
Portugal	23	10000				
Poland		50000				
Pope		32000				
Prussia	95	20000		1400000	390868	
Russia	97	143696		3000000		
Sardinia	89	146410				
Saxe Gotha	51	58112				
Saxony	53	50118		1575000		
Spain	36	50118				
Sweden	96	83550				
Switzerland	63	85510				
Tartary <i>see China</i>		100000				
Triers	7	8400				
Turkey		300000				
Tuscany		30000		500000		
Venice		24000		1200000		
Wirtimberg		15000				
Wolfenbuttle		14000				
Wurtzburg		5000				

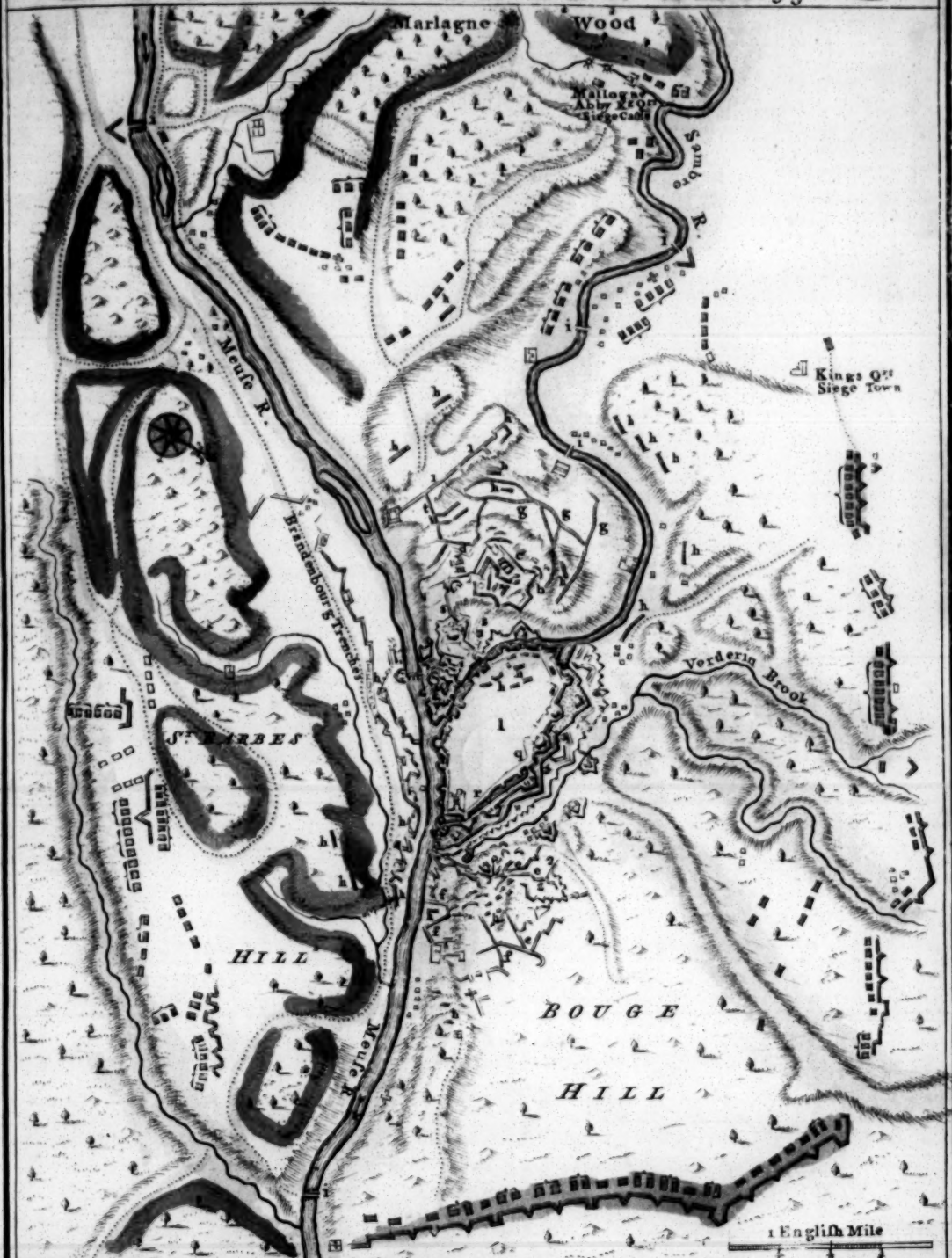
By y Matricula { Horfe { 2707 } Florins
 y Circles of the { Foot { 13192 ³/₆ } or 82891
 15899 ²/₆

Empire were oblig'd to contribute





NAMUR as TAKEN 20 AUG 1695



a L'Curse... Assault at y Terra Nova
 b Riverass... Breach of y Cohorn
 c LaCaves... Assault at y Calotte &c
 d Swerins... Approaches
 e Eng... for Trenches
 f Dutch...
 g Batteries
 h Bridge of Commun
 i

k Castle
 l City
 m Calot
 n Cohorn
 o Demi Bastion

p Brussels
 q Iron
 r S: Nicholas

Gate

s Lines of Commun
 t
 u Lodge
 v ments
 w made
 x

Castle to y Cohorn
 in y Siege
 by y Eng & Dutch 17 JY
 on y Demi Bast 23 JY
 w we took y Stone Line
 after y Assault 20 AUG

y Lower Town
 z Retrenchment
 1 Stone Line
 2 Terra Nova

Attack 8 JY
 in y Siege







1 Battalion in 14 Platoons told off in their several Firings, and Grand Divisions.

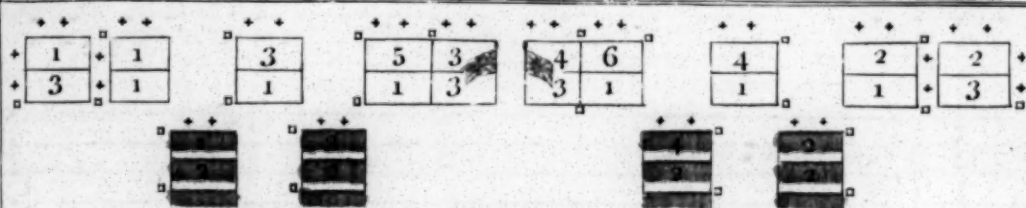
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7.



8.



9.



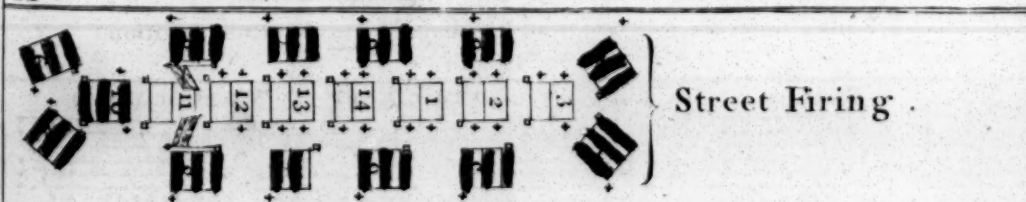
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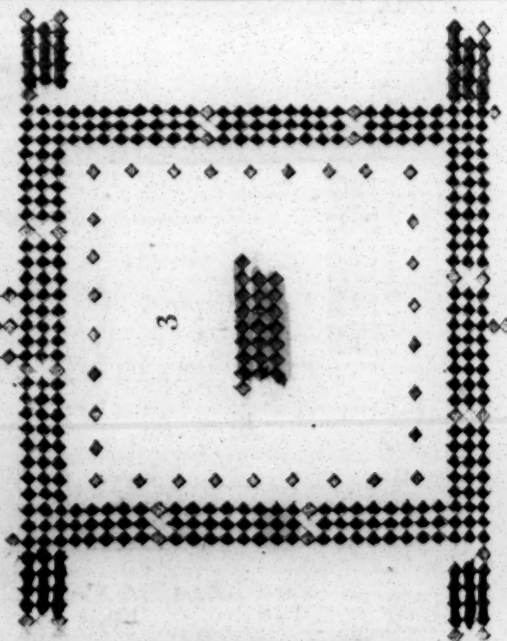
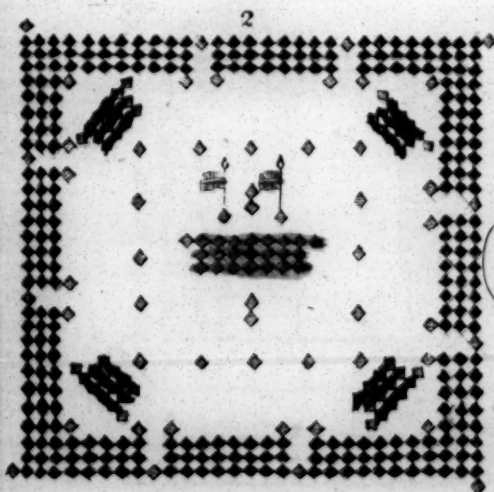
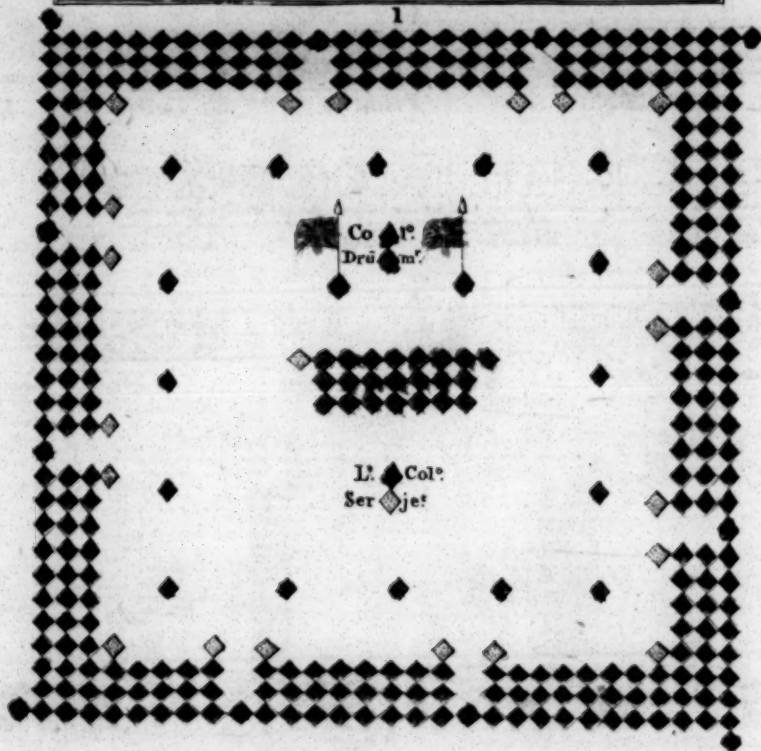


13.



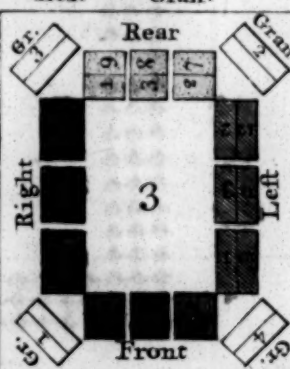
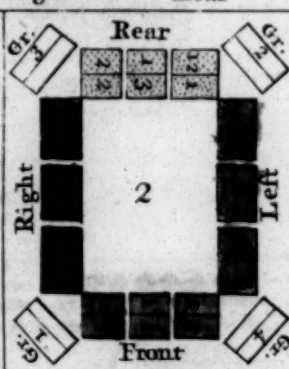
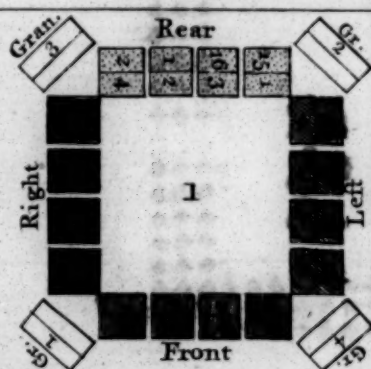
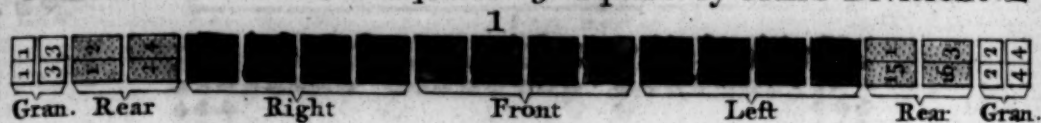


- | | | |
|---|---|------------------------------|
| 1 | {
HOLLOW
SQUARE
FORM'D to
} | Advance or Engage |
| 2 | | Post Granadiers to Recharge. |
| 3 | | Advance or Retreat. |
| | | Officers &c. Placed Proper |



BATTALION in GRAND-DIVISIONS HOLLOW-SQUARES &c.

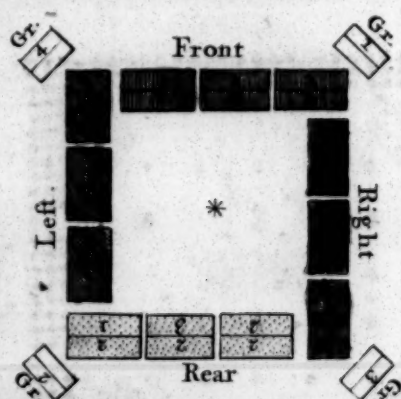
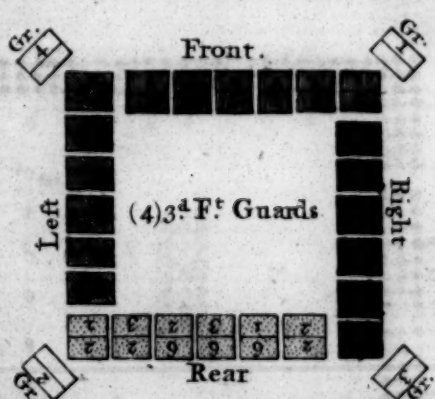
Battalion in N° 1. 2 Dutch Squares. 3 Square by Grand Divisions.



3^d Regⁿ method of Firing y Reg^t & Forming y Firing y Square



(4)



Fires in Battalion

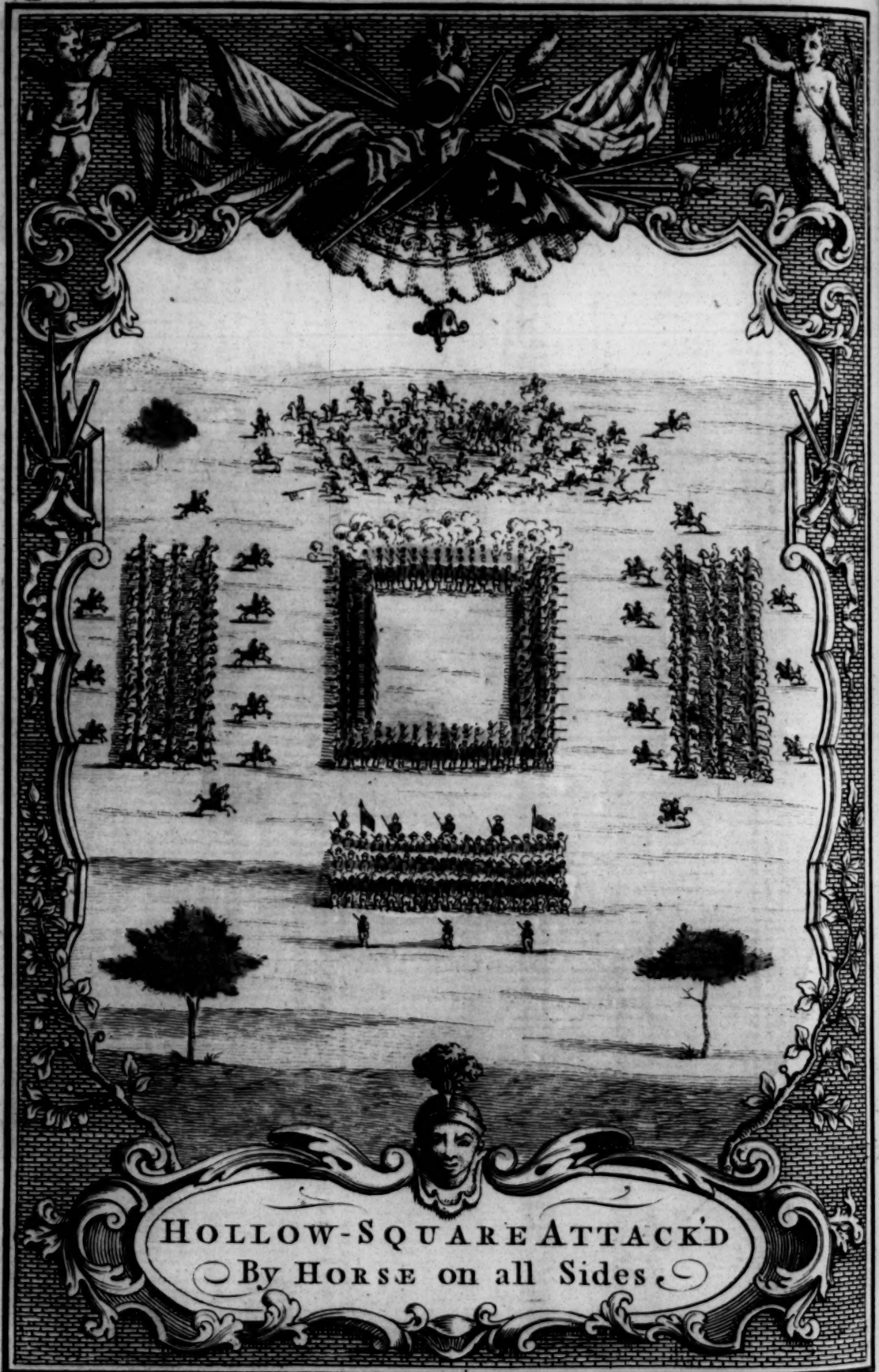


Fire 1 Batt.ⁿ as Numb.^d in the Squares *









ORDER of BATTLE) a) Standing & Advancing Officers &c. Placed proper.
for a BATTALION. b) Retreating —

This image shows a vertical strip of a manuscript page. On the left side, there is a decorative border featuring two flags and a series of small, dark, diamond-shaped holes. The central part of the strip is a column of these diamond-shaped holes, which are arranged in a regular pattern. The letter 'D' is visible at the top of the strip. The background is a light, textured surface, likely the parchment or paper of the manuscript.

BATTALIONS		Total each	
at Siege		1	2
British	3	5	2
Prussians	4	4	2
Hanover	4	3	2
Dutch	14	15	7
Danes	3	3	1
Total	30	30	14

For Roster General &c.
(Plate 7.)



RECEIVED
SEP 11 1871
CHAMBERSBURG, PA.
J. H. BROWN

AGHRIM LINE OF BATTLE 12 July 1696

Storys Hist. of Ireland
47 Squad. Horse } ENGLISH
28 Batt. Foot } 17000 in Field

IRISH
in y } 5000 Horse.
Field } 20000 Foot.

Maj. La Forrest
Brig. Eppinger.

Tetteau
La Mellionier

Mackay
Dennis

L.G. Scravemore
Villers

La Forest
Sc escad
Donop
Boncour
Monpouilla
Eppinger

La Meliorie
Du Cam' don
Belcastel
Greiben
Danish

Kirk
Guthamilton
Herbert
L.G. Hamilton
Foulks
Bellafyfe
Brewer

Leveson
Wyne
Oxford
Langhton
Ruvigny
Villiers

Maj. Holtaple
Brig. Shack

Count Nafsau
Pr. Hefse

Talmash
Stuart

Ruvigny
Leveson

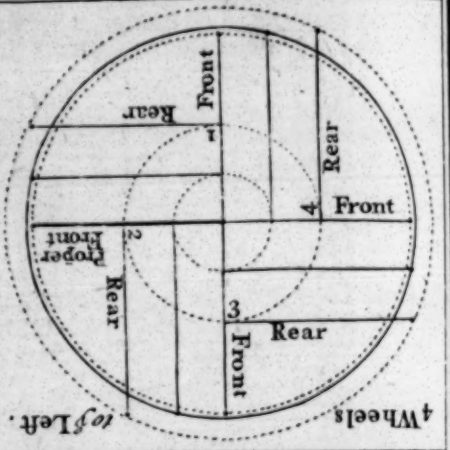
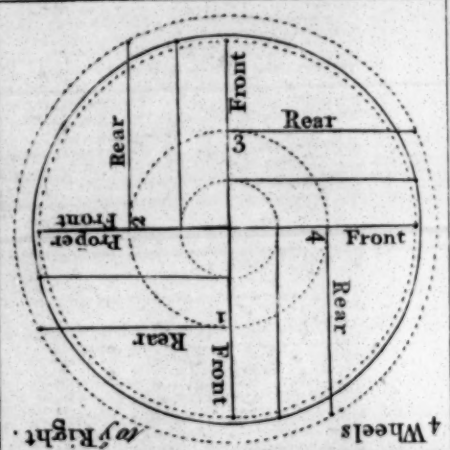
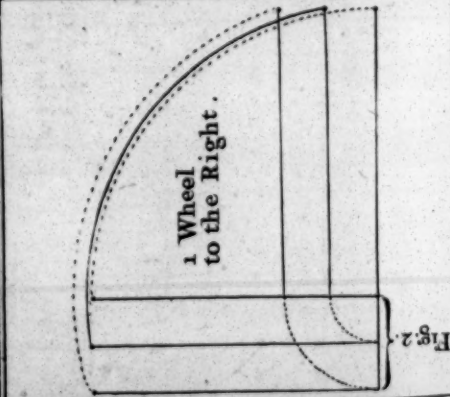
Schack
Nienheuse
Zulistein
Redefell
Ginckel
Eppinger

Nafsau
Lloyd
Pr. Hefse
L. Cutts
Danish

Stuart
Earle
Tiffin
late Hamilton
S'John's
Lisburne
Meath

Cuningha
Wyne
Lanier
Woolfley
Byerly

1 SQUADRON 48 Men 16 FILES.
Rank
Rear
Center
Front





RECEIVED
JAN 10 1906
LIBRARY
UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
ANN ARBOR
MICHIGAN

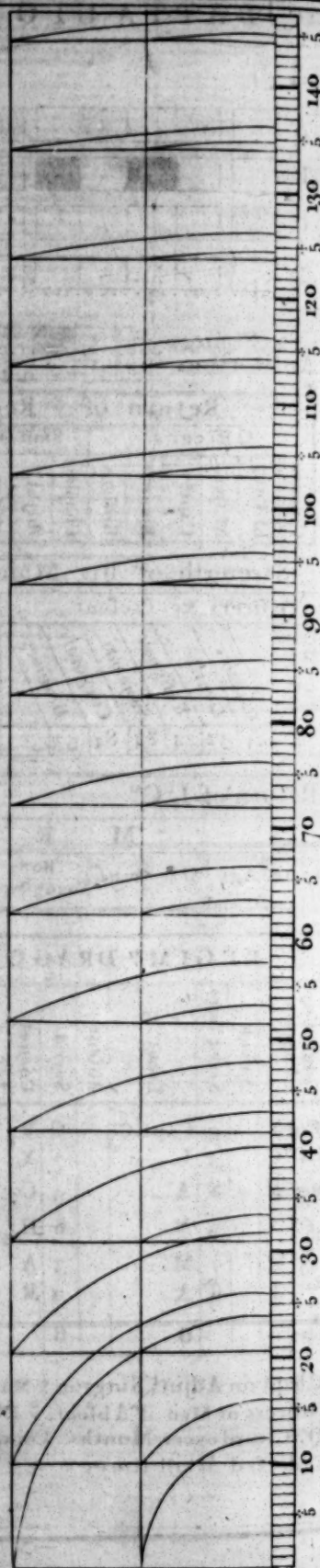
XII SQUADRONS DRAWN-UP 3 Deep at CLOSE-ORDER; *12 Feet From the Fore Feet of the Front Rank, to the Fore Feet of the 2^d & so on to the Rear,*

12 SQUADRONS MOUNTED
N^o of Men & Files in each.

*Length of each Rank from
 Right to Left 2 Feet 7 Inches ca. Man.*

OUTSIDE CIRCLES of RANKS
in Wheeling a Squadron exceeds viz. the,

Men	Files	Length of each Rank from Right to Left 2 Feet 7 Inches ca. Man.		SECOND Y FRONT.		THIRD Y SECOND.	
		Feet	Inches	Feet	Inches	Feet	Inches
48	16	41	4	1	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	4	9 $\frac{1}{2}$
60	20	51	8	1	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	3	11
72	24	62		1	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	3	4
84	28	72	4		11 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
96	32	82	8		10 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	6
108	36	93			9 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	3
120	40	103	4		8 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	
132	44	113	8		7 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
144	48	124			7	1	8
156	52	134	4		6 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	7
168	56	144	8		6	1	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
180	60	155			5 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	4 $\frac{1}{2}$



BATTALION making its 3 FIRINGS.

Figure 1 consists of a 4x5 grid of micrographs. The rows are labeled A, B, C, and D. The columns represent different treatments: 1. Control (no treatment), 2. 10% NaOH, 3. 10% HCl, 4. 10% NaOCl, and 5. 10% H₂O₂. The micrographs show the growth of *E. coli* O157:H7 on TSA. In row A, the control shows significant growth, while the other treatments show varying degrees of inhibition. In row B, the control shows significant growth, while the other treatments show varying degrees of inhibition. In row C, the control shows significant growth, while the other treatments show varying degrees of inhibition. In row D, the control shows significant growth, while the other treatments show varying degrees of inhibition.

1.2.&3 Firings
Anfwerthus

	1	4	1	2	3	2	1		1	2	1	1	1	2	1		
15	1	9	3	11	5	13	7	17	18	8	14	6	12	4	10	2	16

Return of $\frac{g}{y}$ Reg^t of Foot Comanded by

Officers			Staff Officers			Sergs & Drum		Rank & File						Since last Return										
Colonel	Lt. Col.	Major	Capt.	Lieut.	Ensigns	Chaplain	Adjut.	Q. M.	Surgeon	Surg. Mate	Sergeants	Drummers	Corporals	Centinels	Furlo	Party	Recruit &	Sick	Effective	Defective	Entertaind	Dismissd	Deserted	Dead

Strength of his Majesty's 1st Regim^t of Foot Guards

Officers &c. Present							Rank & File		Officers Absent							
Field Officers	Captains		Lieutants		Ensigns	Sergeants	Corporals	Drummers	Centinels	Wanting to Comp.	Colonel	Lt. Col.	Major	Captains	Lieutenants	Ensigns
4	24	32	24	84	84	55			19	9						

Return of L^r.C^o

Troop of y Hon.^{ble} C^o.

Reg^d. of Horfe

M E N								H O R S E S					
Name	Age	Size	Comple ^d	Born	Lifted	Trade	Furlo ^r or Recruit	Age	Size	Bought	Mark	N ^o	Ailment
				County	Town	by	when			by	when		

REGIM^T DRAGOONS REVIEW'D 26 Aug^r 1745. by Gen^l.

[illegible]

Chaplain Adjut Surgeon & Mates Reckond.
Officers or Men if Absent, y Reason why.
Q^r Cleard every Month. Complaints -
redress'd at all times. -

Arms &c. their Condition

Bad Horses to be Exchang'd, or Sold .

Dragoons Exercisd as Horſe or Foot .

Reported to y^e Commissary G^l. &c.

RAMILLIE ORDER OF BATTLE, ²³₁₂ May 1706

H.H.P & D. MARLBOROUGH CAPT. GEN. & COM^{MD} L^A AUVERQUERQUE V^T M^L.

C^T TILLY GEN. HORSE.

Lieut. Dopff.
Maj. Gen. Vander Na
Brig.

Oostfrise. Dedem.
Prin. d'Avergne. Villate.
Van Eck. Wafsen-Angvill.

Spar. Collie.
Soutelande.
Eudenberg. Zitte. Canol.

Orkney.
St. Paul. Withers.
Mackintosh. With.

ompre.
tinghoff. P. Wil Hefst

CHURCHILL GEN. FOOT

Dopff Drag^{ns}

Blue Guards
Carabiniers

Cralingen

Roch fort
La Lech

Oostfrise
EckNeil

Dutch Guards

Outelände
 Scharrer
 Rev. II

Pr. Lod. Van Hest
Belan
[after Wed. 10.00]

Hirfel
 Paul
 Berensdorff
 Cronck

Dr. Pr. Prussia
 atorff
 leuckelom
 Dyenstiema

low
Danish
Scholten
Dane

Churchill
Ford aunt
Evans
Wackartner

Arkney
 Godfréy
 Dalrymple
 a Lau
 Labin

Powel
Dompre

Frechapel
Chanclos

Guard, Drug
Dutch Life C
C

Wood

Cadogan
Shomberg

$\left\{ \text{Roy}^1 \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Scots} \\ \text{Irish} \end{array} \right\} \text{D} \right\}$

Lieut
Maj.^r } Gen.^l {
Brig.^d }

Hompeſch.
St. Laurent.
Grouveſteyn.

Dr. Holsteyn Berens
Murray. Berens
Ham

Oxenstierna. Im
Welderön. Pal

Y. = 100.

g^m

CONFEDERATES

		Batt.	Squad	Drag.
1) Line { 2) } 3)		42	46	13
		32	28	15
			16	5
Total		74	90	33

Gild. 1066.
 Wounded. 2567.

DANISH

Lieut. } G
Maj. }
Brig.

emberg.
Rantzou

ugh

HOPE

Squad. Batt.	
140	76
8000	Kill'd
6600	Prisoners

in the Field

8000 Killed....} Amounted with ~
6600 Prisoners } Defectors to above 20000

ENCAMPMENTS, WINTER-QUARTERS, MARCHES, STRENGTH &c. from 1701 to 1713 of the

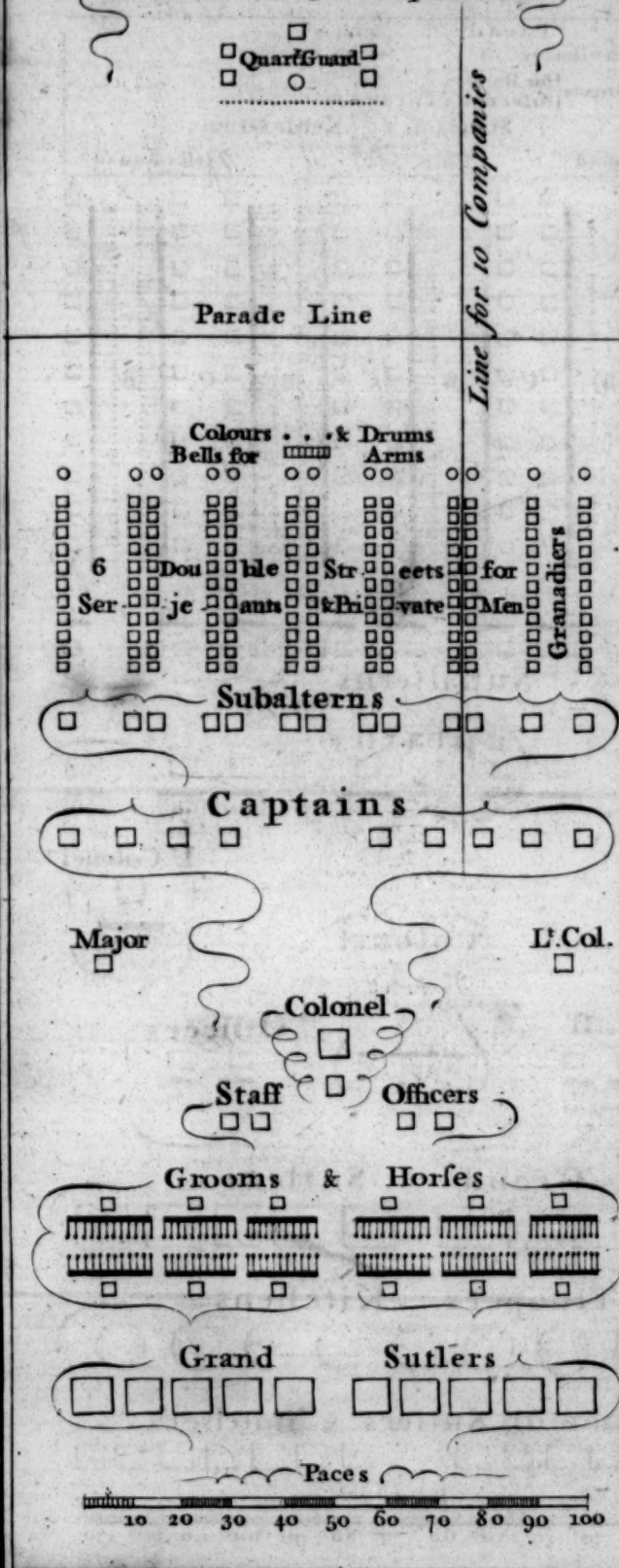
F R E N C H.									
In y Field .				In Garrison.		Time.		Marched.	
Country	Weeks	Days	Begun	Ended	Weeks	Days	Years	Days	Leagues
1701 Brabant .	6	1	7 June	22 ^b 7	23	2	22 ^b 9	Mar.	316 648
1702 D ^e & Quart .	33	5	9 Mar	31 ^b 19	24	2	31 ^b 19	June	420 420
1703 in Breda .	27	2	19	27 ^b 24	25	5	27 ^b 24	Ag ^t	432 432
1704 Gem & 2 D ^e 30	24	20	9 ^b 24	20 ^b 20	21	4	20 ^b 20	Ag ^t	420 420
1705 Mor ^e Brab ^e	27	5	20 ^b 31	28 ^b 27	25	3	31 ^b 27	Ag ^t	728 728
1706	26	2	27 ^b 28	8 ^b 27	28	5	27 ^b 28	Ag ^t	828 828
1707	24	5	27 ^b 29	29 ^b 11	29	11	29 ^b 11	Ag ^t	828 828
1708	32	5	11 ^b 26	De. 23	23	1	26 De	Ag ^t	828 828
1709 Flanders	19	3	6 Jun	20 ^b 23	23	4	20 ^b 23	Ag ^t	828 828
1710 & Ghent	31	6	3	29 ^b 21	21	4	29 ^b 21	Ag ^t	828 828
1711	27	6	12	24 ^b 24	23	1	24 ^b 24	Ag ^t	828 828
1712	25	6	3	1 ^b 35	35	1	1 ^b 35	Ag ^t	828 828
Some Eng. in Ghent to 1716.									
12 Campaigns	312	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
A Battalion in 18 Platoons, told off in 3 Firings, 4 Men Deep, 2 Stand									
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9
10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
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94	94	94	94	94	94	94	94	94	94
95	95	95	95	95	95	95	95	95	95
96	96	96	96	96	96	96	96	96	96
97	97	97	97	97	97	97	97	97	97
98	98	98	98	98	98	98	98	98	98
99	99	99	99	99	99	99	99	99	99
100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

F R E N C H.									
In y Field .				In Garrison.		Time.		Marched.	
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1711	27	6	12	24 ^b 24	23	1	24 ^b 24	Ag ^t	828 828
1712	25	6	3	1 ^b 35	35	1	1 ^b 35	Ag ^t	828 828
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1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
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8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
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16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16
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19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19
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21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21
22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22
23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23
24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24
25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25
26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26
27	27	27	27	27	27	27			

Platoons } Right By either Motion a Regt. gains or
File to y } Left (Lies y ground of 1 Platoon .

XIV
Mar
Cap
Gen
Gre
Mar
Colo
Gen
M: d
Ge
Co
Int
Com
L: C
Mar
Bri
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Q: d
Adj
to
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Li
Ac
Co
Q: d
B: C
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C
S: C
Th
C: L
S: S
Q: C
C: L
A

INCAMPMENT for a BATTALION of 10 or 13 Companies



COLONELS L^T COL^L MAJORS, and CAPT^S of y^e RIGHT WING 1709.

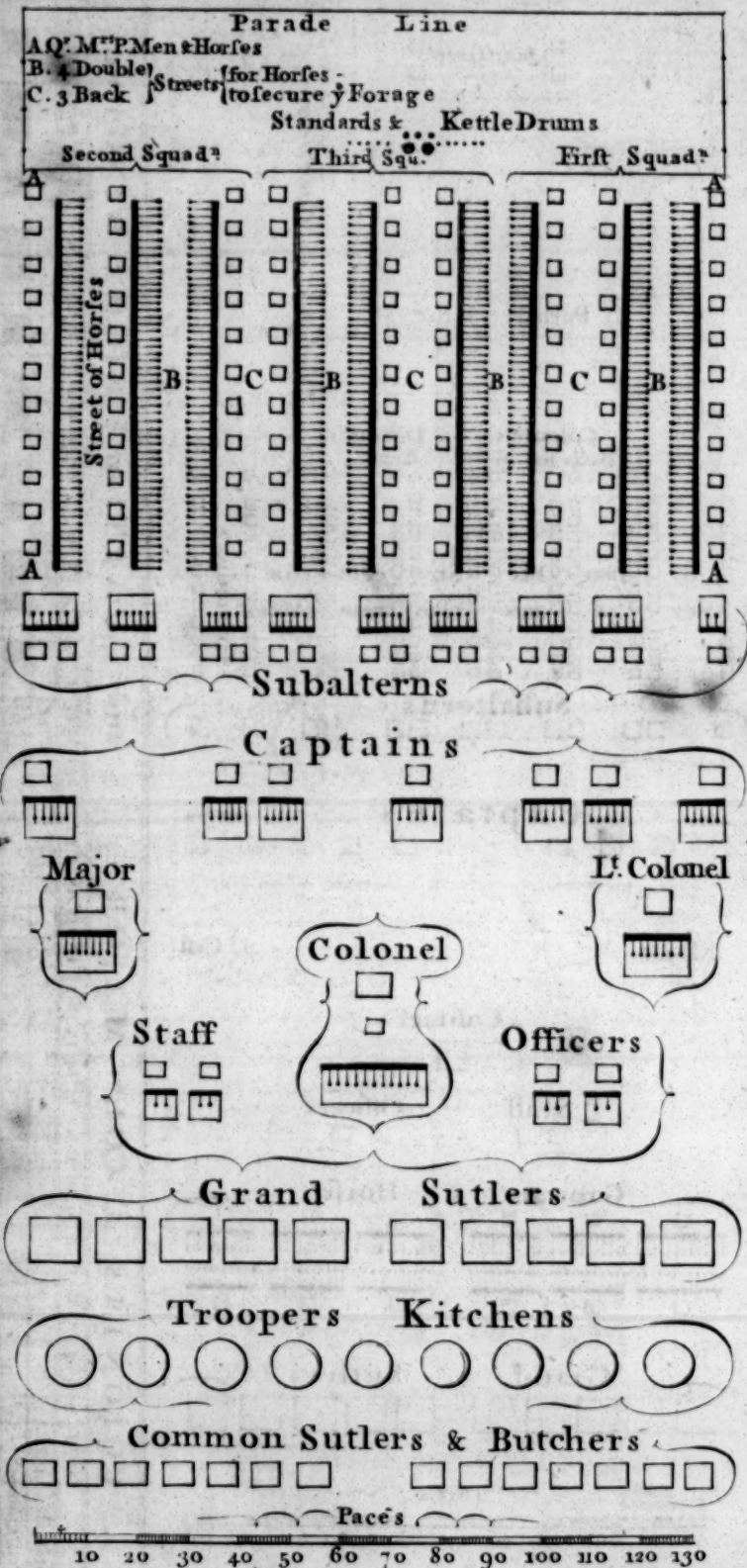
N ^o	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
British																											
Prussians																											
Hanover																											

CAPTAINS and SUBALTERNs at TOURNAY 1709

N ^o	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
British																											
Prussians																											
Hanover																											
Dutch																											

	Nº	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																														
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Prussians	14	2			10				18		21		12	13	14	16	17		38	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																														
Hanover	13	3			11			19		18		21		12	13	14	16	17		38	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																													
Dutch	50	4	6	7	9	12	13	16	17	20	23	25	26	28	30	31	33	36	38	40	42	43	47	48	50	22	54	57	59	60	63	65	67	69	72	73	75	78	80	81	84	85	88	90	92	93	95	98	100	101	102	103	104																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																												
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INCAMPMENT of a REGIMENT of 9 Troops, 50 Men & Horses each.



1944-1945

1910

THE

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CAMP DISCIPLINE.



A Regulation for Garrison Duty. 1694.

EACH Regiment to have an Alarm-post to repair to, in case of Fire; or any other extraordinary Alarm.

The Reveillé to beat at Break of Day as usual. The Assembly for mounting the Guard, to beat at eight in the Morning, by the Drum-major and all the Drummers of the Regiment that gives a Captain to the Main Guard, assisted by the Drummers that are to mount: They are to begin at the Main Guard, and beat through the large Streets back again, from whence the Drummers that are to mount, are to make the best of their way to the Parade of their respective Regiments, and the Drum-major with his Drummers continue beating to the grand Parade, and remain there till the Guards march off.

The Retreat to beat at seven, by the Drum-major and Drummers of the Regiment which gives a Captain to the Main Guard; they are to be escorted by a Party from the Main Guard, and to be answered by all the Drummers at the other Guards, and four Drummers of each Regiment in their respective Quarters.

The Men for Guard to parade at their Captain's Quarters an Hour before Assembly beating; where the Captain, or one of his Subalterns, is to see that they are clean and in good Order: They are then to be marched by the Serjeants to the Regimental Parade, and there strictly examined, and the Ranks sized by the Adjutant and the Officers who are to mount. When the Assembly has done beating, the Officers to march their Men to the grand Parade, where the Town-major will give them their Posts. The Serjeants are to range themselves four Paces in the Front, facing their Men, to be ready to be placed in the Divisions; and as the Town-major forms each Guard, he will command them to order their Arms: Upon which the Serjeants are to divide themselves, half in the Front, and half in the Rear, four Paces from the Men facing them, to prevent any Man's leaving his Rank or File.

When all the Guards are formed, the Drum-major with his Drummers are to beat the Assembly at the Head of the Parade; during which time the Officers are to draw for their Guards, and

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give their Names to the Town-major, who is to enter them in a Book, *On such a Day, such a Post*. The Captain of the Main Guard is to have his own Subalterns with him; so they are not to draw, but the Adjutant of the Regiment is to give their Names to the Town-major: When all the Names are entered, the Town-major orders a Drummer to beat a long Ruffle, at which all the Officers are to take their respective Guards, facing the Men; and at the same time the Serjeants are to enter into their Divisions; then a Flam to rest, a second to poise, and a third to shoulder, at which all the Officers to face to their proper Front: Then the Guards march off, beginning at the Main Guard.

All the Drummers, except him who attends the Town-major, to fall in between the first and second Ranks of their Guards, at the same time that the Serjeants enter their Divisions; and must all beat a March when the Drummers of the Main Guard begin.

When a Guard of Horse mounts, it is to draw upon the Right, and march off last.

The Town-major, attended by all the Adjutants of the Garrison, is to see all the Guards march off; that if any Men are wanting, or out of Order, the Adjutants to whom they belong may answer for it.

When all the guards are marched off, the Adjutants are to wait on the Town-major for his Orders; and a Serjeant of each Company must attend for such Orders as his Adjutant shall receive.

The Reserve, which is ready for all extraordinary Commands, is to be composed of equal Detachments from each Regiment, and a Roll apart kept for that Duty; they are to draw up on the Left of the other Guards, and march off after them; and that they may be in Readiness, they are only to patrol near their Guard.

Besides the Guards, each Regiment to send a Serjeant or Corporal and six Men to the grand Parade at Night-fall; where the Town-major will give them the Word, and order them to patrol till Break of Day; then make a Report to the Captain of the Main Guard, and return to their Quarters.

The Officers at the Ports to draw up the Bridges, or shut the Barrier, at the Approach of any Party of armed Men; of which they are to give Notice to the Main Guard, and not suffer any of them to come into Town, without the Governor's Orders: They are to examine all Passengers coming into Town, and send such as may be suspected to the Main Guard, by an orderly Man: But if any Persons of note come in, they are only to send Word to the Main Guard, that such a Person is come in, and lodges at such a Place; of which the Captain is to acquaint the Governor, by a Note in Writing, as soon as possible.

The Officers of the Ports are to have their Men under Arms at the opening and shutting the Ports. They are to send a Serjeant or Corporal to the Main Guard for the Word, a little before Night-fall; who is to carry their Report in Writing, signed, of what has happened on their Guards.

The Captain of the Main Guard is to enter all Reports in one Paper, signed by him; which he is to carry to the Governor, and give him the Word, when he delivers the Report.

An Officer of a Company to visit the Quarters of his Company at least twice a Week; he is to take care that every thing be kept clean and decent, and that the Men mess as they ought; and make his Report to the commanding Officer of the Regiment.

No Soldier to be out of his Quarters after Tattoo; and no Officers Servant to walk the Streets in the Night without a Light.

The Officers who are relieved from the Port Guards, are to troop their Guards an hundred Paces within the Ports; but the Main Guard, and the Reserve are to troop their Men to the grand Parade, draw them up, and then dismiss them.

Orders given by his Grace the Duke of Marlborough to the Army under his Command in Flanders.

The Method observed for the better Dispatch in distributing Orders.

EVERY Day, at orderly time (which was generally in the Forenoon) all the general Officers (especially the Lieutenant-General, the Major General, and Brigadier of the Day) assembled at the Duke's Quarters to receive Orders:

The Major-General of the Day is to receive the Orders from the General in Chief; and that no Time may be lost, the Major-General is to give the Orders he received to the Brigadier of the Day first, then to the General of Foot, and to the Lieutenant-General of the Day.

The Brigadier of the Day is to distribute the Orders he received immediately to the Majors of Brigade; and see that all the Details are made upon the Spot.

What Orders the Major General of the Day happens to receive at any other Time, he is to send them by his Aid de Camp to the Major of Brigade of the Day; who is to lie in Camp, and always leave a Direction, when he at any time quits his Tent, that he may be immediately found.

Whatever

Whatever Orders the Lieutenant General of the Day happens to receive at any other Time, he is likewise to send them by an Aid de Camp to the Major of Brigade of the Day, and to the Major General of the Day.

The Quarter-master-General is to appoint all the Camp Posts, and have Guides to conduct all the Guards to their Posts the first Time; and ever after, an orderly Man, from each Out-post, is to stay with the Major of Brigade of the Day, to conduct the Guards that are to relieve, and to carry to the several Posts such Orders as the Major of Brigade of the Day shall receive for them.

The Adjutant-General is to keep all the Details, and an Account of all things that happen in the Army. He is to decide all Disputes that shall arise in doing the Duty. He is to visit the Out-posts often, and keep as much as possible with the General in Chief.

Of Details.

Whereas great Inconveniences have happened in changing the Details after made, it is agreed, at *Venwick* Camp, the 24th of July 1708, by all the Generals of the Army, that all Details made at orderly Time should stand, though several other Details came afterwards; and that they should march accordingly, though the others made before did not march; and that all that came afterwards should be subsequent to the rest.

That all Disputes on the Parade be determin'd by the Generals on the spot; or, in their Absence, by the Major of Brigade, according to the Rules of War, and the Custom of the Army, and for the Good of the Service; but without Consequence in any Officer's Wrong, who shall hereafter make it appear he has been injured by such a Decision.

That all Officers are to draw for their Posts at a Parade, and not pretend by virtue of their Seniority to choose their Posts; except that Subalterns desire to go with their Captains, and it be found for the Good of the Service.

That as near as possible all Officers go with their own Men; except on Posts very hazardous, when Officers take it by Lot, and the Men by equal Dividend of each Nation or Battalion.

Orders for the British Foot on the Day of March.

That no Reveillé beats the Day the Army is to march, except ordered on purpose.

That as soon as a General beats, all Officers and Soldiers dress themselves, and prepare for a March.

That

That when the Assembly beats, to strike and pack up all the Tents, load all Baggage, call in the Quarter and Rear Guards, and to stand to their Arms in the Streets.

That at the Hour appointed for marching, all the Drummers beat a March at the Head of the Line, and the Minute they have done, all are to form and complete; and when over, the Drum is to beat either on the Right or Left, where the March begins: All are to wheel, and begin the March at the same time.

That all Officers march in their Posts; and that no Serjeant or Soldier stir out of his Rank and File.

That great Care be taken to keep Silence; and not to have large Intervals in the Divisions, or large Distance in the Ranks.

That all Colonels and commanding Officers see their Regiments encamped before they quit them: And all Captains and Subalterns to see their Men be encamped before they pitch their own Tents.

That all Brigadiers see their Brigades into Camp.

That when a Regiment sends for Straw, Wood, or Forage, there be an Officer sent with them, which is generally the regimental Quarter-master, to keep the Men from plundering or committing any Disorders, and lead them back to their Regiments; and if there be Danger, to send a sufficient Guard with them.

That in case the Commander in Chief meets the Army on the March, in order to see the March, all Officers to alight, and see the Men march in good Order, and salute him; but not to salute the General of the Foot, on the March, but to alight, and take their Spontoons.

That as soon as the Regiments come to the Line, all the Officers alight and march in Order.

Orders for British Foot in Camp.

That all commanding Officers, especially the Majors of each Battalion, take care that good Communications be made on each Flank; that grand Divisions may march, if necessary; and that the Camp be always kept clean, by making Houses of Office often; and have Sentinels, that none may ease themselves any-where else.

That all Sutlers, Butchers, &c. take care to bury all their Garbage and Filth; and not to sell any thing after nine at Night, on Pain of being punished, as the Major or Adjutant shall think fit.

That no Tents or Huts be permitted in the Front, or Kitchens, or any thing but the Quarter Guard and Houses of Office, which are to be at least one hundred Paces in the Front of the Quarter Guard.

That

That no Sutler offer to harbour any body in the Regiment without the Major's Knowledge ; who is to be very strict in examining what they are, and from whence they came, and have good Security for their Honesty.

That the Major visit the Sutlers very often; and not suffer any unwholsome Provisions or Liquor to be sold, or bad Weights and Measures used. In case he finds any, to acquaint the Provost-General, who is to put the Law in Execution against them.

That no Gaming be allowed any where but at the Quarter Guard.

That no Soldier stirs out of Camp without his Officer's Leave; and none all Night, but by the commanding Officer's : The Rolls to be called three times a Day, and the Absent punished.

That when any general Officer comes to the Head of the Line, and the Regiment under Arms, all Officers take their Spontoons, and stand to their Posts.

That every Night, at Retreat beating, the Picquet draw out at the Head of the Colours three deep, and there go through all the manual Exercise, and then be dismissed.

That the Captain of the Picquet order a Patrole to go constantly every Night, to put out all Lights in Sutlers Tents, and suffer no Noise to disturb any body, in the Rear or any where else.

That all Officers, when they are relieved from any Post in the Camp, or Out-post, keep their Men together, and march them to the Corps they belong to, and then dismiss them; and that they do not suffer the Men to straggle, or offer to come off without their Men with them.

That all Officers march their Men to the general Parade in all the accustomed Formalities, and draw them up in their Rank, and keep their Spontoons in their Hands: They ground their Arms, if so required.

That all Officers under the Rank of a Brigadier encamp with their Regiments, except there be an House near the Regiment, not marked by the Quarter-master-General; in such case, the Colonel, or Officer commanding the Regiment, may take the said House.

That the Quarter Guard turn out, and give the respective Generals the Honours due to them.

Orders for the Adjutants of the British Foot.

That all Adjutants see all Detachments before they be sent to the Parade; that their Arms be clean, their Ammunition, Accoutrements, &c. in good Order, and that a Serjeant be sent with them to the Parade,

That

That they always choose three or four good Serjeants that can write well, to wait orderly, and if Occasion happens, to carry verbal Messages.

That they keep an exact Journal of the Duty of every one in their respective Regiments; viz. all Detachments, all sick, gone to or returned from the Hospital, deserted, dead, entertained from Year to Year, discharged, or absent by Leave; and that they give in a weekly Return every *Friday* Morning to the Major of Brigade in the usual Method, to be given to the General of Foot on *Saturday* Morning.

That they always take care to send their Sick to the Hospital, and take Measures for carrying the Arms and Accoutrements of the Sick.

That all the Adjutants of the *British* Corps keep an exact List of Duty with the Majors of Brigade; that they may see Justice performed, and be able to tell every body when they are near Duty, in order to keep in Camp, and provide accordingly.

That all Adjutants keep constantly to all the Rules and Forms of Discipline and Exercise, now used in the *British* Foot, and on no Pretence whatever to change or let fall any of the said Customs till farther Orders.

That when any Detachment is sent out, a Serjeant be sent with any Number above ten, and a Subaltern with any Number above twenty. A Serjeant may command to twenty, and a Subaltern to thirty; and as the Number of Men doubles, to double the Officers. A Captain may command from fifty to an hundred. One Captain, three Subalterns, five Serjeants, one hundred Men; and so in Proportion to greater Numbers.

Orders for the Quarter-masters of the British Foot.

A Quarter-master of a Regiment ought to be an honest careful Man, exact at his Pen, and a good Accomptant; very well skilled in the Detail of a Regiment, and ought constantly to know every individual Circumstance of a Regiment, as to Duty and Finances.

In Garrison, he is always to be employed in seeing the Quarters kept clean, and receive all Things belonging to the Vivres and Hospital; provide all the Camp Equipage, and on all Distributions of Carriages, Provisions, Materials for Work, to receive and distribute according to Order, keep exact Accounts, and return what is necessary or ordered, that the Regiment may not be answerable for what is missing. That he be very careful in inspecting the Bread and Provisions, that no unwholesome Food be received; and take care that Deliveries be made in just time. And whereas there are a great many Things belonging to this
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Employ which cannot be recited here, and that happen without Rule, antient Custom, and the Custom of War, must be followed.

Orders in Point of Command among the Officers and Corps of the British Troops.

All Commands fall to the eldest in the same Circumstances, whether Horse, Foot, or Dragoons, entire, or in Parts. In case two of the same Date interfere, a Retrospection to former Commissions, or Length of Service, is to be examined, and ended by the Judgment of the Rules of War.

Orders for the military Honours due to crowned Heads, general Officers, &c.

The Ceremony due to a crowned Head.

All Armies salute crowned Heads in the most respectful Manner, Drums beating a March, Colours and Standards dropping, and Officers saluting: Their Guards pay no Compliment except to Princes of the Blood; and even that by Courtesy, in the Absence of the crowned Head

The Ceremony due to the Captain-General of Great Britain, Field-Marshal General of the Empire, or of the Dutch.

All those Denominations, meaning almost the same Thing, are treated in the Army with equal Ceremony. Their Guards give them all the Honours due to the Representatives of Sovereigns. The Army in which they command, shew them conjunctly and separately the same Respect.

To Generals of Horse or Foot, beat a March, and salute.

Lieutenant-Generals of Ditto, three Ruffs.

Major-Generals of Ditto, two Ruffs.

Brigadiers of Ditto, rested Arms, and no Beating.

To the Commander in Chief, the whole Line turns out without Arms, and the Camp Guards beat a March, and salute.

*Orders during the Campaigns in the late War in
Flanders, &c.*

Regulation for doing Duty.

IN all Duties, whether with or without Arms, Picquets or Courts-Martial, the Tour of Duty shall begin with the eldest downwards.

1. Duties of Honour.

The King's Guard, the Queen's Guard, the Prince of *Wales's*, the Captain General, or Field-Marshal commanding the Army.

2. Detachments of the Army and Out-Posts.

3. General Officers Guards.

4. The ordinary Guards, either in Camp or Garrison.

5. The Picquets.

6. General Courts-Martial.

7. Without Arms, or of Fatigues.

An Officer who is upon Duty, cannot be ordered for any other before that Duty is finished, except he be on the Picquet. If an Officer's Tour for Duty happens when he is on the Picquet, he shall be immediately relieved, and go upon that Duty. The Tour of the Picquet shall pass him, though he should not have been on it a Quarter of an Hour.

If any Officer's Tour for the Picquet, General Court-Martial, or Duty of Fatigue, happens when he is on Duty; he shall not make good that Picquet, Court Martial, or Fatigue, when he comes off, but his Tour shall pass; and the same if he be on a General Court-martial, or Duty of Fatigue, and his Tour for Guard or Detachment should happen, his Guard or Detachment shall pass, and he shall not be obliged to make them up.

The Officers and Men of the Grenadier Companies, shall not be put upon any but Camp Duties, except when the Grenadiers are detached.

No Major of Brigade to be detached, but with his Brigade.

No Adjutant to be detached but with his Regiment or Battalion.

Guards or Detachments, which have not marched off from the Place of Parade or Rendezvous, are not to be reckoned as a Duty done; but if they should have marched from the Place of Parade, it shall be reckoned as a Duty, though they should be dismissed immediately.

General Courts-martial that have assembled, and the Members sworn in, shall be reckoned a Duty, though they should be dismissed without trying any Person.

The King's Standard, in the Guards, is never to be carried on any Guard, but on that of his Majesty.

The first Colour of Regiments is not to be carried on any Guard but the King's, Queen's, Prince of *Wales's*, or Captain General's, being of the Royal Family : And except in those Cases, it shall always remain with the Regiment. The Union is the first Colour.

The Surgeons of Regiments are to keep a Book or Register, in which shall be entered every Man's Name, with his Distemper, specifying whether he be sent to a regimental or other Hospital, and the Day when.

Camp Duties and Regulations.

The Guards to be relieved at eight every Morning.

The Officers to wear their Regimentals in Camp.

Reports of Cavalry, to the General of Cavalry : Of Infantry, to the General of Infantry.

No Officer, below the Rank of a Brigadier, to lie out of Camp.

Orderly Guards to be relieved every forty-eight Hours, *viz.* Provosts, Train Guard, Magazine Guards, General Officers, &c.

Communications to be made between the Lines and Intervals of Regiments.

All Colonels to lie in Camp.

The several Regiments to send to the Train for Tools, to make Openings and Communications ; the Quarter-masters giving Receipts for the Number of Tools they take ; and if any are lost to pay for them.

If any Country Waggon is found with any Corps, unless it is allowed them by Order, the commanding Officer will incur the highest Displeasure.

All Orders relating to the Men, are to be constantly read to them, in the Presence of an Officer of each Troop or Company.

No Officer, Private-man, Officer's Servant, or Huntsman, to presume to shoot or hunt : No Game to be killed.

No Person belonging to the Army to go a hunting or fowling, or to fire in Camp.

Any Man that offers to drain a Pond, will be punished with the utmost Severity.

All the Men to be acquainted, that whoever is taken either fishing Ponds, draining them, or cutting the Dykes, shall suffer Death.

No *French* Deserter to be taken as a Servant. No Deserters Horses to be bought before they have been at Head Quarters.

The non-effective Pay of every *British* Corps, to be stopt in the several Pay-masters hands, as a recruiting Fund ; as also all non-effective Pay that shall happen for the future.

All

All Serjeants of Cavalry and Infantry to wear their Sashes round the Waist.

Commanding Officers to order all the Hutts to be pulled down, and the Men to lie in Camp. *N. B.* This Order was given, Straw being scarce.

All Returns to be signed by the commanding Officers of Regiments.

The Men to go for Water once or twice a Day, with a Serjeant at the Head of them, to keep them together, and bring them back ; but none to go after Gun-firing.

No Man to be suffered to lie in the Tents in the Rear.

When the Commander in chief, or any General Officer, passes the Rear of the Quarter Guards, the Officers are only to make their Men stand shouldered, and not to face the Guard about, or beat a Drum.

The Recruits of the first Line to be exercised in the Front, and those of the second Line in the Rear.

A Corporal of Horse, or Serjeant of Dragoons, to go with all Men who go to water, and no Man to gallop his Horse.

Commanding Officers of Regiments to review their respective Regiments Horses, Sutlers included ; and if any are found glandered, to have them put to Death immediately.

Commanding Officers to be answerable that all Butchers bury their Garbage.

Prayers to be read every Morning at the Head of each Brigade at nine : The Chaplains of each Brigade to take it by Turns, beginning with the Eldest.

No Soldier to go from Camp without Leave ; and all Soldiers who are found beyond the Grand Guards shall be deemed Deserters.

When the Soldiers go to Market, a Serjeant to go with them, who is to be answerable for their Behaviour in the Towns and Villages they go to.

The Serjeants who conduct the Men, going for Provisions, to keep them together, and bring them back to Camp, on Pain of being broke ; and when returned, to report to the commanding Officer, giving in a List of the Names of the Men returned with him, that he may be sure all are come back : Commanding Officers to be answerable that this be strictly observed.

It is the Commander in chief's positive Orders that the Officers stay in Camp ; and that when they have Business that calls them from it, they do not stir without first having Leave from the commanding Officers of their Corps, who must take care to let but few be absent at the same time ; and no Officer to lie out of Camp without particular Leave.

No young Trees to be cut down.

No Avenues to be cut down on Pain of Death.

All Men who are found gathering Pease or Beans, or under the Pretence of rooting, to be hanged as Maroders, without Trial.

This Order to be read to every Man. And it is expected the commanding Officer of each Corps shall be answerable for every Man he shall see out of Camp, without a non-commissioned Officer, or a Passport.

On the firing of three Cannon, all Officers and Soldiers to repair to their Colours.

All Quarter Guards to be loaded with a running Ball.

An Officer of a Company to inspect the Messes, and to take care that the Meat or Bacon be dressed along with the Greens; and that every Man puts in his Proportion of Pay, towards the Mefs, twice a Week; viz. Pay-days.

Any Soldier who fires his Piece in Camp, or any-where else, off Duty, to be severely punished.

When a Detachment of Grenadiers is ordered, their own Officers to march; and if they are on any Duties at home, they are to be relieved for that Purpose; and to do none but Camp Duties for the future.

Soldiers who take their Arms out of Bell-tents after Retreat, to suffer Death; and the Officers of Quarter Guards to be answerable.

It is recommended to commanding Officers of Corps, that the Men appear always well dressed; and when on Duty, with Skirts tucked up, and marching Gaiters.

All commanding Officers to see that their Men have twenty-four Rounds each; and that the Cartouches be well made, and fit the Pieces.

All green Fruit, brought to Camp, to be destroyed.

Men who give false Alarms to be severely punished.

Captains to inspect their Company's Arms, Cloaths, Accoutrements, and Ammunition, on the Pay-days, twice a Week: And a Subaltern of each Company to examine the Men every Morning before they leave Camp, and to be answerable that they appear clean and well dressed.

The Tents to be opened and air'd every Morning; the Officers to see this done.

It is expected that all Officers wear Gloves, when they have a Fusil or Spontoon in their Hands.

Any Man that is convicted of selling his Powder, Ball, or Ammunition Bread, to be punished with the utmost Severity.

When Pieces cannot be drawn, an Officer to assemble the Men, and see them fire together in a safe Place.

The Surgeon of each Regiment to visit their Sick twice a Day, and make a Report every Morning to the commanding Officer.

All Men confined for Crimes cognizable by regimental Courts-martial, to be tryed within twenty-four Hours of their Confinement: The commanding Officers to take care that this Order be constantly complied with.

It is recommended to the commanding Officers of Regiments, to order their new Officers to attend the Parade every Morning.

When Recruits and aukward Men exercise, it is expected that Officers attend at the same time.

When a Regiment sends for Bread, Straw, Forage, &c. the Men are to be regularly paraded, and marched by a Subaltern of each Brigade, and a Serjeant of each Regiment, to the Place of Delivery, beside the Quarter-master Serjeant. The Officers are to take care that the Men receive regularly, and in their Turns; and then to march them back in Order to Camp.

The Beatings in Camp, to be taken regularly, by Signals, from the Right of the first Line, and to continue from the Left of the second Line to the Right: The Quarter Guards to march off, and troop back at the same time; and no Regiment's Punishment to interrupt the marching off, or relieving those Guards. *N. B.* The Army was then all *British*, and not divided into Wings; for when the *British* were on the Left Wing, the Signals began on the Left of the first Line; and when given by the last *British* Regiment on the Right of the said Line, it was returned by the *British* Regiment that covered it on the Right of the second Line, and from it continued, till it reached the Regiment, which was on the Left of the second Line.

Hall Camp.

Seventy-five Faggots to be delivered to each Squadron, and two hundred ditto to each Battalion, *per Diem*. One hundred and fifty Bundles of Straw a Squadron, and four hundred each Battalion, including the Officers Servants and Bat-men; each Bundle to weigh twelve Pounds and an half; that Quantity to be delivered every eight Days.

To turn out the Line.

When the Line turns out, the private Men are to be drawn up in a Line, with the Front of the Bells of Arms; the Corporals on the Right and Left of their respective Companies; the Serjeants to draw up one Pace in the Front of the Men, dividing themselves equally. The Officers to be drawn up in Ranks, according to their Commissions, two Ensigns taking hold of the Colours. The Field Officers to be advanced before the Captains. When the Commander in chief comes along the Line, the Camp-Colours on the Flanks are to be struck. Two Sentinels, with fixed Bayonets, to be posted in Camp on the Colours.

The commanding Officers of Regiments are not to allow, upon any Account, more Bat-men than three each Company, except the Guards, who are allowed four to a Company; and those to be such of the aukward or new Men, as can be best trusted with the Baggage. It is expected that no general Officer, or others, take any Men, as Bat-men or Servants.

vants, out of the Regiments, more than the above three *per* Company; and the commanding Officers of Corps will be answerable that this order be strictly complied with.

A Subaltern and thirty Dragoons to march always with the Quarter-master General, and to be posted by him in the Villages, appointed for the Quarters of the general Officers, to prevent Plundering, and other Disorders.

No Maroding, or Cutting of Trees, on Pain of Death.
Rolls to be called.

The Hatchet-men of the Foot are, for the future, to carry their Firelocks rested on their Left Arms, when the Battalions march in Order.

A Subaltern and thirty Cavalry to be always ready to go out with the Provost-Marshal.

The Recruits to exercise daily, betwixt the Hours of three and five in the Afternoon: Small Cartouches to be made up for them.

The Infantry to receive from the Train entrenching Tools, not exceeding eight each Regiment, which they are to carry with them.

Bat-horses to march in the Front of their Regiments.

Commanding Officers to encourage Butchers to buy, kill, and sell Meat for their Regiments.

When Regiments send out to cut Wood, an Officer of a Regiment to go with the Men, and be answerable no Disorders be committed.

Communications and Openings to be constantly made on the Flanks and Front of Regiments, as soon as they come to a new Camp: Commanding Officers to be answerable.

When Officers sign Reports or Returns, they are always to set down their Ranks, and the Regiments they belong to.

The Major-General of the Day to visit the Grand Guard, before he makes his Report in the Morning.

Regiments are to give proper Receipts for Forage, specifying the Names of the Regiments.

For the future, all Men guilty of capital Crimes to be sent to the Provost's.

Pioneers for the future to carry their Arms.

Aids de Camp, and Majors of Brigade, are allowed to pass through any Part of the Camp.

All Reports to be made to the Brigadier of the Day, who is to report to the Major-General, and he to the Lieutenant-General of the Day.

No Drums are to practise, before the Quarter Guards and Grand Guards are relieved.

The Provost is to go his Rounds twice a Day.

Waggons

Waggon, allowed to assist the Sick on a March, to be demanded the Evening before; and are to be returned the first halting Day; and no commanding Officer is to suffer them to be detained any longer.

No Person to put down or displace the Quarter-master General's Marks for the Rout of the Army.

Divine Service to be performed on *Sundays*: The commanding Officers to suffer no Exercise or Firing on those Days.

The general Officer's orderly Men assemble at head Quarters, at eight in the Morning, and wait for the general Orders.

The Infantry of each Nation give an orderly Serjeant to the General of Foot of the Wing; and the Cavalry of each Nation, an orderly Serjeant to the General of Horse of the Wing.

The Commander in chief's new Guard, the new Grand Guard, the Quarter-master General's Guard, the Provost's Guard, and the Market Guard, to parade, on Days of March, with the Camp Colourmen, and march with them.

The Major-General of the Day coming on, to post the Grand Guard, reconnoitre the new Camp, and make his Report, before Orders will be given at the new Camp.

No firing of Pieces is permitted in the Bounds of the Camp.

The Grain that is on the Ground of the new Camp (that is, forty Yards beyond the Quarter and Rear Guards), is allowed to be cut.

No Avenues of Trees to be cut down on any Pretence whatever.

It is forbid, on Pain of Death, to all Soldiers, Grooms, or Followers of the Army, to sell any Forage: and the like Punishment to those who shall buy any Forage belonging to the Army.

Old Houses of Office to be filled up, and new ones to be made every six Days.

Officers are answerable for any Men of their Companies or Regiments, who are found absent from Camp, after the Retreat-gun.

When Men are sent to the Hospital, the commanding Officers to send proper Persons to deliver them to the Directors and take Receipts for the Number delivered; as also for their Arms, and Accoutrements, &c.

If any Officer meets Soldiers straggling from Camp after Retreat, he is to send them Prisoners to the nearest Guard: from whence they are to be sent from Guard to Guard to their Regiments, in order to their being punished with the utmost Severity.

Whenever any Engineer demands Carpenters from any Regiments, they are immediately to be furnished with their Tools.

The Picquets of each Regiment, to patrol in the Rear of their Regiments, and to see there be no Drinking or Disorders during the Night.

All

All Out-posts are to receive general Officers, and even the Commander in chief, with shouldered Arms.

No Regiment can demand a Tour of Duty, except it shall have marched off the Place of Parade, and beyond the Grand Guard.

The Grenadier Officers to do no other Duty than in Camp, except when their Grenadiers are to be detached.

Whenever Officers bring up recovered Men to the Army, they are to report in Writing, to the Major of Brigade to which they belong, after having first made it at Head Quarters.

No Regiments to forage, without Leave first obtained from the Lieutenant-General of the Day.

When Regiments encamp upon Highways or Roads, they will make an Overture in the most convenient Part to supply them.

Whilst the Pay-masters receive Money that is full Weight, from the Pay-master General, they are to pay no other to their Regiments, on Penalty of being cashiered, and making up all Deficiencies.

Any Sutlers that refuse to change the Men's Money, or demand a Reward, or oblige them to drink, in order to get their Money changed, shall be plundered and turned out of Camp.

Whenever the Quarter-master General demands a Detachment, to go along with him to reconnoitre, they are to be furnished immediately from the nearest Troops, and it will be allowed them in the next Detail.

The Regiments to take it from the Right or Left of the Line, to turn out, and return to their Tents.

No Drums to practise, nor Regiments to fire, whilst the Army is under Orders of being ready to march.

No more than one grand Sutler *per* Regiment, and one petit Sutler *per* Troop or Company, is allowed to follow or encamp with any Corps, whose Names are to be given in to the Secretary's Office; and they are all to have Passes.

The Quarter-master General is for the future, always to give forty Paces for each Squadron to encamp on, and forty Paces Interval betwixt each Squadron: The Squadrons of the second Line, to be always opposite the Intervals of the first.

Whenever the Infantry marches, each Battalion is to have a Rear Guard of a Subaltern and twenty-four Men *per* Battalion; who are to bring up all Stragglers: And if any Men should be so ill as not to be able to march, two Men are to be left with them, one of which will come and acquaint the Officer, where such Men have been left.

The Day after the Army comes to a new Camp, the Quarter-master General is to dress and streighten the Lines.

If any bad Bread should be delivered to the Troops, it is to be complained of at the time of Delivery, and no Complaints to be made afterwards.

All

All Horses, Arms, Accoutrements, or Baggage, which one Nation or Regiment may have, belonging to any other in the Army, are to be returned to the Nation or Corps they belong to, for which the commanding Officers shall be answerable to the Commander in chief; And if it shall appear that any Soldier or others shall offer to sell any Horses, Arms, &c. of any Corps in the Army, they shall be hanged; on the contrary, upon returning each Horse, they shall have three Ducats Reward from the Corps it belongs to.

The Commander will give a Gratuity of one hundred Crowns, for every Standard or Colour taken from the Enemy.

Regulation for the Price of Arms, &c. to be paid by one Corps to another.

	Skillins.
A Firelock and Bayonet, or without a Bayonet	8
A Sword, Sabre, or Hanger	2
A Bayonet	1
Pair of Pistols	4
Belt and Pouch	4
Sword-belt	1
Copper Kettle	4
Tin Ditto	1
An Horse	three Ducats.

Picquets of the front Line to send frequent Patroles to the Front, and those of the second Line to the Rear, to take up all Soldiers found maroding, or committing Disorders; and send their Names to the Major of Brigade.

Any Soldier taken out of Camp, without a Pass in Writing, from his commanding Officer, or without a non-commissioned Officer with him, will be hanged.

The commanding Officers of Corps to acquaint the Grand Provost when they have any dead Horses, that they may be buried; for which they will pay him four Skillins per Horse.

The Chaplains to take it by Turns to visit the Hospitals.

Commanding Officers to take care that an exact Account be kept of the Fascines, and Gabions, &c. made by their respective Regiments.

A Field Officer is appointed to take an Account of the Number of Pioneers furnished by each Nation; and the Number of Fascines, &c. made by each Regiment.

The Prices as follow; viz.

	Stivers.
Each non commissioned Officer, per Day	12
Each Soldier and Drummer	6
For each Fascine, of seven Feet long, with three Picquets	3
D Battery-	

	Stivers
Battery-Fascine, twelve Feet long, and Picquets	6
Each Mallet	6
Battery-Picquet, three to four Inches thick	1
Gabion with Picquets	14

The whole in *Brabant* Money; the Ducat at 17 Skillins, and the Skillin at 7 Stivers.

No Sutlers to encamp in the Front of their Regiments.

Commanding Officers to examine their Sutlers, and other Followers of their Regiments; and none to be allowed without the Commander in chief's Pass.

All Vagabonds to be driven out of Camp.

Carpenters or Pioneers, who worked constantly upon the Batteries, to receive 12 Pence *per Diem*.

No Woman to go to the Enemies Hospital, without a Pass from the Commander, which the commanding Officers are to apply for; and then not to return to Camp till their Husbands come back.

When the Line turns out, the Cavalry to wear their Swords in the Belt, and to be dressed uniformly.

The commanding Officers of Corps to make a Report, in Writing, at Head Quarters in the Morning, whenever any of their Men lie out of Camp: The commanding Officers of Guards and Detachments to do the same.

When the Army marches, the Lieutenant-General of the Day, with the Major of Brigade of the Day, coming on Duty, are to attend the Commander in chief during the March; the other general Officers of the Day, to keep with their Columns.

Reinforcements of Grand Guards, and all Out Posts, are to join their several Regiments, at the beating the General.

A Field Officer, for the Inspection of the Baggage, to be taken in the Tour of Duty of both Nations, *viz.* *British* and *Hanoverians*, and is to direct the whole.

An Officer and fifty Pioneers, with their Arms, to march at the Head of each Column, with a Waggon of Tools.

The usual Guard for the Waggon-master General, *viz.* a Subaltern and thirty Dragoons, to parade at the Train every time the Army marches.

Reveillé not to beat the Day the Army marches.

No Nation to seize Quarters, before marked by the Fourrier.

No Regiment to load, without Orders from their General, except on Detachments.

No Baggage on a March, to stir from the Rear of their Regiments, till called for by the Waggon-master General, on Pain of being plundered.

The first Officer who sends his Baggage before the March of the Army, or out of its proper Place, shall have it plundered; and the

the said Officer shall be brought to a general Court-martial, and tried for Disobedience of Orders.

One Waggon is allowed to each Regiment, for the Sick unable to march, to go in the Rear of the Regiment: No Women, Children, or Baggage to be suffered to go in it; commanding Officers who suffer it, will be put in Arrest.

The Bread-waggons to carry the Sick, to be sent, one *per* Regiment, the Night before the Army marches, and dismissed next halting Day.

The Officers Bat-horses to go along with the Horses which carry the Men's Tents.

The Surgeons to carry their Medicine Chests and Instruments on Bat-horses, at the Head of each Corps.

The Quarter-masters, that go on before, are to march their Camp Colour-men in order, as all other Detachments do; and shall be answerable for any Disorder they commit.

The Quarter-masters, or their Serjeants, are constantly to meet their Regiments, when they come near their Cantonments, Quarters, or Camp, to conduct them.

A Quarter-master of each Line to meet the Lines, three Miles from the Camp, to conduct them.

When the Army marches, on hearing the Assembly, the Tents are to be struck immediately, and the Companies to draw up in the Streets; when done, the Regiment on the Right or Left of each Line, according as the Army marches off, is to beat a Ruffle, which is to be answered by every Regiment, till it returns to the Regiment in the Rear of the one that began it; and when ordered by the Generals, leading those Columns, they are to beat a March, and form without the Word of Command. *N. B.* When the Regiments waited for the General's Orders to form, it kept them so long, whilst the Files were counting, completing, and the Platoons telling off, that they allowed the Regiments to be got ready as soon as possible, after beating the Assembly, without waiting for the General's Orders.

When the Army is cantoned on a March, an Officer of each Regiment is always to attend at Head Quarters, to carry or send Orders to their respective Regiments.

The Officers to be at the Head of their Companies, as soon as the Assembly has done beating.

As soon as the Regiments are encamped, and the Tents pitched, Patroles from the Picquets to be sent out, to take up all Men committing Disorders.

The Major of Brigade of the Day, actually on Duty, and a Serjeant of each Regiment of Foot, to attend at the Head of the Line of Foot on a March.

No Straw or Hutts to be set on Fire, on pain of most severe Punishment.

When the Army marches, or changes its Camp, a Quarter-

master of each Column is to meet the Head of that Column, at a Quarter of a Mile's Distance from the new Ground, and conduct the Column to it.

All Captains and commanding Officers of Companies, are to be accountable, from the Time of leaving Winter Quarters, for the Loss of Arms, Accoutrements, Clothing, Camp-necessaries, and Ammunition, belonging to their respective Companies.

General Orders for Guards.

The Troop to beat at eight.

The Men to be marched in Form, by the Adjutant, from the regimental to the general Parade.

The Regiment which gives the Commander in chief's Guard, to give the Adjutant of the Day.

The Adjutant of the Day, to see the Files completed.

The Majors of Brigade of the Day to see the Guards told off.

As soon as the Guards are told off, the Short Troop to beat; upon which the Officers to draw for their Guards, and take their Posts.

As soon as the Short Troop is ended, the whole Parade to rest and shoulder. The Captain of the Commander's Guard to send in form for his Colour. The Major of Brigade to give the Word of Command to rest, as soon as the Colour comes. The Commander's Guard to march off first.

All Guards to be trooped back regularly to the Parade, and there dismissed; except the Commander's Guard, which is to be marched back there; the Colour is then to be regularly lodged, and upon the Return of the Detachment, the Guard is to be dismissed.

The Retreat to be taken from the Drums of the Commander's Guard; and all Guards to be under Arms, while Retreat is beating; a Corporal and a File of Men to march with the Drummers who beat Retreat.

When Retreat is ended, the Arms and Colours to be regularly lodged in the Guard rooms.

Tattoo to beat at ——— taking it from the Commander's Guard.

The Grenadiers to be completed in Files, on the Right of the Guards.

The Officers of the Commander in chief's Guard to mount always in Gaiters, *N. B.* The rest were allowed to mount in Boots, during the Rebellion, though in a Town; the Army being on the same Footing as if encamped.

The Grenadiers are not to mount the Port Guards, but to be completed in the Main Guard.

If the Parade is narrow, the Major of Brigade, after the Officers have taken their Posts, will order the Front Ranks to close to the Rear, before the Guards march off.

No Officer to march off, till the Major of Brigade orders im.

It is recommended that a Field Officer see the Parade every Morning.

The Captain of the Main Guard to go the Grand Rounds at what Hour he pleases, and his Subalterns are each to go the Visiting Rounds.

The Commander in chief's Guard not to be visited by the Rounds.

When a Guard or Detachment with Arms, passes by any Guard, that Guard is to be under Arms; and if the Guard or Detachment which marches by, beat their Drums, the other to do the same, with rested Arms.

The Commander in chief's Guard to report to him in Writing, by one of his Aids de Camp. *N. B.* The Ensign of the Commander's Guard only, goes for the first Stand of Colours: He is to take an Espontoon in his Hand, and to troop with six Files of Men, Firelocks rested on their Left Arms, but no Bayonets fixed; when he comes to the Place where the Colours are lodged, he is to fix Bayonets, present Arms, and beat Drums when he receives them; then to give away his Espontoon, and troop them back; when he comes to one of the Flanks of the Guard, he is to halt his Party, then face them to the Right or Left, and march the Men between the Ranks, going himself to the Center of the Commander's Guard.

Detachments, Guards, Picquets, &c.

All immediate Detachments that are ordered, to be taken from the Picquet, and replaced immediately.

All Guards ordered at orderly Time, to remain in that Duty, and a new Detachment to be made for all ordered after; except when they are to march immediately, then to be taken from the Picquets.

When any Officer is given out for any Duty in Orders, he is not to be taken off to be put upon any other Duty.

When a Detachment of above two hundred Men is ordered out, a Surgeon or Mate to be sent with them; and the Cavalry to send a Farrier.

When any Picquet, or other Command, marches with a Field Officer, he is to take a Surgeon or Mate of his own Corps along with it.

All Detachments to assemble at the national Parade, an Hour before they assemble at the general Parade.

All Officers upon Grand Guards, or Detachments out of Camp,

Camp, that have Sentinels or Videts out, are to stop all Passengers at Night, and detain them till the commanding Officer has examined them.

The Grand Guards to patrole, and take up all Men strolling beyond the Grand Guards, and carry them Prisoners to their Regiments: A Court Martial to be held immediately at the Head of the Colours or Standards, and the Punishment adjudged to be immediately inflicted.

All Officers commanding Out Posts, upon their Return, to make their Reports immediately to the Major-General of the Day at Head Quarters, or in his Absence, to leave the Report with the Adjutant-General.

The Officers who have Cavalry under their Command, are to send all Reports by one of the Cavalry.

Daily Reports of all Guards to be sent from Post to Post; when practicable, to the Commander in chief's Quarters; and every Officer, when a Report is brought to his Post to be forwarded, is to write on the back of it, at what Hour he received it, and when he sent it off to the next Post.

The Patrole to be sent in like manner from Post to Post, beginning with the one nearest to Head Quarters.

All the Cavalry that go out upon Posts, to take Forage with them, for the Time they are to be there.

Officers of Magazine Guards to be answerable for all Forage their Sentinels suffer to be stolen or embezzled.

Officers who give Receipts for Bread or Forage delivered to Detachments, to put on the Back the Names of the several Regiments, and the Quantity delivered to each Corps; they are also to put down their own Ranks, and the Corps they belong to, under their Names.

When a Pontoon bridge is to be taken up, the Guard that attends upon it, is to assist in taking up the pontoons from the Water, and in putting them on the Carriages.

Majors to see the Men that go upon Out Posts or Parties, are provided with Ammunition, Pay, and Bread, and their Arms in good Order.

The two Field Officers of the Picquet, to go the Rounds of the two Lines, taking one Line each; except the Colonel of the Picquet sends them word he will go the Rounds himself.

The Field Officer of the Picquet of Cavalry, to go the Rounds of both Lines of Cavalry; the three Field Officers are to report to the Colonel of the Picquet; the Colonel to the Brigadier of the Day, before nine in the Morning at Head Quarters.

The Officers of the Picquet of each Regiment of Horse and Dragoons, to be at the Standard Guard, to give the Parole to the Field Officer when he goes his Rounds.

The Field Officers of the Picquet visit the Right and Left, according as it lies nearest to where they are encamped. N. B.

This

This Order was given, when the Army was encamped behind the Canal of *Vilvoorden*, in one Line.

Picquets to patrol from ten at Night till Day-light, to confine all Men out of their Tents.

All Serjeants and Corporals, who neglect making the Sentinels they post, pull off their Thumb-stalls, shall not only be broke, but severely punished.

All Sentinels to be alert, and not to sit down on their Posts, upon any Account.

Advanced Picquets never to turn out to any General Officers, but when ordered.

Advanced Picquets to turn out to the Commander in chief, and to the Commander of our Allies. *N. B.* The Commander ordered that all Out Posts should receive him with shouldered Arms, and neither to beat a Drum, nor salute.

When the Picquet is ordered out, the Men to have their Ammunition, *viz.* twenty-four Rounds, Bread, Knapfacks, and Pay in the Officers Hands who go with them; as also Kettles in proportion to the Men.

All Out-Guards to send a Man of their Party, or a Guide, to the Major of Brigade of the Day's Tent, or to the Grand Parade, to conduct the new Guards that are to relieve them.

It is a standing Order in Garrisons, that the Field Officers of the Picquet of the Day, be on the Parade at the making up the Guards, and see them march off; and to make their Report to the General or commanding Officer.

Forage and Foragers.

No Regiment to take Forage, for more Horses than they are allowed.

No more than one Ration to be given to any Horse.

The General Officers of Cavalry and Infantry, to receive their Forage at any Time, without Interruption from any of the Corps then foraging.

No more than sixteen Sacks of Corn to be put into any Wagon, and the Drivers are not to be hurried.

Whenever any Regiments go for Forage, they are always to carry their own Sacks.

Double Rations of Hay are to be reckon'd as Hay and Corn.

One hundred Rations of Grass or Clover, weighing forty Pounds, allowed each Regiment of Foot *per Diem*.

The Quarter-masters of Regiments to pick out five of the largest, and the Country Commissaries five of the smallest Bundles of Hay or Grass; they are to be weighed together, and divided by ten, and every Bundle they receive afterwards, is to be given as weighing

weighing the aforesaid tenth Part, and the Quarter-masters are to give Receipts according to that Proportion.

No Servants or Bat-men to take the least Forage, either from the Fields or Meadows, unless when the Troops have the Commander in chief's Orders to forage, on Pain of Death.

A Field Officer to go with the Foragers, to oversee the whole; a Captain for each Brigade, and a Subaltern for each Regiment; besides the Quarter-master, or his Serjeant. *N. B.* The Field Officer was allowed a Duty, or a Picquet, according to the Distance of the Magazine and from Camp.

The Foot to go to forage by Brigades, and the Horse by Regiments, to prevent Confusion. They are to receive their Forage by Brigades, beginning the first Day with the eldest Brigade, and alternately during the Campaign: As soon as a Brigade is served, the Captain with it is to report it to the Field Officer, who is to order him to march them back to Camp, keeping the Bat-men together.

N. B. The Campaign 1743. A complete Ration of Forage consisted of

Old Hay	—	—	—	14 Hb
Oats	—	—	—	8
Straw	—	—	—	6

In *Flanders*, Campaign 1744, as soon as the old Hay was consumed, and new made Hay delivered, the Rations of Hay were increased, from 14, to 16, 18, and 20 Pound Weight, according as the Hay was a longer or shorter time made.

Oats and Straw as before mentioned.

The Campaign 1745, Forage was delivered as before mentioned.

1747. A complete Ration of Forage.

Old Hay	—	—	—	12 Hb
Oats	—	—	—	10
Straw	—	—	—	6

When double Rations of Corn were delivered, they were reckoned a complete Ration, and in lieu of Hay.

Each Time the Army forages, five or six Rations to be weighed in the Presence of the Field Officer, commanding the Foragers; and if any short of Weight or Measure, the Proportion of that Deficiency to be demanded upon the Allowance which each Regiment or Squadron is entitled to by Regulation.

When any Regiment has obtained Leave of the Lieutenant General of the Day to forage, such Regiment shall send a Subaltern and twenty armed men, to prevent Disorders, protect the Foragers, and bring them back to Camp.

When the Bat-horses are sent to Grass, the Bat-men of each Regiment are to keep together, that, in case they are wanted, they may be sent for immediately.

Orders relating to the Foraging of the whole Army.

1747.

No Foragers to go into Villages, Houses, or Barns, on Pain of Death; nor forage any thing but Oats, Summer-barley, Grass, and Clover; they shall not under the severest Penalty forage Rye, Corn, or Spelt.

No Person shall forage in any other District or Village, than those appointed to their several Corps: And as the Commander in chief will have this Order most strictly observed, the Officers of the several Corps shall be answerable for the Men's Obedience thereto.

None of the Troops of the allied Army shall forage out of Camp, but when it shall be specified in the public Orders of the Day.

A Detachment of each Corps shall remain as a Guard to the Forage that shall have been collected, and stay on the Ground.

The grand Provost of each Nation, shall patrol with a Detachment of Cavalry; to punish with Death all those who shall be found plundering or marodizing in the Country or Villages; that is to say, all such Persons as belong to the Corps he is appointed for: Persons of other Corps or Nations shall be made Prisoners, and sent to their respective Provost-marshal.

The several Nations shall reciprocally and constantly send each other their Dispositions, whenever they forage.

To prevent all manner of Disputes among the several Nations, it is most strictly enjoined that there be no fighting of any kind, either with or without Arms, but that all Officers shall apply to their Chiefs or Commanders, when they think themselves aggrieved; those who contravene this Order, and presume to take any kind of Satisfaction themselves, shall be punished with the utmost Rigour, without any Regard to their Complaints or the Reasons that might have induced them.

All Safe Guards, provided with Orders, for the Security of Household Goods, or Effects within Doors, shall be respected.

Honours to General Officers. 1747.

Honours due to General Officers, of all Nations, to be punctually paid, according to his Majesty's Regulation: And if Officers of Guards, &c. do not know the General Officers, they are to send one of their Guard or Party, to enquire the Rank of any Person they suspect to be a General Officer, and who is advancing towards their Post.

The Guard of the Commander in chief to stand shouldered, as often as the Commanders of our Allies pass; all other Guards to beat the March, and salute them.

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The Cavalry, or Grand Guards, to advance their Fire-arms when visited by General Officers.

When General Officers pass the Rear of the Quarter Guard, no Notice to be taken of them.

A Guard of a Captain, Lieutenant, and Ensign, with Colours, and fifty Men, to mount as a Guard on the States Deputy, and pay him all the Honours; All the other Guards do the same; the Commander in chief's Guard to beat a March, and salute, but not to drop the Colours to him.

Out Posts to receive General Officers, and even the Commander in chief, with shouldered Arms.

Orders relating to General and Staff Officers. 1745.

The Lieutenant General of the Day to have two orderly Troopers, one *British*, the other *Hanoverian*, every Morning at six, and no more orderly Serjeants of Dragoons, or Corporals of Horse.

When the Quarter-master General demands a Guard, of whatever Number he pleases, either of Horse or Foot, the Majors of Brigade are to give it immediately, and to acquaint their Generals of it afterwards.

Aids de Camp, and Majors of Brigade, to be let through the Streets of the Camp, when they require it, for Expedition.

Majors of Brigade are not to march but when their Brigades do.

The Majors of Brigade of Foot, to encamp together in the Centre, between the two Lines: All the Adjutants, and one orderly Serjeant from each Regiment, to attend the Majors of Brigade of the Day, for Orders.

One Serjeant, one Corporal, and twelve Men, allowed them for a Guard; a Tent to be given by each Brigade, to be pitched for the Guard, and the orderly Serjeants of the Majors of Brigade.

All non-commissioned Officers Guards, upon Forage, Wood, or Waggon, that are not detached from an Officer's Guard, to report to the Major of Brigade of the Day.

A Return of the State of Forage, to be sent every Day to the Major of Brigade of the Day. No Arrears to be mentioned in the Return of Forage.

The Majors of Brigade of the Foot, to know from the General who has the Inspection of the Foot, every Day when he is at Head Quarters, if he has any Orders for the Foot.

No Person to be allowed to stay in the orderly Room, except General Officers, Aids de Camp, and Majors of Brigade, during the time Orders are given out.

The General Officers of Infantry to salute on Foot.

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The Majors of Brigade, at a Review, to post themselves on Horseback on the Right of the Grenadier Companies of those Regiments, which are at the Head of their Brigades.

The Aids de Camp to post themselves as the Majors of Brigade do.

Marshal Wade. When the Army is ordered to go and receive Forage at a Magazine, the Major of Brigade, who gives out the Order for it, is to mention the Brigade or Regiment that is to forage first.

Stoppages. 1747.

The Commander in chief being convinced that the weekly Stoppages, in the marching Regiments of Foot, are of great Benefit to the Men, by enabling them to be provided with good Shoes, Gaiters, Linen, and other Necessaries, and to serve as a Fund for making good the too frequent Waste of Ammunition, and Loss of Arms and Accoutrements through Idleness and Neglect; it is the Commander in chief's Orders, that the Foot Guards be put under the same Regulation of Stoppages, and that they commence from 16 June 1747.

		s.	d.
From each Serjeant, <i>per Week</i>	—	1	0
Corporal	— — —	0	9
Drummer	— — —	0	7
Private Soldier	— — —	0	6

English Money.

And it is the Commander in chief's farther Orders, that the commanding Officers see that the Captains account with their Men regularly every two Months, for the said Stoppages; and at the End of every four Months, pay them such Ballance, as may then be in their Hands.

The Commanding Officers of Companies are strictly forbid to make any other Stoppages or Deductions from their Men, than the above regulated Stoppage, except when it shall be ordered by the Sentence of a Court Martial: And the Commander in chief expects, that with the Assistance of their Stoppages, the Officers take care to have their Men constantly well provided with Shoes, Gaiters, Linen, their Arms, Accoutrements, and Ammunition, complete and in good Order, and that their Cloaths be kept clean and tight.

Holland. The Soldiers must be acquainted with the Value of the Coin, and told that the Pound Sterling is remitted from the Treasury in *England*, for ten Guilders fifteen Stivers *Dutch Money*; that the Ducat must be paid for five Guilders five Stivers; that at that Rate an *English* Shilling is to be paid them for ten Stivers three Orchies, or *Dutch* Farthings; that there go four

Orchies, or eight Doits, to a Stiver; so that a Foot Soldier's Pay is five Stivers three Doits *per* Day, and so in Proportion; therefore there shall be but ten Stivers three Orchies stopped in twelve Weeks from each Soldier, for the Surgeon and Paymaster: There shall be but three Stivers and an half stopped from each Man, for Camp Necessaries, which is as near as can be computed to four Pence *English* or *Brabant* Money.

Sutlers. 1745.

No more than one grand Sutler to a Regiment, and one petit Sutler to a Troop or Company, to be allowed.

No Serjeant or Corporal to futtle on any Account. No Sutler's Hut or Tent to stand in the Front of the Camp.

The commanding Officers of Corps, are to inspect into the Conduct of the Sutlers and their Servants, in order to discover whether they hold a Correspondence with the Enemy.

All Sutlers, who do not belong to some Regiment, or have not the Commander in chief's Pass, to be turned away, and told, if they are found in Camp they shall be hanged.

All Lights to be put out before ten at Night.

Provost-marshal.

The Provosts of the Right and Left Wings, with proper Detachments, to assemble with the Quarter-masters and Camp Colourmen, every time the Army marches, and march with them, and patrol in the Villages while the Camp is settling.

The Provost to bury all dead Horses and Carrion: Notice to be given where it is.

Whenever any Man is executed, a Label to be fixed on his Breast, setting forth the Crime he was executed for.

When any Men are sent to the Provost's, he is to send a Report of them immediately to the Regiment they belong to; and no Man to be received by the Provost, except his Crime be sent with him in Writing.

Vacancy. 1745.

Every commanding Officer, in whose Corps there is, or shall be, any Vacancy, either by Death, or the Officer's Desire of quitting, shall present a Memorial to the Commander in chief, signed by him, setting forth the Occasion of the Vacancy, if by Perferment, in what Corps: The Succession to be specified exactly, in or out of the Regiment, in the Memorial, or in a separate

rate Paper ; wherein the Date the Commission is to bear, when approved by the Commander in chief, is also to be specified. If the Officer quits upon Sale, a Demission to be signed by him, the Form whereof is to be had at the Secretary's Office, wherein those Papers are to be lodged and kept, when approved of by the Commander in chief ; and the Commissions to be made pursuant to the above Directions. No Commissions shall be given out or delivered, except these Forms be exactly followed, for greater and proper Regularity.

Form of a Demission.

Whereas I, *A. B.* Captain [or otherwise] of Lieutenant General *C. D.* Regiment of [Horse, Foot, or Dragoons] am by Age [or otherwise] rendered incapable of further Service: I do therefore request to have Leave to quit my said Commission in the said Regiment ; which if granted, I do hereby disclaim and renounce all manner of Pretensions to Half-pay, Pension, or any Reward or Compensation, for my past military Services. Dated at, &c.

Dimensions of Captains and Subalterns Tents.

			Feet.	In.
Length of the Ridge Pole	—	—	7	0
Height of the Standard Poles	—	—	8	0
Length from Front to Rear of the Marquee,				
between the Half-Walls	—	—	14	0
Breadth of the Marquee between the Half-Walls			10	6
Height of the Half-Walls of the Marquee	—		4	0
The Ornaments to be uniform.				

Firings in Battalion.

1. *Standing by Platoons, twice repeated from one Preparative.*]
The whole Battalion makes ready; and comes down together, firing as usual. *N. B.* The Signal for ceasing Fire is the first Part of the General, and is to be given whenever Firing ceases.

2. *Standing by Subdivisions, repeated twice from one Preparative.*]
On which the Right-hand Subdivision of each Grand Division makes ready; when the Right-Hand Subdivision of the first Grand Division has fired, the Right-hand Subdivision of the fourth Grand Division follows; then that of the second, followed by that of the third: When the third Subdivision has fired, the four Left-hand Subdivisions make ready, and proceed
as

as the four first did : When the whole has fired twice, the commanding Officer fires the Grenadier Platoons together.

3. *Advancing by Platoons from one Preparative.*] Upon which the Platoons of the first Firing make ready together, and the first and second Platoons advance three Paces, so that their Rear Ranks dress with the Front Rank of the rest of the Battalion : As soon as the first Platoon has fired, the third Platoon advances three Paces ; when the second Platoon has fired, the fourth advances ; when the third has fired the fifth advances ; when the fourth has fired, the sixth advances, and at the same time the Platoons of the second Firing made ready together ; when the fifth of the first has fired, the first of the second Firing advances three Paces.

4. *Advancing by Subdivisions from one Preparative.*] Upon which the four Right-Hand Subdivisions make ready together ; the first advances three Paces, and locks : On the Word (present), the second, or Right of the fourth Grand Division, advances three Paces, locks, &c.

5. *Retreating by Platoons, from one Preparative.*] Upon which the first Firing makes ready together, and the two first Platoons come to the Right about, and lock. As soon as the first Platoon has fired, the third comes about, &c. and when the fourth Platoon has fired, the second Firing makes ready ; and when the fifth Platoon has fired, the first Platoon of the second Firing comes about, &c.

6. *Retreating by Subdivisions, from one Preparative.*] On which the Right-hand Subdivision of each Grand Division makes ready, and the first Subdivision comes about. On the Word (present), the second Subdivision, or the Right of the fourth Grand Division, comes about, and locks, &c. The Grenadiers fire together by the Word from the commanding Officer.

7. *Standing by Firings, a Preparative for each.*] The Word of Command from the commanding Officer.

8. *Advancing by Firings, three Preparatives.*] At each of the three Preparatives the Battalion halts, and on the Flam each Firing comes down, and locks ; the commanding Officer gives the Word. As soon as each Firing is finished, the Battalion advances, loading as they march.

9. *Retreating by Firings*] At each Preparative the Battalion halts, and the Firings make ready ; on the Flam the whole comes to the Right about, and the Firing locks. On the Retreat beating, the whole goes again to the Right about.

The Square standing by Files, the four centre Platoons making the Front Face.

Wheeling to the Right and Left by the Grand Divisions.

Forming the Square by Grand Divisions, whenever the Long Role beats ; which is likewise the Signal for reducing the Square.

Marching the Square from each of the four Faces, all the Drummers beating the Grenadier's March, and the Colours going to that Face which marches.

Marching in Grand Divisions, on beating to Arms the Battalion is to form. *N.B.* When the Bayonets are fixed, and the Ranks closed, the Officers are always to be in the Ranks, carrying their Esponsontons high advanced, and the Colours are always to be carried high.

When the Battalion is formed for firing, the Drummers are to be told off in three Divisions, and are to be in the Rear of the Right, Left, and Centre; except the Grenadier Drummers, who are to be with their Platoons, and the orderly Drummers, who attend the commanding Officer.

Wheeling upon the Centre; the whole Battalion to the Right or Left, to the Right about, and to the Left about.

Wheeling by Platoons.

The Street Firing.

Directions for forming and reducing the Square. 1748.

The Battalion marching in four Grand Divisions, with the Grenadiers in Front and Rear; upon the Signal, or Word of Command, to form the Square, the Platoons of the Grenadiers halt, each Platoon faces to the Right and Left outwards, and marching very brisk, by Files, till they are just clear of the Flanks of the Grand Divisions, the two in the Front face to the Rear, and join the Flank of the first Division; and the two in the Rear face to the Front, and join the Flanks of the fourth or Rear Grand Division, dressing with the said two Divisions. The first or Front Grand Division halts; the other three Grand Divisions march very briskly till they come to half Distance, when the second and third Grand Divisions dividing in the Centre, wheel to the Right and Left outwards, by which they form the Right and Left Faces; the fourth Grand Division continues marching, till its Extremities join the forementioned Faces. The four Platoons of Grenadiers remain dressed in a Line with the outside Rank of the Front and Rear Faces. The Ensigns who carry the Colours, with the Hatchet-men, and Drummers, form in the Centre of the Square, facing to the Front. Upon the Signal, or Word Halt, the fourth or Rear Grand Division faces to the Right about, the Officers passing through the Intervals of their Platoons, to the Front Rank of the said Face, and the Serjeants march to the Rear, till they are at a proper Distance from the fourth Grand Division, then face inwards, march, and join. On the Signal to halt, the second, third, and fourth Grand Divisions face to the Right about; and the four of Grenadiers (now making but two), face to the Right and

and Left to the Front; at the same time the Officers and Serjeants of the Fourth Grand Division, pass through the Intervals of their Platoons to the Front and Rear Ranks, as they were before the Square was formed. Whilst the Square is forming, the Major with his orderly Drummers, and the Adjutant go into the Square; and upon reducing, the Major comes out on that Flank, which was the Front of the Battalion, before the Grand Divisions were first formed; and the Adjutant on that Flank which was the Rear, in order to see that the Grand Divisions take their proper Distance. Whenever the Square marches, the Colonel leads that Face which then makes the Front, and the Lieutenant-colonel brings up the Rear. The Ensigns with their Colours, and the Drummers, go to the Rear of that Face which leads; and the Drummers beat the Grenadier's March. Whilst the Square is forming and reducing, the Drummers beat the Long Role, giving great Attention to the orderly Drummers, that they may cease beating as soon as the orderly Drummers do.

Signals given at a Review of four Battalions of British Infantry.

The Battalions being drawn up six deep with fixed Bayonets, and the General having passed the Front and Rear, and being placed in the Centre, the Brigadier who directed the Signals being near him on Horseback with his Sword drawn, attended by a Drum-Major and a Drummer of each Regiment.

Ruffle. To warn the Rear Half Files to double.

Flam. They march and double their Front.

Ruffle. To warn the Grenadiers to cover.

1st Flam. They face.

2d Ditto. They march and cover.

3d Ditto. They halt.

Ruffle. To warn the Rear Ranks to close to the Front.

Flam. They close, the Officers advance their Espontoons at three Motions, go to the Right about, and fall into the Intervals of their Platoons, keeping their Espontoons advanced during the whole Firings.

Preparative. The whole make ready: The Platoons of the first Firing kneel, and go through their whole Firing by Word of Command of their own Officers: When the two last Platoons of the first Firing present, the second Firing is to kneel, and do the same as the first: Afterwards the third Firing: To be repeated a second time without Intermision, till the whole has fired twice without more Preparatives than one.

N. B. The above Method of Kneeling is altered, the whole kneeling together on the Preparative.

March

March. The whole step forward, and halt as soon as the Drummers cease.

Preparative. The first Firing makes ready, and fires by the Word of Command, given by the commanding Officer of each Battalion.

March. The Line marches and halts as before.

Preparative. The second Firing fires as the first.

March. The Line marches and halts as before.

Preparative. The third Firing fires as the other two.

March. The Line marches, and halts as the Drum ceases.

Flam. The whole goes to the Right about on the Left Heel.

Retreat. The Line retreats, and halts on the Drum's ceasing, waiting for the Flam to come to the Right about.

Flam. The whole comes to the Right about on the Left Heel.

Preparative. The first Firing makes ready, and fires by the Word of Command, from the commanding Officer of each Battalion.

Flam and Retreat. The whole go to the Right about, and retreat. Upon each Flam, the second and third Firings to be done in the same manner as the first Firing: When done, and the Retreat ended;

Flam. The whole come to the Right about as before.

March. The whole march forward to their proper Ground.

N. B. When the commanding Officers of Battalions give the Word of Command to fire, they are to do it from Right to Left to avoid Confusion, but to answer as quick as possible.

Ruffle. To warn the Ranks to open backwards.

1st Flam. They open, and the Officers advance to their proper Front, and order their Esponsontons.

2d Flam. The Grenadiers face, in order to join their Companies.

3d Ditto. They march and join.

4th Ditto. They halt.

Ruffle. To warn the Rear Ranks to close to the Front.

Flam. They close; the Officers take their Posts in the Intervals.

Ruffle. To warn the Line to form the Square by Grand Divisions; each Battalion being a Grand Division.

Flam. The Battalion on the Right, with their Grenadiers, face to the Left; the three other Battalions to the Right about. The Grenadiers on the Flanks of the Battalion, upon the Left, face only to the Right. Each Company of Grenadiers covers an Angle.

Long Role of all the Drums. They form the Square; the Battalion on the Right making the Front Face; the next to that, the Right Face; the next to that, the Rear Face; and the next to that, being on the Left of all Forms, the fourth or Left Face; on the Role ceasing they wait for a Flam.

Flam. The whole face Square, and the Grenadiers wheel and cover the Angles.

Preparative. The Grenadiers make ready, and fire by Word of Command of their own Officers: As soon as they have fired, the two Right-hand Platoons of each Face recover their Arms, wheel out, and let in the Grenadiers.

Preparative. The whole Square makes ready, and fires by Faces, the commanding Officer of each Battalion or Face, giving the Word of Command.

Ruffle. The Grenadiers, and the two Right-hand Platoons of each Face, recover their Arms;

Flam. They wheel out, the Grenadiers march, cover the Angles, and shoulder.

Ruffle. The whole stands ready to reduce.

Flam. The Rear Face comes to the Right about; that of the Front faces to the Right; the other two Battalions stand fast.

Long Role. They reduce, and form the Line; the Grenadiers marching at the same time to their former Ground.

Flam. Those that are faced, halt.

Ruffle. To warn the Rear Ranks to open backwards.

Flam. They open, and the Officers advance to the Front, and order their Arms.

Ruffle. To warn to unfix Bayonets.

1st *Flam.* They poize.

2d *Ditto.* They rest on their Arms.

3d *Ditto.* Fall back, and wipe their Bayonets.

4th *Ditto.* Come to their proper Front.

5th *Ditto.* Unfix their Bayonets.

6th *Ditto.* Return their Bayonets.

7th *Ditto.* Poize.

8th *Ditto.* Shoulder.

Ruffle. To warn the Rear Ranks to close.

N. B. When the Bayonets are not fixed, the Officers are not to fall into the Intervals, though Signals are given for the Ranks to close, unless a particular Order is given for it.

Flam. The Rear Ranks close.

Ruffle. To prepare to wheel by Grand Divisions, each Battalion making four, besides their Companies of Grenadiers: The Officers advance their Espontoons at three Motions. The Captains on the Right of the Colours post themselves so as to march at the Head of the first Grand Division upon the Right; the Lieutenants on the Right of the Colours, lead the second Grand Division; the Ensigns the third; and the Lieutenants, upon the Left of the Colours, the fourth Grand Division; the Captains, on the Left of the Battalion, bring up the Rear.

Flam. They wheel, march by, and salute in Grand Divisions.

N. B. It was ordered in *Scotland*, that the Battalions should always go to the Right about upon their Left Heels. Most

Regiments

Regiments abroad, ordered their Corporals, when relieving Sentinels, to go to the Right about, and halt as above, to make the Men readier to do it at Exercise.

The Majors were ordered to exercise the Battalions, and the commanding Officers to give the Word of Command, and the Signals for Firing.

N. B. The above Signals, and Method of Firing, are now totally disused ; but are inserted here, that the Reader may take a comparative View of the first, as improved and altered by the Commander in chief, when he will soon discover how superior the first Method is to the above.

Directions for the more orderly forming and returning the Picquets of the British Infantry. 1748.

Advance to form the Picquet. Upon which they march forward in three Ranks, to the Lines of Parade ; the Officers, Serjeants, and Drummers, of the Picquet, as well as the orderly Serjeants and Corporals, advancing twelve Paces before the Line ; and as soon as they are at the Ground, the Adjutant orders them to.

Halt. Upon this the Officers, Serjeants, and Drummers, face to the Right about.

Form the Picquet. At this Word of Command, the whole, except the Officers, Serjeants, and Drummers, face to the Right and Left inwards.

March. They march together, and close to the Centre, and the Officers, Serjeants, and Drummers, of the Picquet, take their Posts. The orderly Serjeants and Corporals close likewise, but so as to be opposite to the men of their Companies, to answer what may be wanting or amiss.

Halt. The Picquet faces to the Front, and the orderly Serjeant and Corporals to the Picquet : The Adjutant then goes through the Ranks, and after examining the whole, orders the Serjeants and Corporals to their respective Companies, to call their Rolls : They are to march regularly, facing to the Right or Left outwards. He then acquaints the Captain that his Picquet is ready. The Captain and his Officers are then to examine the Men's Arms and Ammunition ; and then orders.

Prime, Load, and Shoulder. Which they are to do regularly, and together.

As soon as the Colonel or Field Officer of the Picquet has acquainted the Captain that he may return his Men ; the Captain, after having cautioned them to be ready to turn out at the first Notice, orders,

To the Right and Left, to your Companies. Upon which the Officers, Serjeants, and Drummers, move three Paces to the Front, and the Men face to the Right and Left outwards.

March. They march till they come opposite the Bells of Arms, waiting for the next Word of Command.

Halt. Upon which they face to their Bells of Arms.

March, and lodge your Arms. They march together with an equal Pace, and lodge their Arms carefully; the Officers, Serjeants, and Drummers doing the same.

The Men of the Picquet, and their Arms, to be lodged in the Tents next to the Serjeants.

When the Line turns out, without Arms, the Picquet forms in the Rear of their Colours, but without their Arms.

Honours to Generals, &c.

Generals of Horse or Foot, upon all Occasions to have a March beat to them, and saluted by all Officers, Colours excepted: To have a Guard of a Captain, Lieutenant, Ensign, and fifty Men, with Colours or Standards.

Lieutenant-Generals of Horse or Foot, saluted by all Officers: To have three Ruffles: To have a Guard of a Lieutenant and thirty Men.

Major-Generals to have two Ruffles: To have a Guard of an Ensign and twenty Men.

Brigadiers one Ruffle: To have a Guard of a Serjeant and twelve Men.

A Lieutenant-General, who is a Commander in chief, to have the same Respect, as a General; a Major General as a Lieutenant-General; and a Brigadier as a Major-General.

Governors, not being Generals, where they are in their Garrisons, have one Ruffle, with rested Arms.

A Lieutenant-Governor, Deputy, &c. shall have the Main Guard turned out to him, with shouldered Arms.

A Town or Fort-major, in a Garrison, to command according to the Rank he now has, or had in the Army; and if he never had any other, as youngest Captain.

A General of Horse or Foot received with Swords drawn, Kettle-Drums beating, Trumpets sounding; all Officers to salute, except the Standard-Cornet.

A Lieutenant-General received with Swords drawn, Trumpets sounding; all Officers to salute, except the Standard-Cornet, and the Kettle-Drum not to beat.

A Major General received with Swords drawn, one Trumpet of each Squadron sounding.

Brigadier-General received with Swords drawn only.

Dragoons

Dragoons to pay the same Respects.

Horse and Grenadier Guards, and Foot Guards, exempted from paying any Honours to Generals, unless they are in the Line with other Troops, or mixed with them in Detachments, or when reviewed by any General by our special Order.

Honours paid to Generals by Horse and Grenadier Guards, when mixed with other Troops.

A General of Horse or Foot to be received with Swords drawn, Trumpets sounding; all Officers to salute, except the Standard-Cornet.

A Lieutenant-General received with Swords drawn, one Trumpet of each Squadron sounding.

A Major-General received with Swords drawn.

Horse Grenadier Guards to beat a March to a General, three Ruffles to a Lieutenant General, two Ruffles to a Major-General, &c.

Honours to Generals by the Foot Guards.

A General of Horse or Foot saluted by all the Officers, except the Colours: A March is to be beat as he passes: Bayonets not to be fixed.

A Lieutenant General to have three Ruffles, and to be saluted by all the Officers, except the Colours.

A Major-General two Ruffles.

Duty of Horse and Foot Guards, when joined with other of our Troops.

Foot Guards to give no Guard to any General, but to the General commanding in chief, he to be a General or Lieutenant-General: Then a General's Guard, a Lieutenant, Ensign, and fifty Men; for a Lieutenant-General's Guard, an Ensign and forty Men.

Quarter Guard commanded by an Ensign, who is to do no Honours but to the Commander in chief; but is to turn out his Guard to all the Generals above a Major-General, and to stand at their Head with his Pike in his Hand, and the Guard shouldered.

Horse Guards are never to mount any General's Guard.

Their Standard Guard do turn out only to the General commanding in chief, he a General or Lieutenant General.

Horse and Foot to turn out at the Head of their Camp, when the General, commanding in chief, passeth along the Lines,

In all Cases where they shall be detached in the said Manner, both Officer and Soldier, Horse and Foot, do equal Duty, in Proportion to other Troops, with whom they shall be joined.

30 Apr. 1729,

H. PELHAM.

Honours

Honours to Field-Mmarshals. 20 May 1736.

Field-Mmarshals shall be saluted with the Colours and Standards of all our Forces, except Horse and Foot Guards, and except when any of the Royal Family shall be present: But if Field-Mmarshals shall be Colonels of any Regiment or Troop of our Horse or Foot Guards, then such Field-Mmarshal shall be saluted by the Colours and Standards of the Regiment or Troop he shall command.

Honours to Admirals. 27 June 1734.

Admirals, with Flags on the Main Top, to have the same Respects from the Troops, with Generals of Horse or Foot.

Vice-Admirals have the same Respects as Lieutenants-General of Horse or Foot.

Rear-Admirals have the same Respects as Majors-General.

Commodores, with broad Pennants, have the same Respects as Brigadiers-General.

Honours to the Master General of Ordnance. 5 Oct. 1745.

The Master-General of the Ordnance shall have the same Respects from the Troops with Generals of Horse or Foot; that is, upon all Occasions to have the March beat to him, and is to be saluted by all Officers, the Colours excepted.

Order to empower the Colonels and commanding Officers of every Regiment in his Majesty's Service, to post the Subaltern Officers in such manner as they shall think may best conduce to the Good of His Majesty's Service.

Whereas it has been humbly represented unto Us, that Disputes have frequently arisen amongst Our Forces, concerning the posting Subaltern Officers to Troops and Companies, whereby Our Service hath suffered, or may suffer: We have therefore taken the same into our Royal Consideration, and have thought fit, in order to remedy the said Inconveniences for the future, hereby to authorize and give full Power to the Colonels and commanding Officers of every Regiment in Our Service, to post the Subaltern Officers in such manner as he or they shall think may best conduce to the Good of our Service, and the regular disciplining and due Government of the Troops and Companies under their Command, having Regard always to the Seniority of such Subaltern Officers, as far as may be, to the end that no Prejudice may happen to Our Service, or to them: And this

Our

Our Pleasure the Colonels, Field Officers, and every other Commission Officer in Our Service are to observe, and pay due Obedience to accordingly. 23 April 1736.

James Duke of Monmouth and Buccleugh, Earl of Doncaster and Dalkeith, Lord Scott of Aske, Tindale, and Whitcheſter, Maſter of the Horſe to his Maſteſty, and Captain-General of his Maſteſty's Land-Forces, &c.

The Time now drawing near for the Election of Members to ſerve in Parliament; that the ſame may be carried on with the greater Freedom, you are forthwith to ſend Orders to the reſpective Companies of your Regiment, that are quartered in any of the Places where the ſaid Elections are to be made, that on the Day the Parliament-men are to be choſen, they ſhall not to draw out of the ſaid Places all but their ordinary Guard, and continue abroad till the Election be over, provided it can be determined in one Day, otherwiſe they are to lodge in their Quarters at Night, and draw out the next Day, till the Election be made. Given under my Hand at Whitehall, this 1ſt Day of February 167⁸/₉.

To Colonel Salisbury.

MONMOUTH.

Now all Land-forces quit the Town three Days before the Election, and remain out until three Days after it is over.

1 March 168³/₄. One Day's Pay from all Land-Forces, viz. Guards, Garrisons, &c. to build Chelſea Hoſpital, and maintain ſuperannuated and diſabled Officers and Soldiers. Continued 27 Aug. 1689, &c.

17 March 168³/₄. One Shilling in the Pound paid in conſideration of a weekly Payment, by way of Advance. Continued 25 Aug. 1689, &c. One third to pay Exchequer Fees and the Paymaſter of the Forces. Two thirds to Chelſea Hoſpital, Pay of the Forces, &c. Paymaſter to account with the Lord or Lords of the Treafury.

King's Bounty to Soldiers, for the Loſs of an Eye or Limb, or the total Loſs of the Uſe of a Limb, by Surgeon-General's Certificate, One Year's Pay; other Wounds in Proportion. 1 Jan. 1685. Non-commiſſioned Officers and Soldiers wounded, until provided in Chelſea Hoſpital.

Private Soldier, a day	—	—	s.	d.
Drummer	—	—	o	5
			o	7
			Serjeant	

				s.	d.
Serjeant	—	—	—	0	11
Corporal	—	—	—	0	7
First of the	{	Troops of Guards	—	1	6
		Light Horse	—	1	0
Corporal of		Light Horse	—	1	6
Dragoon	—	—	—	0	6
Corporal of Dragoons	—	—	—	0	9
Gunner	{	Master	—	1	2
	{	Common	—	0	7

Also to such as have served twenty Years, or shall become unfit for Service, certified by their Officers and Commissary, &c. Continued 1 May 1689, &c.

Burying a Soldier, ten Shillings.

Widows of Officers, Soldiers, &c. killed in Action, eleven Months Pay; or to a Mother, if above fifty, a Widow, and Poor. One third to Orphans not married.

12 March 1688. Addition to the Secretary at War, in lieu of the Fee on Pay-warrants, 20s. a Day; former Pay forty Shillings a Day. Total three Pounds.

21 March 1688. Additional Allowances to the Deputy Commissaries, in lieu of all Gratifications and Rewards from the Officers, for their extra Trouble of Mustering, henceforth (instead of six) twelve Times every Year.

To David Crawford, Ch. Deputy	10s.	{	—	1	3	0
Former Pay	—		13			
Seven more Deputies, each	5s.	{	—	0	10	0
Former Pay	—		5			

Contract with Isaac Pereyra, 1 June 1690; thirty-six thousand Loaves a Day, one Pound and an half each, or for one Pound of Biscuit, at 1d $\frac{1}{4}$ each (deducted from their Pay).

Maroding.

Strict Orders must be enjoined to prevent Plunder, on severe or capital Punishment.

A Friend's Country by no means to be violated: Oeconomy and Prudence lead us to avoid it, even to our Enemies; many Instances shew what great Things have been obtained by Lenity and good Order among our Foes, as Provisions, Intelligence, &c. otherwise they will secrete or destroy, rather than be plundered; quit the Country, and leave you a Desert.

Sometimes it may be necessary to plunder or destroy our Enemies, nay our own Country, to frustrate them; yet never suffer the least Violation where possible to be avoided.

Bravery, Integrity, Generosity, and Humanity, are inseparable. Cowardice, Cruelty, Treachery, and Avarice, Vanity, Pride, Folly, and Ignorance, beget each other.

Prussian

Attendance of Officers of Horse and Dragoons in Quarters.

We being sensible, that the many and frequent disorders that happen in the Quarters and Garrisons of our Forces, are chiefly occasioned by the Absence of the Officers belonging to the same; and Our express Will and Pleasure being, that the Officers of Our several Regiments of Horse and Dragoons do, for the future, attend their respective Duties in such manner as Our Service requires, for the keeping good Order and Discipline in Our Army; We have thought fit to settle the following Rules, *viz.*

First, That when the several Troops of any of Our Regiments of Horse and Dragoons shall be quartered together, there be always one Field-Officer, and one half of the Captains present, besides the Field-Officer; as also one commission Officer more, besides the Quarter-master, present with every Troop.

Secondly, That when a Regiment is divided, and two or more Troops are quartered together, there be one Captain at the least always present with each two Troops, and one commission Officer more, besides the Quarter-master, with such Troop whereof the Captain shall be present; as likewise two commission Officers with such other Troops whereof the Captain shall happen to be absent.

Thirdly, That when a Troop is alone, and the Captain happens to be absent, the Lieutenant and Cornet shall be always present.

Fourthly, That when a Troop is divided in Quarters, there be a commission Officer always present with each Division.

Fifthly, That a Field-Officer be always present at the Head Quarters, or other Quarters, of the Troops of each Regiment.

Sixthly, That no Officer whatsoever, under the Degree of a Colonel, be absent from his Command above three Months in the Year, without special Leave from Us.

Seventhly, That the like Method of Attendance of Officers, as before directed, be duly observed in the March of each Regiment, Troop, or Troops belonging to the same.

Eighthly, That in extraordinary Cases, when Our Service shall require it, the Colonels of the respective Regiments may dispense with the Absence of their Officers in a greater Number, or for a longer Time than is specified in the foregoing Rules; but so, that the said Colonels who shall take upon them to dispense with the Absence of their said Officers, shall give Our Secretary at War an Account in Writing, within fourteen Days after such Leave of Absence granted, of the Service in which such Officer so absent, by his Leave, is employed.

And Our further Will and Pleasure is, That the several Governors or Commanders of Our Garrisons, and the Officer com-

manding in chief in each respective Quarter of any of the Troops of Our Regiments of Horse and Dragoons, do forthwith send unto Our Secretary at War, and from thenceforth every fourteen Days, a List containing the Names of the Officers absent and present in such Quarters, with an Account of the Time and Occasion of such Absence, that we may be satisfied of the due Performance of Our Commands herein, which we do direct to be punctually observed, upon Pain of Cashiering to the Offenders.

N. B. The same for Foot, &c.

Renewed May 4, 1724.

H. Pelham.

Rank and Precedence between Land and Sea-Officers.

10 Feb. 1747.

1. That the Admiral or Commander in chief of His Majesty's Fleet have the Rank of a Field-Marshal of the Army.
2. That the Admirals, with their Flags on the Main Top-Mast-Head, have Rank with Generals of Horse and Foot.
3. That Vice-Admirals have Rank as Lieutenant Generals.
4. That Rear-Admirals have Rank as Major-Generals.
5. That Commodores, with broad Pendants, have Rank as Brigadier-Generals.
6. That Captains commanding Post Ships, after three Years from the Date of their first Commission for a Post Ship, have Rank as Colonels.
7. That all other Captains commanding Post Ships, have Rank as Lieutenant-Colonels.
8. That Captains of His Majesty's Ships or Vessels, not taking Post, have Rank as Majors.
9. That Lieutenants of His Majesty's Ships have Rank as Captains.
10. That the Rank and Precedence of Sea Officers, in the Classes above mentioned, do take Places according to the Seniority of their respective Commissions as Sea-Officers.
11. That Post Captains, commanding Ships or Vessels that do not give Post, rank only as Majors, during their commanding such Vessels.
12. That nothing in this Regulation shall give any Pretence to any Land-Officer to command any of His Majesty's Squadrons or Ships, nor to any Sea Officer to command at Land; nor shall either have a Right to demand the military Honours due to their respective Ranks, unless such Officers are upon actual Service.

Regulations

*Regulations for the Colours, Clothing, &c. of the
Marching Regiments of Foot.*

No Colonel to put his Arms, Crest, Device, or Livery, on any Part of the Appointments of the Regiment under his Command.

No Part of the Clothing, or Ornaments of the Regiments, to be altered after the following Regulations are put in Execution, but by Us, or Our Captain-General's Permission.

Colours.

The King's, or first Colour of every Regiment, is to be the Great Union throughout.

The second Colour to be the Colour of the Facing of the Regiment, with the Union in the upper Canton; except those Regiments which are faced with Red or White, whose second Colour is to be the Red Cross of St. George in a White Field, and the Union in the upper Canton.

In the Centre of each Colour is to be painted, or embroidered in Gold *Roman* Characters, the Number of the Rank of the Regiment, within a Wreath of Roses and Thistles on the same Stalk; except those Regiments which are allowed to wear any Royal Devices, or antient Badges, on whose Colours the Rank of the Regiment is to be painted towards the upper Corner.

The Size of the Colours, and the Length of the Pike, to be the same as those of the Royal Regiments of Foot Guards.

The Cords and Tassels of all Colours to be Crimson and Gold mixed.

Drummers Clothing.

The Drummers of all the Royal Regiments are allowed to wear the Royal Livery, *viz.* Red, lined, faced and lapelled on the Breast with Blue, and laced with a Royal Lace: The Drummers of all the other Regiments are to be clothed with the Colour of the Facing of their Regiments, lined, faced and lapelled on the Breast with Red, and laced in such manner as the Colonel shall think fit, for Distinction sake, the Lace, however, being of the Colours of that on the Soldiers Coats.

Grenadiers Caps.

The Front of the Grenadiers Caps to be the same Colour as the Facing of the Regiment, with the King's Cypher embroidered, and Crown over it; the little Flap to be Red, with the White Horse, and Motto over it, *Nec aspera terrent*; the back Part of the Cap to be Red; the Turn-up to be the Colour of the Front, with the Number of the Regiment in the middle Part behind. The Royal Regiments, and the six old Corps, differ from the foregoing Rule, as specified hereafter.

Drums.

The Front or fore Part of the Drums, to be painted with the Colour of the Facing of the Regiment, with the King's Cypher and Crown, and the Number of the Regiment under it.

Bells of Arms.

The Bells of Arms to be painted in the same manner.

Camp-Colours.

The Camp-Colours to be square, and of the Colour of the Facing of the Regiment, with the Number of the Regiment upon them.

Devices and Badges of the Royal Regiments, and of the six old Corps.

First Regiment, or, The Royal Regiment.] In the Centre of their Colours, the King's Cypher within the Circle of St. Andrew, and Crown over it; in the three Corners of the second Colour, the Thistle and Crown: The Distinction of the Colours of the second Battalion, is a flaming Ray of Gold descending from the upper Corner of each Colour towards the Centre.

On the Grenadiers Caps, the same Device as in the Centre of the Colours: White Horse, and the King's Motto over it, on the little Flap.

The Drums and Bells of Arms to have the same Device painted on them, with the Number or Rank of the Regiment under it.

2d Regiment, or, The Queen's Royal Regiment.] In the Centre of each Colour the Queen's Cypher, on a Red Ground, within the Garter, and Crown over it: In the three Corners of the second Colour the Lamb, being the ancient Badge of the Regiment.

On the Grenadier Caps, the Queen's Cypher and Crown as in the Colours: White Horse, and Motto, *Nec aspera terrent*, on the Flap.

The Drums and Bells of Arms, to have the Queen's Cypher painted on them, in the same manner, and the Rank of the Regiment underneath.

3d Regiment, or, The Buffs.] In the Centre of their Colours the Dragon, being their antient Badge, and the Rose and Crown in the three Corners of their second Colour.

On the Grenadier Caps the Dragon: White Horse and King's Motto on the Flap.

The same Badge of the Dragon to be painted on their Drums and Bells of Arms, with the Rank of the Regiment underneath.

4th Regiment, or, The King's own Royal Regiment.] In the Centre of their Colours, the King's Cypher on a red Ground, within
the

the Garter, and Crown over it: In the three Corners of their second Colour, the Lion of *England*, being their ancient Badge.

On the Grenadier Caps the King's Cypher, as on the Colours, and Crown over it: White Horse and Motto on the Flap.

The Drums and Bells of Arms to have the King's Cypher painted on them, in the same manner, and the Rank of the Regiment underneath.

5th Regiment.] In the Centre of the Colours, *St. George* killing the Dragon, being their antient Badge: And in the three Corners of their second Colour, the Rose and Crown.

On the Grenadier Caps, *St. George* killing the Dragon: The White Horse and Motto, *Nec aspera terrent*, over it, on the Flap.

The same Badge of *St. George* and the Dragon to be painted on their Drums and Bells of Arms, with the Rank of the Regiment underneath.

6th Regiment.] In the Centre of their Colours, the Antelope, being their antient Badge: And in the three Corners of their second Colour, the Rose and Crown.

On the Grenadier Caps, the Antelope, as in the Colours: White Horse and Motto on the Flap.

The same Badge of the Antelope to be painted on their Drums and Bells of Arms, with the Rank of the Regiment underneath.

7th Regiment, or, The Royal Fusileers.] In the Centre of their Colour, the Rose within the Garter, and the Crown over it: The White Horse in the Corners of the the second Colour.

On the Grenadier Caps, the Rose within the Garter, and Crown, as in the Colours: White Horse and Motto over it, *Nec aspera terrent*, on the Flap.

The same Device of the Rose within the Garter, and Crown, on their Drums and Bells of Arms, Rank of the Regiment underneath.

8th Regiment, or, The King's Regiment.] In the Centre of their Colours, the White Horse on a red Ground, within the Garter, and Crown over it: In the three Corners of the second Colour, the King's Cypher and Crown.

On the Grenadier Caps, the White Horse, as on the Colours: The White Horse and Motto, *Nec aspera terrent*, over it, on the Flap.

The same Device of the White Horse within the Garter, on the Drums and Bells of Arms, Rank of the Regiment underneath.

18th Regiment, or, The Royal Irish.] In the Center of their Colours, the Harp in a blue Field, and the Crown over it: And in the three Corners of their second Colour, the Lion of *Nassau*, King *William* the Third's Arms.

On the Grenadier Caps, the Harp and Crown, as on the Colours: White Horse and Motto on the Flap.

The Harp and Crown to be painted, in the same manner, on the Drums and Bells of Arms, with the Rank of the Regiment underneath.

21st Regiment, or, *The Royal North-British Fusileers*] In the Centre of their Colours, the Thistle, within the Circle of St. Andrew, and Crown over it: And in the three Corners of the second Colour, the King's Cypher and Crown.

On the Grenadier Caps, the Thistle, as on the Colours: White Horse and Motto over it, *Nec aspera terrent*, on the Flap.

On the Drums and Bells of Arms, the Thistle and Crown to be painted as on the Colours; Rank of the Regiment underneath.

23^d Regiment, or, *The Royal Welch Fusileers*.] In the Centre of their Colours, the Device of the Prince of Wales, viz. three Feathers issuing out of the Prince's Coronet: In the three Corners of the second Colour, the Badges of *Edward the black Prince*, viz. Rising-sun, Red Dragon, and the three Feathers in the Coronet, Motto, ICH DIEN.

On the Grenadier Caps, the Feathers, as in the Colours: White Horse and Motto, *Nec aspera terrent*, on the Flap.

The same Badge of the Feathers and Motto, *Ich Dien*, on the Drums and Bells of Arms, Rank of the Regiment underneath.

27th Regiment, or, *The Inniskilling Regiment*.] Allowed to wear in the Centre of their Colours, a Castle with three Turrets, St. George's Colours flying, in a blue Field, and the Name *Inniskilling* over it.

On the Grenadier Caps, the Castle and Name, as on the Colours: White Horse and King's Motto on the Flap.

The same Badge of the Castle and Name on the Drums and Bells of Arms, Rank of the Regiment underneath.

41st Regiment, or, *The Invalids*.] In the Centre of their Colours, the Rose and Thistle on a red Ground, within the Garter, and Crown over it: In the three Corners of the second Colour, the King's Cypher and Crown.

On the Grenadier Caps, Drums, and Bells of Arms, the same Device of the Rose and Thistle conjoined, within the Garter, and Crown, as on the Colours.

42^d, or, *Highland Regiment*.] The Grenadiers of the Highland Regiment are allowed to wear Bear-skin Fur-Caps, with the King's Cypher, and Crown over it, on a red Ground, in the Turn-up, or Flap.

Facings of the Foot.

Facings.	Rank and Title.	Distinctions.
Blue —	1 st , or, The Royal Regiment	— —
	4 th , or, The King's own Reg.	— —
	7 th , or, The Royal Fusileers	— —
	8 th , or, The King's Regiment	— —
	18 th , } or, Royal { <i>Iris</i> .	— —
	21 st , } or, Royal { <i>N. Br. Fuz.</i>	— —

Facings.	Rank and Title.	Distinctions.
Blue —	{ 23d. or, Royal <i>Welch</i> Fusileers 41st, or, The Invalids 62d, or Royal <i>North American</i>	— — — — — —
Green —	{ 2d, or, The Queen's Regiment 5th Regiment — — 11th Regiment — — 19th Regiment — — 24th, (lined with white) } Reg. 36th, 39th. — — 45th, } 49th, } Regiment 53d, } 56th, white } Lace 57th, yellow }	Sea green. Goslin green. Full green. Yellowish green. Willow green. — — Deep } Full } green. Sea } Popinjay. Deep Green:
Buff —	{ 3d, or, The Buffs 14th, — — 22d, — — 27th, or, <i>Inniskilling</i> } Reg. 31st, 40th, 42d. 48th } 54, (yellow Lace) }	— — — — — — Pale buff. — — — — — —
White —	{ 17th, — } Regiment. 32d, 43d, 47th }	Greyish white. — —
Red —	{ 33d, (white Lining) — 50th, 51st, white Buttons and L.) 55th, (yellow Lining and Lace)	— — — — — —
Orange —	35th Regiment — —	— —
Lemon —	59th Regiment (yellow Lace)	— —
Yellow	{ 6th Regiment — — 9th Regiment — — 10th Regiment — — 12th Regiment — — 13th Regiment — — 15th, 16th Regiments — — 20th Regiment — — 25th Regiment — — 26th Regiment — — 28th Regiment — — 29th Regiment — — 30th Regiment — — 34th Regiment — — 37, 38, 44, 46th Regiments	Deep yellow. — — Bright yellow. — — Philemot yellow. — — Pale yellow. Deep yellow. Pale yellow. Bright yellow. — — Pale yellow. Bright yellow. — —
Black —	{ 52, (white Lining and Lace) 60, (buff Lining yellow Lace)	— — — — Crimson

Facings.	Rank and Title.	Distinctions.
Crimson	{ 58, (white Lace, pink Worm) 61, (yellow Lace)	{ Deep } crimson Light }
Red with blue Coats	{ Royal Regiment of Artillery	{ — — }

Abstract.

9 Regiments with blue, 12 green, 9 buff, 4 white, 4 red, 1 orange, 1 lemon, 18 yellow, 2 black, 2 crimson, 1 blue with red; in all 63 Regiments.

Uniform Clothing of the Cavalry, their Standards, Guidons, Banners, Housings and Holster-caps, Drums, Bells of Arms, and Camp-colours.

The *Standards* and *Guidons* of the Dragoon-Guards, and the Standards of the Regiments of Horse, to be of Damask embroidered and fringed with Gold or Silver; the Guidons of the Regiments of Dragoons to be of Silk; the Tassels and Cords of the whole to be of crimson Silk and Gold mixed; the Size of the Guidons and Standards, and the Length of the Lance to be the same as those of the Horse and Horse-Grenadier-Guards.

The King's, or first Standard or Guidon, of each Regiment, to be Crimson, with the Rose and Thistle conjoined, and Crown over them, in the Centre; His Majesty's Motto, *Dieu et mon Droit*, underneath: The White Horse in a Compartment, in the first and fourth Corner; and the Rank of the Regiment in Gold or Silver Characters, on a Ground of the same Colour as the Facing of the Regiment, in a Compartment in the second and third Corners.

The second and third Standard, or Guidon, of each Corps, to be of the Colour of the Facing of the Regiment, with the Badge of the Regiment in the Centre, or the Rank of the Regiment in Gold or Silver *Roman* Characters, on a Crimson Ground, within a Wreath of Roses and Thistles on the same Stalk, the Motto of the Regiment underneath: The White Horse on a Red Ground to be in the first and fourth Compartments, and the Rose and Thistle conjoined, upon a red Ground, in the second and third Compartments.

The Distinction of the third Standard, or Guidon, to be a Figure 3, on a circular Ground of red, underneath the Motto.

Those Corps which have any particular Badge, are to carry it in the Centre of their second and third Standard, or Guidon, with the Rank of the Regiment on a red Ground, within a small Wreath of Roses and Thistles, in the second and third Corners.

Banners

Banners of the Kettle-Drums and Trumpets, to be the Colour of the Facing of the Regiment, with the Badge of the Regiment, or its Rank, in the Centre of the Banner of the Kettle-Drums, as on the second Standard; the King's Cypher and Crown to be on the Banners of the Trumpets, with the Rank of the Regiment in Figures underneath.

Drums of the Dragoon-Guards, and Dragoons, to be of Brass; the Front, or Fore-part, to be painted with the Colour of the Facing of the Regiment, upon which is to be the Badge or Rank of the Regiment, as in the second Guidon.

Bells of Arms to be painted in the same manner as the Drums.

Camp-Colours to be of the same Colour of the Facing of the Regiment, with the Rank of the Regiment in the Centre; those of the Horse to be square, and those of the Dragoon-Guards, or Dragoons, to be swallow-tailed.

Clothing of the Regiments: Distinction of the Serjeants and Corporals: Clothing of the Kettle-Drummers, Trumpeters, Drummers, and Hautbois: Drummers Caps.

The Coats of the Dragoon-Guards to be lapelled to the Waist with the Colour of the Regiment, and lined with the same Colour; slit Sleeves turned up with the Colour of the Lapell.

The Coats of the Horse to be lapelled to the Bottom with the Colour of the Regiment, and lined with the same Colour, (except the fourth Regiment of Horse, whose Facings are black, and the Lining buff-colour) small square Cuffs of the Colour of the Lapell.

The Coats of the Dragoons to be without Lapells, double-breasted, slit Sleeves, turned up with the Colour of the Regiments, the Lining of the same Colour.

The whole to have long Pockets; the Button-holes to be of a very narrow yellow or white Lace, as hereafter specified, and set on two and two, or three and three, for Distinction sake: The Shoulder-knots of the Dragoon-Regiments to be of yellow or white Worsted, and worn on the Right Shoulder. The Waist-coats and Breeches to be of the Colour of the Facings, except those of the fourth Regiment of Horse, which are buff colour.

The Serjeants of the Dragoon-Guards, and Dragoons, to be distinguished by a narrow Gold or Silver Lace on the Lapells, Turn-up of the Sleeves, and Pockets, and to have Gold or Silver Shoulder-Knots: The Corporals of Horse, by a narrow Gold or Silver Lace on the Lapels, Cuffs, Pockets, and Shoulder-Straps: The Corporals of Dragoon-Guards, and Dragoons, by a narrow Silver or Gold Lace on the Turn-up of the Sleeves, and Shoulder-Strap; and to have yellow or white Silk Shoulder-knots.

Kettle-Drummers, Trumpeters, Drummers and Hautbois Coats, to be the Colour of the Facing of the Regiment, lined and
H turned

turned up with red; (except the Royal Regiments, which are allowed to wear the Royal Livery, *viz.* red, lined and turned up with blue, blue Waistcoats and Breeches) and laced with the same coloured Lace as that on the Housings and Holster-Caps, red Waistcoats and Breeches. The Drummers and Hautbois of the Dragoon-Guards, and the Kettle-Drummers and Trumpeters of the Horse, to have long Hanging-sleeves fastened at the Waist.

The Caps of the Drummers to be such as those of the Infantry, with the Tassel hanging behind; the Front to be of the Colour of their Facing, with the particular Badge of the Regiment embroidered on it, or a Trophy of Guidons and Drums; the little Flap to be red, with the white Horse and Motto over it, *Nec aspera terrent*; the back Part of the Cap to be red likewise; the Turn up to be the Colour of the Front, and in the Middle-part of it behind, a Drum, and the Rank of the Regiment.

Hats and Caps of the Cavalry.

The Hats to be laced with Gold or Silver Lace, and to have black Cockades. The Royal *North-British* Dragoons only to wear Caps instead of Hats, which Caps are to be of the same Form as those of the Horse Grenadier-Guards; the Front blue, with the same Badge as on the second Guidon of the Regiment; the Flap red, with the white Horse and Motto over it, *Nec aspera terrent*; the back Part to be red, and the Turn-up blue, with a Thistle embroidered between the Letters H. D. being the Rank of the Regiment. The Watering or Forage-caps of the Cavalry to be red, turned up with the Colour of the Facing and the Rank of the Regiment on the little Flap.

Cloaks to be red, lined as the Coats, and the Buttons set on at Top, in the same manner, upon Frogs or Loops, of the same Colours as the Lace on the Housings; the Capes to be the Colour of the Facings.

Housings and Holster-caps to be of the Colour of the Facing of the Regiment, (except the first Regiment, or King's Dragoon-Guards, and the Royal Dragoons, whose Housings are red, and the Fourth Regiment of Horse, whose Housings are buff-colour) laced with one broad white or yellow Worsted or Mohair Lace, with a Stripe in the Middle of one third of the whole Breadth, as hereafter specified: The Rank of the Regiment to be embroidered on the Housings, upon a red Ground, within a Wreath of Roses and Thistles, or the particular Badge of the Regiment, as on the second Guidon or Standard: The King's Cypher, with the Crown over it, to be embroidered on the Holster-caps, and under the Cypher, the Number or Rank of the Regiment.

Clothing, or Uniform of the Officers, &c. to be made up in the same manner as those of the Men, laced, lapelled, and turned up with the Colour of the facing, and a narrow Gold or Silver Lace, or Embroidery, to the Binding and Button-holes,
the

the Buttons being set on in the same manner as on the Men's Coats; the Waistcoats and Breeches being likewise of the same Colour as those of the Men.

The Housings and Caps of the Officers to be of the Colour of the Facing of the Regiment, laced with one Gold or Silver Lace, and a Stripe of Velvet in the Middle, of the Colour of that on the Men's.

The Standard Belts to be the Colour of the Facing of the Regiment, and laced as the Housings.

Their Sashes to be of crimson Silk, and worn over the left Shoulder.

Their Sword knots to be Crimson and Gold in Stripes, as those of the Infantry.

The Quarter-masters to wear crimson Sashes round the Waist.

Serjeants to wear Pouches as the Men do, and a Worsted Sash about their Waist, of the Colour of the Facing of the Regiment, and of the Stripes on the Lace of the Housings.

Distinctions. Vide the Table.

Rank of Officers when joined or serving with the provincial Forces in North America. 12 Nov 1754.

Whereas some Doubts have arisen with regard to the Rank and Command which Officers and Troops raised by the Governors of Our Provinces in *North America* should have, when joined, or serving together with our independent Companies of Foot, doing Duty in our said Provinces. In order to fix the same, and to prevent for the future all Disputes on that Account, We are hereby pleased to declare, that it is our Will and Pleasure, that all Troops serving by Commission signed by Us, or by Our General commanding in chief in *North America*, shall take Rank before all Troops which may serve by Commission from any of the Governors, Lieutenant or Deputy Governors, or President, for the Time being, of our Provinces in *North America*: And it is our farther Pleasure, that the General and Field Officers of the provincial Troops shall have no Rank with the General and Field Officers who serve by Commission from us; but that all Captains, and other inferior Officers of our Forces, who are, or may be, employed in *North America*, are, on all Detachments, Courts-martial, or other Duty, wherein they may be joined with Officers, serving by Commission from the Governors, Lieutenant or Deputy Governors, or President, for the Time being, of the said Provinces, to command and take Post of the said provincial Officers of the like Rank, though the Commissions of the said provincial Officers of the like Rank should be of elder Date.

ALL GENTLEMEN
VOLUNTEERS

Who are willing to Serve

His Majesty King
G E O R G E;

In his M A J E S T Y's
Commanded by
let them apply to
Quarters at
shall receive

Regiment of
at his
where they

N. B. Any Man, that brings a Man five Feet high. under Thirty Years of Age, or if under Eighteen, five Feet Inches, (if approved of) shall have Reward.

Attestation.

I do make Oath that I am a Protestant,
and by Trade a and to the best of my Knowledge
and Belief was born in the Parish of in the
of and that I have no Rupture, nor ever was
troubled with Fits, that I am no-ways disabled by Lameness or
otherwise, but have the perfect Use of my Limbs; and that I
have voluntarily enlisted myself to serve his Majesty King GEORGE
the Second, as a private Soldier in the Regiment
of commanded by the
and that I have received all the enlisting Money which I have
agreed for. As witness my Hand, this Day of

175

Witness present

To Wit.

These are to certify that the aboveſaid _____ aged _____
 _____ Years, _____ Feet _____ Inches high, _____ Complexion,
 _____ Hair, _____ Eyes, Came before me, one of his Ma-
 jeſty's Juſtices of the Peace for the County aforeſaid, and ac-
 knowledged that he hath voluntarily inliſted himſelf to ſerve
 his Majeſty King GEORGE the Second, in the aboveſaid Regi-
 ment. He alſo acknowledged he had heard the ſecond and ſixth
 Sections of the Articles of War read unto him, againſt Mutiny
 and Deſertion, and took the Oath of Fidelity mentioned in the
 ſaid Articles of War.

Sworn before me

REGIMENT	
Facings.	Rank and Titles of Dragoon Guards, Horse, and Dragoon
Blue	1st, or King's Reg. of Dragoon
	1st Horse ———
	1st, or Royal Dragoon
	2d, or Royal <i>N. British</i>
	3d, or King's own Reg.
Yellow	5th, or Royal <i>Irish</i> Dragoon
	3d Horse, or Carabineer
	6th, or <i>Innisiskilling</i> Dragoon
	8th Regiment of Dragoon
	10th Regiment of Dragoon
Buff and black	14th Regiment of Dragoon
	2d, or Queen's Reg. of Dragoon
	4th Regiment of Horse
	9th Regiment of Dragoon
White	11th Regiment of Dragoon
	3d Reg. of Dragoon
	7th, or Queen's Reg.
Green	12th Regiment of Dragoon
	2d Regiment of Horse
	4th Regiment of Dragoon
	13th Regiment of Dragoon

N. B. In many Parts of the

Distinctions of the Cavalry, in Clothing, Drummers Clothing, Horse-Furniture, and Standards

E N T S.		Clothing of Serjeants Corporals, and private Men.					Clothing of Drums, Trumpets, Hautbois.			Housings, H	
es of Dragoon- and Dragoens.		Facings and Lapells.	Button- holes, and how set on.	Waistcoats and Breeches.	Hat Lace.	Facing and Lining of Coat.	Waistcoat and Breeches.	Lace on the Cloaths of Drummers, Trump. &c.	Housings and Holster- caps.	Lace on Housings and Holster-cap	
Reg. of Drag. G.		Blue, with half Lapells	Y. 2 and 2	Blue	G.	Red with blue	B.	Royal Lace, y. and b.	Red —	Royal Lac	
— — — —		Pale blue, lapelled —	W. 2 and 2	Pale b.	S.	Pale bl. with r.	R.	W. with a r. Stripe —	Pale blue	White and Stripe	
Dragoons —		Blue without Lapells	Y. 2 and 2	Blue	G.	Red with blue	B.	Royal Lace	Red —	Royal Lac	
T. British Drag.		Ditto, ditto — —	W. 2 and 2	Ditto	—	Ditto — —	B.	Ditto — —	Blue —	Ditto —	
wn Reg. of Dr.		Light blue, ditto —	Y. 3 and 3	Light b.	G.	Ditto — —	B.	Ditto — —	Light blue	Ditto —	
Irish Dragoons		Blue, ditto — —	W. 3 and 3	Blue	S.	Ditto — —	B.	Ditto — —	Blue —	Ditto —	
Arabinciers —		Pale yellow, lapelled	W. 2 and 2	Pale y.	S.	Pale y. with r.	R.	W. with a r. Stripe —	Pale yel.	White and Stripe	
ling Dragoons		Full yellow, no Lapells	Ditto —	Full y.	S.	Full y. with r.	R.	W. with a b. Stripe —	Full yel.	White and Stripe	
of Dragoons		Yellow, ditto — —	W. 3 and 3	Yellow	S.	Yellow with r.	R.	W. with a y. Stripe —	Yellow —	White and Stripe	
of Dragoons		Deep yellow, ditto	W. 3, 4 & 5	Deep y.	S.	Deep y. with r.	R.	W. with a gr. Stripe —	Deep yel.	White & Stripe	
of Dragoons		Lemon-colour, ditto	W. 3 and 3	Lemon	S.	Lemon with r.	R.	W. with r. & gr. Stripe	Lemon —	W. r. and Stripe	
Reg. of Drag. G.		Buff-co. half Lapells	Y. 3 and 3	Buff-co	G.	Red with blue	B.	Royal Lace y. and b.	Buff col.	Royal Lac	
of Horse —		Black, lapelled	Y. 2 and 2	Ditto	G.	Buff-co. with r.	R.	W. with a black Stripe	Ditto —	W. and bla Stripe	
of Dragoons		Buff-colour, no Lapells	W. 2 and 2	Ditto	S.	Ditto — —	R.	W. with a b. Stripe —	Ditto —	White and Stripe	
of Dragoons		Ditto, ditto — —	W. 3 and 3	Ditto	S.	Ditto — —	R.	W. with a gr. Stripe —	Ditto —	White & Stripe	
agoon Guards		White, half Lapells	Y. 2 and 2	White	G.	White with red	R.	Y. with a r. Stripe —	White —	Yellow & Stripe	
s Reg. of Drag.		White, no Lapells —	W. 3 and 3	Ditto	S.	Red with blue	B.	Royal Lace y. and b	Ditto —	Royal Lac	
of Dragoons		Ditto, ditto — —	W. 2 and 2	Ditto	S.	White with red	R.	Y. with a gr. Stripe —	Ditto —	Yellow & Stripe	
f Horse —		Full-green, lapelled	Y. 2 and 2	Full gr.	G.	Full gr. with r.	R.	W. with a r. Stripe —	Full green	White and Stripe	
of Dragoons		Green, without Lapells	W. 2 and 2	Green	S.	Green with red	R.	W. with a b. Stripe —	Green —	White and Stripe	
of Dragoons		Light-green, ditto	Y. 3 and 3	Light g	G.	Light gr. with r.	R.	W. with a y. Stripe —	Light gr.	White and Stripe	

ts of the above Table the initial Letters only are used to denote the different Colours of the Clothing, &c. viz. B. b. blue, Gr

in Clothing, Drummers Clothing, Horse-Furniture, and Standards.

and private Men.			Clothing of Drums, Trumpets, Hautbois.			Housings, Holsters		
	Waistcoats and Breeches.	Hat Lace.	Facing and Lining of Coat.	Waistcoat and Breeches.	Lace on the Cloaths of Drummers, Trump. &c.	Housings and Holster-caps.	Lace on Housings and Holster-caps.	
2	Blue	G.	Red with blue	B.	Royal Lace, y. and b.	Red —	Royal Lace	
2	Pale b.	S.	Pale bl. with r.	R.	W. with a r. Stripe —	Pale blue	White and r. Stripe —	
2	Blue	G.	Red with blue	B.	Royal Lace	Red —	Royal Lace	
2	Ditto	—	Ditto —	B.	Ditto —	Blue —	Ditto —	
3	Light b.	G.	Ditto —	B.	Ditto —	Light blue	Ditto —	
3	Blue	S.	Ditto —	B.	Ditto —	Blue —	Ditto —	
2	Pale y.	S.	Pale y. with r.	R.	W. with a r. Stripe —	Pale yel.	White and r. Stripe —	
—	Full y.	S.	Full y. with r.	R.	W. with a b. Stripe —	Full yel.	White and b. Stripe —	
3	Yellow	S.	Yellow with r.	R.	W. with a y. Stripe —	Yellow —	White and y. Stripe —	
5	Deep y.	S.	Deep y. with r.	R.	W. with a gr. Stripe —	Deep yel.	White & gr. Stripe —	
3	Lemon	S.	Lemon with r.	R.	W. with r. & gr. Stripe	Lemon —	W. r. and gr. Stripe —	
3	Buff-co	G.	Red with blue	B.	Royal Lace y. and b.	Buff col.	Royal Lace	
2	Ditto	G.	Buff-co. with r.	R.	W. with a black Stripe	Ditto —	W. and black Stripe —	
2	Ditto	S.	Ditto —	R.	W. with a b. Stripe —	Ditto —	White and b. Stripe —	
3	Ditto	S.	Ditto —	R.	W. with a gr. Stripe —	Ditto —	White & gr. Stripe —	
2	White	G.	White with red	R.	Y. with a r. Stripe —	White —	Yellow & r. Stripe —	
3	Ditto	S.	Red with blue	B.	Royal Lace y. and b.	Ditto —	Royal Lace	
2	Ditto	S.	White with red	R.	Y. with a gr. Stripe —	Ditto —	Yellow & gr. Stripe —	
2	Full gr.	G.	Full gr. with r.	R.	W. with a r. Stripe —	Full green	White and r. Stripe —	
2	Green	S.	Green with red	R.	W. with a b. Stripe —	Green —	White and b. Stripe —	
3	Light g	G.	Light gr. with r.	R.	W. with a y. Stripe —	Light gr.	White and y. Stripe —	

ed to denote the different Colours of the Clothing, &c. viz. B. b. blue, Gr. gr.

Holster-caps, &c.		Standards and Guidons.			
on gs and -caps.	Badge or Device on Houplings, Holster-caps and 2d and 3d Standard or Guidon.	2d or 3d Standard or Guidon.	Embroid- ery on the 3 Stand.	Fringe on the three Standards.	Motto on the 2d and 3d Standard or Guidon.
Lace	King's Cypher within the Garter and Crown	Blue —	Gold	Gold	<i>Nemo me im- pune laceffit. Nec aspera terrent.</i>
and r.	Rank of the Regiment, I. H. —	Pale blue	G. & S.	G. & S.	
pe —	Crest of <i>England</i> in the Garter —	Blue —	Gold	Gold	
Lace	Thistle within the Cir- cle of St. <i>Andrew</i>	Ditto —	G. & S.	G. & S.	
—	White Horse within the Garter —	Light blue	Gold	Gold	
—	Harp and Garter —	Blue —	G. & S.	G. & S.	<i>Vestigia nulla retrosum.</i>
and r.	Rank of the Regiment, III. H. —	Pale yel.	Gold	Gold	
pe —	Castle of <i>Inniskilling</i> within a Wreath —	Full yel.	Silver	S. & b.	
and b.	Rank of the Regiment, VIII. D. —	Yellow —	Ditto	S. & y.	
pe —	Rank of the Regiment, X. D. —	Deep yel.	Ditto	S. & gr.	
& gr.	Rank of the Regiment, XIV. D. —	Lemon —	Ditto	S. and r.	
pe —	Queen's Cypher within the Garter —	Buff-col.	Gold	Gold	
d black	Rank of the Regiment, IV. H. —	Black —	Ditto	G. & S.	
pe —	Rank of the Regiment, IX. D. —	Buff-col.	Silver	S. & b.	
and b.	Rank of the Regiment, XI. D. —	Ditto —	Ditto	S. & gr.	
pe —	Rank of the Regiment, III. D. G. —	White —	G. & S.	G. & S.	<i>Vestigia nulla retrosum.</i>
v & r.	Queen's Cypher within the Garter —	Ditto —	Gold	Gold	
pe —	Rank of the Regiment, XII. D. —	Ditto —	Silver	S. & gr.	
and r.	Rank of the Regiment, II. H. —	Full green	Gold	Gold	
pe —	Rank of the Regiment, IV. D. —	Green —	Silver	S. & b.	
and b.	Rank of the Regiment, XIII. D. —	Light gr.	Ditto	S. & y.	

Gr. gr. green, R. r. red, W. white, Y. y. yellow, G. gold, and S. silver.

Furlough.

BY _____ commanding the
 Regiment of _____ whereof
 is Colonel. Permit the Bearer hereof
 in _____ Company, now quartered at
 to pass to _____ and to return to his Company on or
 before the Day of _____ 175 _____ And to prevent any ill
 Use which may be made of this Furlough, by its falling into
 the Hands of any other Person whatever, here follows an exact
 Description of the said _____ He is aged
 Years, Feet Inches high, Complexion, Hair,
 Eyes; had on Coat Waistcoat, Breeches,
 And has received Subsistence to the _____ inclusive.
 Given under my Hand, and Seal of the Regiment, the
 Day of _____ 17
 To all whom it may concern.

D E S E R T E D

From the _____ Regiment of _____ commanded by
 _____ quartered at _____ in the
 County of _____ Feet Inches high, aged
 Years, Complexion, Hair, Eyes; had on
 Coat, Waistcoat, Breeches; by
 Trade a _____ born in the Parish of _____
 in the County of _____ enlisted at _____ in the
 County of _____ the Day of _____ 175
 deserted from _____ at _____ in the County
 of _____ the Day of _____ 175 Who-
 ever secures the said Defenter, so as he may be brought to Justice,
 as a perjured Defrauder of the Public, of his Colonel, and of
 his Officers, and gives Notice to the commanding Officer of the
 said Regiment at _____ in the County of _____ or to
 _____ Agent to the said Regiment in
 _____ shall receive _____ over and above the Twenty
 Shillings allowed by Act of Parliament.

Discharge.

By _____ one of His Majesty's Regiments
 of _____ commanded by the Honourable
 These are to certify, That the Bearer hereof
 aged _____ Years, Feet Inches high, Com-
 plexion, Hair, Eyes; _____ in the Re-
 giment

giment aforesaid, and in Company, has served
honestly and faithfully for the Space of and is
thereby discharged having first received a full
and true Account of all his Clothing, Pay, Arrears of Pay, and
all Demands whatsoever, from the Time of his Inlisting, to this
present Day of his Discharge, as
further appears by his Receipt on the other Side hereof. Given
under my Hand, and Regimental Seal, at this
Day of 175
To all whom it may concern.

I do acknowledge that I have received all
my Clothing, Pay, Arrears of Pay, and all Demands whatsoever
from the Time of my inlisting in the Regiment and Company
mentioned in the above Discharge, to this present Day of my Dis-
mission, as witness my Hand this Day of
175

And in consideration of his Service he is recommended to his
Majesty's Royal Bounty of *Chelsea* Hospital.

Given under my Hand, and the regimental Seal, at
this Day of 175



DISCIPLINE

FOR A

Battalion of FOOT upon ACTION. .

AS none have attempted to train up our Infantry for Action in the Field, otherwise than by representing one Battalion engaging another; I shall therefore lay down the best Method I can for that Purpose. In order to which I suppose it to consist of seven hundred Men, drawn up in the Line with the Army on the Field of Battle, three deep, Bayonets fixed, the Grenadiers divided on the Flanks, the Officers at their Platoons, and the Colonel, or the Lieutenant-Colonel on Foot, with his Spontoon in his Hand, about eight Paces advanced before the Colours. He should deliver his Orders with great Calmness and Presence of Mind.

The Battalion to be told off in the three Firings, of six Platoons each, with a Reserve in the Centre of six Files, for the Colours. The Officers and Soldiers should be made acquainted with the Right and Left of each Grand Division, in case the Battalion should be obliged to form the Square on a sudden.

The commanding Officer must take care to be always opposite to the Colour Division, otherwise he will expose himself to great Danger from the Fire of his own Men.

When the Platoons and Grand Divisions are told off, place a Serjeant in the Interval of each Platoon; after which the Major orders the Officers to their Posts. Note, the Officers take Post according to Seniority.

When the commanding Officer finds they are marching up to Action, he is to order the Soldiers to throw down their Tent-poles, Camp-kettles, and Canteens.

If the Colonel is present, the Lieutenant Colonel takes Post in the Rear, about eight Paces from the Colour Division: If all the Officers are present, the Ensigns who have not Platoons are to divide themselves in the Rear, to be ready to take the Command of a Platoon when an Officer falls. The Ensigns who carry the Colours, to fall in between the Front and Centre Ranks of the Colour Division; they are to carry their Colours always well advanced. When the Officers fall into their Platoons, the Serjeants that were placed there, fall into the Intervals of the Rear Rank, where they are to assist the Officers in seeing the Platoons do their Duty: The remaining Part of the Serjeants to divide themselves

themselves in the Rear; between the Line of Officers and the Rear Rank, where they will also be of great Use in seeing the Soldiers do their Duty. The Drums are to be divided on the Right, Left, and Centre, ranging in a Line with the Serjeants, but not to beat without Orders. The Major and Adjutant post themselves on the Flanks, from whence they are to observe as much as in them lies, the Behaviour of the Battalion, taking care not to ride into the Front while it is firing.

Our Battalion being thus formed for Battle, no Soldier can possibly misbehave, but there will be an Eye presently upon him; and nothing but the Want of Care and Resolution in the Officers can make it miscarry, unless overpowered by Numbers, or some unforeseen Accident.

When the Line is advanced so near the Enemy, as to have received a Fire, the Conduct of the Regiment is then at the Discretion of the commanding Officer, who till that time must have been regulated in his Marching by the Line on his Right and Left, or by his Brigade. He must now exhort the Men to preserve their Fire till it will do certain Execution on the Enemy: The Officers commanding Platoons must likewise take care to keep their Men shouldered, and prevent their throwing away their first Fire, which as it is well rammed down, will in all probability do greater Execution than any of the succeeding Fires; for the Soldiers are apt, in the Hurry of Action, to neglect ramming down their Cartridges.

In this Order the Battalion advances (in its Brigade) on the Enemy, the Officers taking care to preserve Silence among the Men; and when the General commanding the Brigade, or the Colonel, gives Orders to fire, the Officers to fire their Platoons as quick as possible, taking care that the Men level well, and present and fire together.

It is not possible to foresee what may happen at this critical Juncture, nor to lay down Rules how to proceed, but must leave it to the Discretion of the commanding Officer to act as Things may offer, or according to such Orders as he may receive from the General. However,

I will suppose that the Enemy have given Ground, and put themselves on the Retreat, and are marching off as fast as they can; and consequently faster than we can propose to follow and keep our Order, which we must not break upon any Account; in this Case, all that the Colonel can do is to keep firing, so long as his Shot will reach them, and then leave them to the Horse.

How to act, if obliged to retreat.

This is a Matter of the greatest Consequence, and requires the greatest Conduct in a General, as well as Resolution in both Officers and Soldiers; for the least Mismanagement puts all into Confusion, especially among the Infantry, the Officers of whom
will

will find it a very difficult Matter to keep the Soldiers from breaking, especially if they are hard pressed by the Horse; and if they are once broke, not a Man in ten escapes: However, Resolution and good Order have surmounted great Difficulties

In this Case, according to what I proposed, I shall only touch on the Retreat of our single Battalion. When our Colonel finds the Army giving Way, and receives Orders to retreat, he faces the Battalion to the Right about; the Lieutenant-Colonel is to march the Men very briskly, but not faster than they can preserve their Order, till they are out of the Reach of the Enemy's Foot. The Colonel to keep a watchful Eye on the Enemy, and the Lieutenant-Colonel, Major, Adjutant, the Officers, and Sergeants, to see that the Men do not run into Disorder in the Retreat. If the Colonel finds the Enemy pressing upon him, he orders the first Firing to the Right about, and gives it the Enemy, and continues retreating and firing as directed, the Men keeping their Arms well recovered till they regain the Intervals of their Platoons, and then load as fast as possible, taking care to ram down their Charges.

Suppose we have got clear of the Enemies Foot; but their Cavalry, having beat ours out of the Field, are marching down upon us. In this Case the Square must be formed; which while the Foot are able to come up with us, must never be attempted.

This was the Case of the *Dutch* Infantry on the Plains of *Fleury*, in 1690, where their Cavalry having misbehaved, left the Infantry to shift for themselves, when Prince *Waldeck*, who commanded the *Dutch* Forces, formed sixteen Battalions into one Square, who made their Retreat over those Plains, till they got under the Cannon of *Charleroy*; notwithstanding all, the *French* Cavalry made several Attempts to break in upon them, yet could not, for want of their Foot, which could not come up. Another Instance of this kind was, when the Duke of *Marlborough*, in 1705, passed the *French* Lines in *Brabant*; where, after he had drove the Enemy's Horse out of the Field, there were ten *Bavarian* Battalions that stuck together, and formed themselves into a Square, our Infantry not being able to get up with them; they defended themselves against all the Cavalry of our Right Wing, until they got under the Walls of *Lovain*. But the most extraordinary Instance was that of three Battalions of the Regiment of *Alsace*, making a Stand against eighty Squadrons of Horse, and marching off without the Loss of a Man. Which plainly shews, that if a Body of Foot have but Resolution to keep their Order, there is no Body of Horse dare venture within their Fire.

If our Battalion is under a Necessity of forming the Square by ourselves, I presume the most expeditious Way to be the best, and that is by Files; the four Centre Platoons standing fast, the six on the Right face to the Left, and form the Right-hand Face,

and half the Rear Face; the six on the Left face to the Right and form the Left-hand Face, and the other Half of the Rear Face. The Grenadier Platoons divide and cover the four Angles; the Rear Angle on the Left to be commanded by the oldest Serjeant of Grenadiers.

The Square being formed, is to be faced to the Garrison or Place intended for, and marched on.

If the Square marches by Beat of Drum, when the March ceases, the Square must face outwards. If not, the Colonel or Major, on the Enemy's Horse coming up, orders to face Square. The Grenadiers next the Enemy give their Fire, and go into the Square. The Colonel, Major, and Adjutant, likewise go into the Square, and the Lieutenant Colonel falls in behind the Face he leads, that he may be ready to step out, and lead the Square again. The Square may either fire by Faces, Platoons, or Ranks, as the commanding Officer shall order, according to the Distance of the Enemy, or if the Square is attacked on all Sides.

If we have Resolution to keep Order, and avoid Hurry, there is no reasonable Body of Horse dare venture upon us. It is not to be imagined how the Fire of one Rank will stop and disorder Horse; a second and third certainly send them off. Besides, should the Colonel see any one Part hard prest, he has the Grenadiers to rush out: Nor has it been known, that ever a Body of Horse alone, without the Assistance of Foot, broke in upon a Body of Foot, that with calm Resolution made their regular Fires. So that the Havock which the Horse generally make among the Foot, is when they find them broke.

The more Battalions that form the Square, make it still the stronger; and then every commanding Officer fights his own Battalion on Foot, and fires by Platoons, as they see Occasion.

Suppose we have obliged the Enemy to keep at a Distance; then the Colonel, Major, Adjutant, and Grenadiers, get out of the Square, and the Lieutenant-Colonel, with his Drum, to the Head of his Face, and proceeds on his March; and the Colonel draws the Grenadiers to such Part as may be most in Danger of being attacked, and the Square continues its March till it is out of Danger.

To defend an Entrenchment.

This is performed by Ranks: When the Front Rank of a Platoon advances to the Parapet, the second Rank marches to its Ground and makes ready; and so the third after the second. When the Enemy begins the Attack, the Officers give the Word to the Front Rank, to make ready: He then advances with them up to the Parapet, gives the Words, Present and Fire, taking care that the Men present low enough, or they will fire over the Enemies Heads. This done, they recover their Arms, go to the

Right about, and pass through the Intervals of the second and third Ranks till they come to the Rear, where after facing they must load, and go on as before. They must be particularly careful to ram down well, otherwise when they come to present briskly down on the Enemy, the Balls will run out of the Firelocks. Serjeants are to see the Ranks make ready in time, march up to the Officer at the Parapet, retreat, and load again. A constant Fire must be maintained on the Enemy, and the whole Battalion in constant Motion, and with proper Care it may be kept in very good Order.

I shall only touch on one Thing more, and conclude.

The Army now abounds with young Officers, that have not seen any thing of Action; My Design is to inform those Gentlemen how they are to behave when they come to have separate Commands, and particularly in marching a Battalion or large Detachment from one Garrison to another, or on such Occasions. We have had several Officers, who through Neglect, have suffered their Regiments or Detachments to be cut to Pieces, and themselves killed, or shamefully taken, as they have been marching from one Garrison to another, and that by inconsiderable Parties of Horse, that durst not have looked them in the Face, had they kept that due Order in their March they ought to have done. Here I would caution all young Gentlemen never to think themselves too secure upon any Duty or Command whatever, especially when there is the least Possibility of an Enemy coming upon them; because the Lives of so many Men, and their own Honour, which is much more valuable than Life, as also the Service of their Country, depends wholly upon their Care and Conduct upon all those Commands: And let them not depend too much upon the Care and Judgment of others; for whatever Misfortune happens, the Blame will be theirs.

I will suppose our Battalion to be in Winter Quarters, and that the Governor has received Orders to send a Regiment or strong Detachment to reinforce one of our Frontier Garrisons, or perhaps to escort Provisions or Stores. Though this is very common in Time of War, it yet requires infinite Caution and Prudence; for the Enemy always has Intelligence of those Things: possibly, they will send out a Party of Horse to intercept the Escort on the March: Wherefore the Governor, if he has the least Apprehension of Danger, seldom lets his Orders be known till the Ports are shut, and the Keys brought to him; then he gives out his Orders for the Battalion to be on the Parade by Break of Day next Morning.

Our Battalion on the Parade at the Time appointed, the Colonel and all the Officers must not fail to be there at the same time, in order to get out of the Ports as soon as possible, and to prevent the Men's drinking Drams. The Battalion being ready, and the Colonel having made the Disposition for the March, by forming

ing his Advance and Rear Guards, the Governor orders the Ports to be opened. The Colonel sends off his advanced Guard and begins the March, the Officer of the Advance taking care not to get at too great a Distance, nor yet be too near the Battalion. In Inclosures he must keep closer to the Battalion than in Plains. He must send out before him a Serjeant's Command, who must keep a keen Look-out, when he approaches a Cover or rising Grounds, and if he discovers any of the Enemy, to fire two or three Shot and retire to his Officer; on which the Officer is to halt, and acquaint the commanding Officer; and when the Serjeant has joined him, if the Enemy advances, he is to retire to the Battalion.

So soon as the Colonel has sent off his Advance Guard, he orders the Officer of the Rear Guard to take care of the Baggage or Convoy, and see that they keep good Order in their March, and close to the Regiment. This Officer is also to detach a Serjeant and twelve Men to keep at a proper Distance in the Rear of him, and both of them to be very careful.

In the above Order of March, it is very improbable that a Body of Horse would dare attack: But in passing through Woods and inclosed Grounds the utmost Care is necessary, and both the Advance and Rear Guards must be very circumspect in sending off Men to the Right and Left, to inspect Covers and suspected Places, and to flank the Line of March quite through these Inclosures.

It may be thought that something ought to have been said of the Behaviour of an Army in general; but it is impossible to prescribe certain Rules for the Fighting an Army: The Situation of Ground, the various Turns and unforeseen Accidents, which frequently and unavoidably attend all Battles, especially when an Enemy do obstinately dispute every Inch of Ground, are Things greatly depending on the ready Genius and Conduct of the General, and the Goodness of the Troops he commands. Besides, in that of one Army attacking another, there is something almost unaccountable; for though the Army attacked has the Advantage of the Ground which they made choice of, and very often more numerous in Troops, yet it is rarely known, but the Army which attacks does assuredly get the Victory.

PRUSSIAN Honours of War.

1. **T**O the King all Guards beat the March, and all Officers salute.

Field-Marshals received with the March, and saluted in the King's Absence.

3. General of Horse or Foot four Ruffles, but if he commands in chief a March and Salute.

4. Lieutenant-General, commanding or not, Guards beat three Ruffles: To a Major-General two.

N. B. Officers, when their Guards are under Arms, and a General makes a Signal, must rest to him, but not beat: When not got under Arms, and a Signal made, only stand by their Arms.

5. Village Guards go under Arms only to the King, Field-Marshals, Generals of Horse and Foot, and to the General of the Day.

N. B. Generals Guards go under Arms only to the King, Field-Marshals, and the General over whom they mount.

6. Commanding Officers of Regiments and Battalions, their own Quarter and Rear Guards to turn out, but not to other Field Officers unless they are of the Day.

7. Generals in foreign Service the same.

8. Field-Marshal two Sentries with ordered Firelocks at his Tent.

A General of Foot two Sentries, one with his Firelock shouldered, the other ordered.

A Lieutenant-General one, with Firelock ordered.

A Major-General one, with Gun shouldered.

The first Battalion of Guards go under Arms to the King only; not to stand by, nor draw up in the Rear of their Arms to any other; not to give Sentries to Foreigners. Second and third Battalions draw up behind their Arms to the Princes and to Field Marshals; but when on Grenadier-Guards or Out-Post, they turn out as other Guards do to the Officers of the Day.

They give one Sentry with shouldered Arms to the Princes of the Blood, and to Field-Marshals, when they lie alone in the Garrison.

Guards for Generals, &c. in Prussia.

King's what he pleases.

Field-Marshal and Commander in chief, one Lieutenant, two non-commissioned Officers, and forty Men, to guard his Baggage, &c. If the King is present, but one Lieutenant and twenty Men.

A General of Foot, one Ensign, one non-commissioned Officer, one Drummer, and fifteen Men; but when he commands a Detachment, one Lieutenant and thirty Men.

Lieutenant-General, one non-commissioned Officer, and fifteen Men. Ditto on Detachments, one Ensign, and twenty Men.

Major-General one non-commission Officer, and twelve Men.

Grand Magazine Guards depends on the greater or less Quantity of Provisions.

Surgeons Chest, and Sollicitor-General's, remain in the nearest covered Town.

Provost-General's Guard depends on the Number of his Prisoners.

Artillery provide their own Guards.

Lieutenant and Major-Generals Guards, from their Brigades.

Field-Mmarshals and Generals of Foot by their own Regiments.

Generals Guards formed by the eldest Adjutants, after the Quarter Guards are mounted &c.

Generals Guards to have Picquets on the Right of their Tents.

King, &c. recieved in Garrisons in Prussia.

When they permit, to fire a triple Discharge of all the Cannon half-loaded.

Field-Marshal single Discharge of nine Cannon with half-Loading, Guards to beat a March, and Officers salute.

Guards pay the same Compliments to General Officers in Garrison as in Camp.

Colonel when Commandant, all Guards rest their Arms, and Port-Guards shoulder their Arms. Other Guards rest.

Sentries rest their Arms to all Field Officers.

*By the Right Honourable His Majesty Secretary a.
War.*

Permit the Bearer hereof _____ aged
Years, Feet Inches high, Complexion,
Hair, Eyes, late of the Regiment commanded by
without any Let, Hindrance, or
Molestation whatsoever, to pass to _____ provided
he continue in the Post-road, and do not remain above twenty-
four Hours in one Place, excepting in case of Sickness be-
having _____ as becometh. This Pass to continue in
Force for _____ from the Date hereof, and no longer.
Given at *Whitehall*, under my Hand and Seal, this _____ Day
of _____ 17

In the Absence of the Secretary of War,
*To all His Majesty's Officers, Civil and Military, and others whom
it may concern.*

In order to prevent any of the Out-pensioners of *Chelsea Hos-
pital*, from being taken up as Deserters or Vagrants, We the
Commissioners appointed to examine the said Out-pensioners,
by virtue of _____ us, do certify that the Bearer hereof
now residing at _____ in or near the
Market Town of _____ in the County of _____
aged about _____ Years, Feet Inches high,
Complexion, _____ haired), formerly a _____ in
Regiment of _____ was admitted upon the Out-pension of the
said Hospital the _____ Day of _____ 17 on account of _____

This Certificate is to be shewn, and a Duplicate of the usual
Affidavit from time to time given to the Person by whom he is
paid his Out pension, according to the late Act of Parliament.

Given under our Hands, at _____ this _____ Day
of _____ 17

A D V E R T I S E M E N T.

In the P R E S S, and speedily will be Published,
Schemes for Improving Brasses and Iron Ordnance, and Reducing
their preposterous Weights; by which they'll prove more ser-
viceable than the present unweildy ones; the Nation save above
500000 *l.* in Brasses and Iron Metal, over the Charges of Recast-
ing; great Sums by Carriage in times of Marches; and our
Ships, that now mount only 24 Pounds, be enabled to carry
double the Nature.
N. B. The Powder for Service, Salutes, and Scaling, at present,
is about half more than should, with Prudence, be suffered to
be used. All which, it is hoped, will be rectified.

Guns, same Wt.		Long. Ft. In.	
Old	New	New	Old
24	42	8	10
18	42	8	9½
12	32	7	10
9	8	7	9½
8	18	7	ibid
6	2	6	16
5½	2	6	ibid
4	9	6	8
3	9	6	8
2	6	6	7
1½	6	6	7
1	4	5	6
½	4	5	5

Proportions of Powder now allowed.							
Guns	Brafs. Land		Iron. Sea.		Salute		Scaling.
42	21	0	17	0	11	4	3 4
32	16	0	14	0	9	4	2 12
24	12	0	11	0	7	0	2 0
18	9	0	9	0	6	0	1 8
12	6	0	6	0	4	12	1 0
9	4	8	4	8	4	0	10
8	4	0	4	0	3	6	12
6	3	0	3	0	3	0	8
5½	2	10	2	10	2	8	8
4	2	0	2	0	2	0	6
3	1	8	1	8	1	8	4
2	1	0	1	0	1	0	3
1½		12		12		12	2
1		8		8		8	1
½		4		4		4	1

I was at a Proof of Ordnance when 2 curious new-invented Cannon and Carriages were exhibited, tried, and approved, by the Duke of *M—gue*, General *Honywood*, &c. The too affable Duke referred them to one of the Ordnance-Office, and desired his Opinion; he replied, he did not like them. Your Objection, said the Duke. I like no new-fangled Inventions, said he. Here, by the Stupidity of a Person, who, from his Post, must be deemed a Judge, dropt an Invention perhaps worth 100000 such Lives; too many of whom are paid large Salaries, or Pensions, only to be idle Spectators or marplot Actors of their Country's Ruin. It is amazing so many ingenious great Officers, Engineers, &c. of all Ages and Nations, who have experienced these useful Instruments of Destruction, that no Improvements of Consequence have been made since 1335, when Cannon were first invented and cast in *England*, and used in the Battle of *Cressy*; and in 1535, Mortars, Brafs Cannon, &c. were first cast by *Owen*, at *Buckled* in *Suffex*.

It is hoped this Period will exert itself in giving proper Encouragement to Bravery, and Improvements that tend to national Utility, either by Sea or Land, void of sinister Views, which ever prove the most effective Instructions. It has been cruelly hinted, I hope without Foundation, that some ingenious Inventions have been stifled by Pretenders, who, in vain, have attempted by Deviations, &c. to pass for their own, what with great Labour, Expence, and Disgrace they never could accomplish.

Gun-powder invented about 1200 by *Roger Bacon*'s Experiments, whom Death did not permit to know its pernicious Efforts only in Amusements, tho' it proved his most rapid Messenger.

Guns of 9 or 6 Feet, with Ball from 6 to 18, carry 400 Yards point-blank, and 4000 random.

A D J U T A N T S D U T Y.

THE Companies always to march to the Parade in two Divisions.

Front, Captain.

Rear, Lieutenant.

Center, Ensign.

When they come to their Ground, and the Divisions wheel up, the Drummers of each Company to be in the Rear of each Captain, and on the Officers taking their Posts in Battalion, the Drummers face on their Right Heel, to form into three Divisions, *viz.* Right, Left, and Center, except the Grenadier Drums, who go to the Right of their Company.

The Musick to march to the Parade upon the Right Flank of the Colonel's Company, and to continue there till the Officers take their Posts in Battalion, at which Time they March forward one Pace, face to the Left on their Right Heels, and March to their Post in the Colour-Division; when the Officers have the Word HALT, they and their Drummers face to their proper Front. Serjeants are to advance their Halberds, when the Officers are ordered to take their Posts in Battalion, having Faced to the Right and Left outwards on their Left Heels, when the Officers are ordered to march they do so likewise, three of those upon the Right coming up the Right Flank, and three of those upon the Left going to the Left Flank, the rest dividing equally in the Rear; the whole, as well as those on the Flanks, as those in the Rear, keep their Halberds advanced, till the Officers have the Word HALT, when those in the Rear face on their Left Heels to the Front, and the whole Orders together at two Motions.

The Serjeant Major goes to the Rear of the Colour Platoon. When the Colours are to be sent for, the Major orders a Grenadier Drummer to beat a ROLL, and then the DRUMMERS-CALL, upon which the Ensigns, who are to carry the Colours, face to the Right on their Left Heels, and advance their Espontoons, then march in the Rear of the Line of Officers to the Head of the Grenadier Company, face to the Front and advance six Paces before the Line of Officers, still keeping their Arms advanced, the Drum-major, with two Thirds of his Drummers, face to the Right at the same Time, and repair likewise to the Head of the Grenadier Company, forming into two Ranks between the Ensigns and the Line of Officers.

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The Captain of Grenadiers then orders his Company to Poise and Rest their Firelocks over their left Arm; the Officers of Grenadiers to post a Pace before the Ensigns; if four Serjeants, one to be on the Right-Flank, the rest in the Rear; if only three, they are all to be in the Rear. The Colours to come in on the Left-Flank of the Battalion, and when the Ensigns are on their Post in the Center, the Drummers to cease beating, and the Battalion to shoulder; the Grenadiers then repair to the Right of the Battalion, and the Drummers to their former Posts.

When the Colours are to be returned, the said Form observed.

N. B. The Grenadier-Company with the Colours are not to march till the Major has ordered the Battalion to Rest.

When the Word, OFFICERS TAKE YOUR POSTS IN BATTALION, is given, all the Officers to be on the Right of the Center, face to the Right on their Right Heels, and those who are to be on the Left of the Center, face on the same Heel to the Left, and then Advance their Espon-toons at two Motions, on the Word MARCH, they move off together with their Right-Feet, those who go to the Right passing those who go to the Left on the Outside; at the Word HALT, they all Face to the Front on their Right Heel, and order their Espon-toons at two Motions.

N. B. The Colonel's Post is four Paces before the Officers.

FOOT EXERCISE. 1757.

AFTER the Manual and Evolutions when the Battalions is to go through the Firings, the Major, having ordered the Rear-half-Files to double their Front, cautions them to take Care to prepare for the Charge — Grenadiers Cover the Flanks;—Upon which, the Grenadiers face to the Left on the Right-heel, and the Battalion faces to the Right on the Left-heel, (except the Left-hand-File which Stands fast) the Officers and Serjeants having faced, advance their Arms together; the Hachetmen face to the Right-about, and March (without any farther Order) two Paces beyond the Rear-rank, facing again immediately to the Right, towards the Center of the Battalion, March, the Drummers and Fifers beat the Point of War, the Division of Grenadiers for the Left marches briskly in the Rear of each Rank to the Left Flank; the Right-hand Platoon of the Battalion (stepping off with the Left-Feet) marches

marches 20 Paces to the Right, halting on the Left-Feet, the next Platoon steps off with the Left-Feet, when the first makes its third Step, and marches 27 small Paces; the third Platoon on the Right marches off with the Left-Feet, when the preceding one makes its third Step, and goes 250 Paces to the Right and so on, as in opening the Files; the Grenadiers on the Right move on slowly, till they come within three Paces of the Ground where the Right of the Battalion halts; by this Means there will be an Interval of one small Pace betwixt every Platoon, through which the supernumerary Officers are to go to the Rear; the Officers who are to command Platoons place themselves opposite to their respective Intervals, as do the Serjeants in the Rear; the Hatchetmen march till they are exactly in the Rear of the Colours; the Drummers divide behind the Right, Left, and Center of the Battalion; when the Second Platoon on the Left have stepp'd off with the Left-Feet, the Major gives the Word to Halt; as the Platoon on the Left of all is not to move, on the Word Halt, the Battalion faces on the left Heel to the Left, and the Grenadiers on their Right-heels to the Right, the Officers and Serjeants order their Arms, the Drummers and Fifers cease beating, and the Major proceeds, Fix your Bayonets, Prime and Load, Rear Ranks close to the Front, upon which, the Officers on the Right of the Colours go to the Right-about on their Right-heels, as those on the Left of the Colours do to the Left-about on the Left-heel, and all the Officers and Serjeants advance their Arms together, March, the Rear Ranks close, and the Officers go into the Intervals of the Platoons, as all the Serjeants do from the Rear, the supernumerary Officers remain four Paces in the Rear of the Rear Rank; the Major then acquaints the Colonel that the Battalion is ready, and Rides to his Post in the Rear of the Right; the Colonel advances his Esponton, and having receiv'd the General's Orders for the Firings, &c. takes his Post at the Head of the Reserve, and then proceeds to Fire the Battalion.

N. B. In the Firings by grand Divisions the Officers must give a little more Time betwixt each Fire, that one half of the Battalion may always be loaded.

When all the Firings, &c. are over, the Major reduces the Battalion by making the Rear Ranks open backwards to their former Distance, wiping and returning the Bayonets, and making the Grenadiers return to their Post on the Right, upon which last Word of Command, the Grenadiers face to the Right on the Left-Feet, and the Battalion to the Left on their

Right-Feet, the supernumerary Officers coming up to the Front and dividing the Ground; the Platoon on the Left of the Battalion does not move, but when the Second Platoon on the Left has made one Pace to the Left with their Right-Feet, they halt; when the Third Platoon on the Left has made their Pace, it halts; and so on as in closing the Files; during the March of the Grenadiers to the Right, the Drummers and Fifers beat to Arms, as they did before the Point of War; the Hatchetmen return to the Right of the Grenadiers, and the Drummers return to their Posts, &c.

In the Street Firing; so soon as each Platoon have fired, the Word of Command is WHEEL OUTWARDS, instead of the Word formerly given; when the Sub-Platoons have pass'd the Third Platoon in going to the Rear, they are then to begin to load; when they are come to the Rear, the Word of Command is WHEEL INWARDS.—In advancing in this Fire, when the Platoon wheels Outwards, the commanding Officer moves forward to the Ground, where the Extremity of the Wheel was, to which Place the succeeding Platoon is to move up before it halts, by this Means every Platoon will advance and gain Ground, equal to one half of the Breadth of its Front. The Battalion marching by Platoons, when the first Part of the Assembly is beat, the whole are to halt, and the even Platoons, *viz.* the second, fourth and sixth, &c. wheel immediately to the Left, and then to the Right, so as to join the Left of the Platoons that stood fast, by this Movement forming Sub-divisions, the Grenadiers at the same Time face to the Left, and move on so as to cover the Center of the Sub-divisions, when they are to front again; if after this the same Signal be given, the Sub-divisions are to wheel in the same Manner and Form into Grand-divisions, the Grenadiers taking Ground again to the Left, to cover the Center of the Grand-divisions; by the same Signal repeated, the Grand-divisions may be ordered to form into two Divisions, and afterwards to wheel and form the whole Battalion; in which last Case, the Grenadiers of the Front or Right, face to the Right, and March briskly till they are clear of the Right of the Battalion, when having faced again to the Right, and marched so as to join the Ranks of the Battalion, they are to come to the Right about; the other Division of Grenadiers having faced to the Left, march briskly till they are clear of the Left of the Division, then March up, join it, after that they wheel to the Right with that Division, and Form the Battalion.

N. B. The Officers must be accustomed to judge of the Ground necessary to wheel their Platoons, Sub-divisions, or Grand-divisions upon, and in marching must always preserve a Distance betwixt their Division and the preceding one, equal to the Front of their Division or Platoon, without which they can never Form when ordered. When the Ensigns carry the Colours along the Front, every Officer must pull off his Hat as the Colours pass him ; but the Ensigns who carry them are not to touch their Hats, the Compliment paid by the Officers being to the Colours only ; and upon all Occasions, whenever Officers pass by the Colours of any Regiment or Guard, they are to pull off their Hats, even though the Colours should be planted before the Regiment or Guard.

ADDITIONAL ORDERS, *August* 1754.

WHEN the Battalion is formed with open Files, the Officers and Serjeants are to be in a Line with the Files, and never opposite to the Intervals, and the Officers on the Right and Left of the Battalions or of the Company of Grenadiers, are to be dressed with the Second File of the Right and Left of the Battalion or Company.

The Major having prepared the Battalion for the Charge, and taken his Post in the Rear of the Right, the commanding Officer to apprise the Battalion, whether he would have them begin by Platoons, by Sub-divisions, by the Firings, or by Grand-divisions, before he orders the Preparative to be beat, and whenever he would make any change in the Firings, he is to order the first Part of the General to be beat, to cease Firing ; and then acquaint the Battalion what other Firing should follow ; in like Manner, whenever the Square is to be formed Standing, or that the Battalion is to wheel upon the Center, or by Divisions, he is to acquaint the Battalion, before he orders the Signal for any of their Movements.

The Reserve is to be loaded, and being Part of the Center Platoons, in the Square, is to Fire with them. When the Square is formed Standing, there is to be a File of Serjeants in the Center of the Front and Rear Faces. When the Grenadiers have Fired, they Face to the Left, and march nimbly into the Square (the Right-hand Platoon of each Face having made a half Wheel to the Left to let them in) and they are to form behind these Right-hand Platoons.

Whenever

Whenever the Square is to march, the commanding Officer is first to apprise the Battalion, whether by the

{	Front, Right, Left, or Rear,	}	Face
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Upon which the Colours and Drums are immediately to repair to that Face, and the commanding Officer is to come out of the Square and lead it, the Lieutenant Colonel is likewise to be on the Outside to bring up the Rear.

In Firing the Square, the commanding Officer is always to apprise the Battalion, whether it is to be by Platoon or by Faces, before he makes the Signal to begin. The Square being upon the March, so soon as the Grenadiers have fired, they are immediately to retire into the Square (being never to load on the Outside) they are to remain within the Square, till the commanding Officer shall think fit to reduce it.

N. B. Whenever the Battalion is to Advance, or to Retreat, the commanding Officer is to make his orderly Drummers beat the first Division of the March, or of the Retreat, and immediately upon their beginning it again, the Battalion is to move: When the Battalion is to halt, the orderly Drummers are to beat a strong Flam.

Firings, &c. to be practised, and perform'd as every General Officer shall order.

1. **STANDING** by Platoons twice repeated from one Preparative—Upon which, the whole Battalion make ready and come down Firing as usual.

N. B. The Signal for ceasing Fire, is the first Part of the General, and is to be given when every Firing is finished.

2. Advancing by Platoons from one Preparative—Upon which, the Platoons of the 1st Firing make ready, and the 1st and 2d Platoons advance three Paces, so that the Rear Ranks dress with the Front Rank of the Rest of the Battalion.

When the $\left\{ \begin{array}{c} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \\ 4 \end{array} \right\}$ Platoon has fir'd the $\left\{ \begin{array}{c} 3 \\ 4 \\ 5 \\ 6 \end{array} \right\}$ advances 3 Paces.

And at the same Time the Platoons of the second Firing makes ready together; when the fifth Platoon has fired, the first Platoon of the second Firing advances three Paces, &c.

3. Retreating by Platoons from one Preparative, upon which the first Firing makes ready together, and the two first Platoons

Platoons comes about and Locks, so soon as the first Platoon has fired, the third comes about, &c. and when the fourth Platoon has fired, the second Firing makes ready ; when the fifth Platoon has fired, the first Platoon of the second Firing comes about, &c.

4. Standing by Sub-divisions twice repeated from one Preparative — Upon which, the right Hand Sub-division of each Grand-division makes ready ; when the Right Hand Sub-division of the first Grand-division has fired, the Right Hand Sub-division of the fourth Grand-division follows, then that of the second followed by that of the third ; when the third Sub-division has fired, the four Left Hand Sub-divisions make ready and proceed as the four first did. When the whole have fired twice, the commanding Officer fires the Platoons of Grenadiers together.

5. Advancing by Sub-divisions from one Preparative—Upon which, the four Right Hand Sub-divisions make ready together, the first advances three Paces and Locks, on the Word PRESENT ; the second, or the Right Hand of the fourth Grand-division advances three Paces and Locks, &c. The Grenadiers fire last by Word from the commanding Officer.

6. Retreating by Sub-divisions from one Preparative — Upon which, the Right Hand Sub-division of each Grand-division makes ready, and the first Sub-division comes about, on the Word PRESENT the second Sub-division, or the Right Hand of the fourth Grand-division comes about and Locks, &c. when the third Sub-division has fired, the four Left Hand Sub-divisions makes ready ; when the fourth of the Right Hand Sub-divisions Presents, the first of the Left Hand Sub-divisions comes about and Locks, &c. The Grenadiers fire last by Word of Command from the commanding Officer.

7. Standing by the Firings — A Preparative for each, and the Word of Command from the commanding Officer.

8. Advancing by the Firings ; at each of the Preparatives the Battalion halts, and on the Flam, each Firing comes down and Locks ; the commanding Officer gives the Word ; so soon as each Firing has finish'd, the Battalion advances Loading as they March, &c.

9. Retreating by the Firings ; at each Preparative the Battalion halts, and the Firing makes ready, on the Flam the whole comes to the Right-about, and the Firing Locks ; on the Retreat beating, the whole goes to the Right-about, &c.

10. The Square standing by Files, the four Center Platoons making the Front Face, wheeling to the Right or Left by Grand-divisions.

Forming

Forming the Square from Grand-divisions; whenever the long Roll beats, which is likewise the Signal for reducing the Square.

Marching in the Square from each of the four Faces — All the Drummers beating the Grenadiers March, and the Colours going to that Face which marches.

Marching in Grand-divisions, on beating to Arms the Battalion is to Form.

Wheeling upon the Center; the whole Battalion to the Right or Left; to the Right-about or Left-about.

Wheeling by Platoons — The Street Firing.

N. B. When the Bayonets are fixed and Ranks closed, the Officers are always to be in the Ranks carrying their Espon-
toons high advanced, and the Colours are always to be carried high.

When the Battalion is formed for Firing, the Drummers are to be told off in three Divisions, and are to be in the Rear of the Right, Left and Center, except the Grenadier Drummers, who are to be with their Platoons, and the orderly Drummers.

N. B. The eldest Grenadier Serjeant is on the Right of the front Rank of the Grenadier Company, the other Serjeants forming in the Rear, in a Line with the Battalion Serjeants.

When the Company divides, to Cover the second Serjeant with the first Lieutenant, and Dresses on the Left of the front Rank of Grenadiers.

Forming the Square, &c. from Grand-divisions.

THE Battalion Marching in four Grand-divisions, with the Grenadiers in Front and Rear; upon the Signal, or Word of Command, Form the Square; the Platoons of Grenadiers halt, each Platoon faces to the Right and Left outwards, and march very briskly by Files till they are just clear of the Flanks of the Grand-divisions; the two in the Front face to the Rear, and join the Flanks of the first Grand-division, and the two in the Rear face to the Front, and join the Flanks of the fourth, or Rear Grand-division, dressing with the said two Grand-divisions — The first or front Grand-division Halts, the other three Grand-divisions Marches very briskly till they come to Half-distance, when the second and third Grand-divisions, dividing in the Center, wheel to the Right and Left outwards, by which they will form the Right and Left Faces. — The fourth Grand-division continues marching

ing till its Extremity join the forementioned Faces; the four Platoons of Grenadiers remain dressed in a Line with the outside Rank of the front and rear Faces.

The Ensigns who carry the Colours with the Hatchetmen and Drummers, form in the Center of the Square facing to the Front—Upon the SIGNAL, or Word HALT, the fourth or rear Grand-division faces to the Right-about, the Officers passing thro' the Intervals of the Platoons, to the front Rank of the said Face, and the Serjeants to that of the Rear; the four Platoons of Grenadiers, facing at the same Time to the Right-about, and each of them Wheeling on its Center, cover the Angles of the Square. Upon the Signal or Word of Command, REDUCE the SQUARE — the second and third Divisions go to the Right-about, and the four Platoons of Grenadiers Wheel briskly on the Center, and dress with the front Rank of the front and rear Faces. The Ensigns with the Colours and Hatchetmen go to the Right-about, to fall into their Posts with the third Grand-division, the Drummers divide to the Rear of their respective Divisions — The rear Face Marches briskly to the Rear, the right and left-hand Faces wheel to the Right and Left inwards by Sub-divisions, till they join and form the second and third Grand-divisions. The Ensigns and Hatchetmen fall into their Posts, and the Drummers go to the Flanks of their respective Divisions; the second, third and fourth Grand-divisions March to the Rear till they have gained their proper Distance from each other; the two Platoons of Grenadiers of the Front, March forward till they have gained their proper Distance from the front Grand-division, then facing inwards, March and join; the two Platoons with the Rear, March to the Rear till they are at a proper Distance from the fourth Grand-division, then face inwards, March and join; on the Signal to HALT, the second, third, and fourth Grand-divisions face to the Right-about, and the four Platoons of Grenadiers (now making but two) face to the Right and Left to the Front at the same Time; the Officers and Serjeants of the fourth Grand-division pass thro' the Intervals of the Platoons, to the Front and Rear Ranks, as they were before the Square was form'd. Whilst the Square is forming, the Major with his orderly Drums, and the Adjutant go into the Square; and upon reducing, the Major comes out on that Flank which was the Front of the Battalion, before the Grand-divisions were first form'd, and the Adjutant on that Flank which was to the Rear, to see that the Grand-divisions take their proper Distances.

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When the Square marches, the Colonel leads the Face, which then makes the Front, and the Lieutenant Colonel brings up the Rear; the Ensigns with the Colours, and the Drummers go to the Rear of that Face which leads, and beat the Grenadiers March. Whilst the Square is forming or reducing, they beat the long Roll, giving great Attention to the orderly Drummers, that they may cease beating with them.

STANDING ORDERS.

Regulations for doing Duty.

1. **I**N all Duties, with or without Arms, Pickets or Courts Martial, the Tour of Duty shall be from the Eldest downwards.
2. DUTIES OF HONOUR, the first is the King's Guard; second, those of the Royal Family; third, the Captain General's or Field Marshal's, commanding the Army; fourth, Detachments of the Army and Out-posts; fifth, after them General Officers Guards; sixth, the ordinary Guards either in Camp or Garrison; seventh, the Pickets follow; eighth, then General Courts Martial and Duties without Arms, or of Fatigues.
3. An Officer who is upon Duty, cannot be order'd for any other, before the Duty he is upon be finish'd (except he be upon the Picket.)
4. If an Officer's Tour of Duty happens when he is on the Picket, he shall immediately be reliev'd, and go upon that Duty; and his Tour of the Picket shall pass him, tho' he should not have been upon it a Quarter of an Hour.
5. If an Officer's Tour of the Picket, General Court Martial, or Duty of Fatigue happens, when he is upon any other Duty, he shall not make good that Picket, Court Martial, or Duty of Fatigue when he comes off, but his Tour shall pass; and the same, if he should be upon a General Court Martial, or Duty of Fatigue, and that his Tour for Guard or Detachment should happen, the Guard or Detachment shall pass him, and he shall not be obliged to make it up.
6. The Officers and Men of the Grenadiers Companies, shall not be put upon any but Camp Duties, except when the Grenadiers are to be detached.
7. No Major of Brigade to be detach'd but with his Brigade.
8. No Adjutant to be detach'd but with his Regiment or Battalion.
9. Guards

9. Guards or Detachments which have marched off, are to be reckoned, tho' they should be dismiss'd immediately after.

10. General Courts Martial who have assembled and the Members sworn in, shall be reckon'd, tho' they should be dismiss'd without trying any Person.

11. The King's Standard or Colours in the Guards, can never be carried to any Guard, but that on his Majesty.

12. The first Standard, Guidon, or Colours of Regiments, not to be carried to any Guard, but that on his Majesty, the Queen, the Prince of Wales, or Captain General, and except in these Cases, it shall remain with the Regiment.

II. *Parading of Guards in Quarters or Garrison.*

13. **T**HE Troop to beat at eight in the Morning.

14. The Men to be marched in form by the Adjutants, from their Regimental Parade, to the General Parade.

15. The Regiment which gives the Main Guard, is to give the Adjutant of the Day.

16. The Adjutant of the Day to see the Files compleated.

17. The Town Major (or Officer who is appointed to do the Duty of Town Major) to see the Guards told off, ordering the whole to rest, and order their Firelocks when told off.

18. The Field Officer of the Day to be upon the Parade at mounting the Guards.

19. So soon as the Guards are told off, the short Troop is to beat, upon which the Officers are to draw for their Guards by Lot (except the Main Guard) and then to take their Posts facing to the Men.

20. When the short Troop is ended, the whole Parade is to Rest and Shoulder; and upon the Ruffle, the Officers are to face to their proper Front.

21. If there be a Guard which mounts with Colours, the Captain is then to send for them in form: The Ensign advancing his Esponton, posts himself at the Head of the Detachment, which is to go for the Colours, and the Captain (having ordered the said Detachment to poise and rest their Firelocks on the Left Arm) orders him to march, the Drummers beating the Troop. When the Ensign comes to the Place where the Colours are, he orders the Detachment to *fix their Bayonets, and present their Arms, the Drummers beating a Point of War*; so soon as the Colours are handed out to the Ensign; he then orders them to *rest their Bayonets on the Left Arm,*

and Troops his Detachment to the Parade ; when he comes to one of the Flanks of the Parade, he is to face his Detachment to the Right or Left, the Men marching between the Ranks, and the Ensign in the Front of the Line of Officers (each of whom are to pay the proper Respects to the Colours, by pulling off their Hats as they pass) till he comes to the Center of his Guard ; the Detachment being come to their Ground, the Captain orders them to UNFIX their *Bayonets* and *Shoulder*.

22. When the Colours come near the Parade, the Town-Major orders the whole to rest their Firelocks, continuing in that Posture, and the Drummers of the several Guards beating the March, till the Ensign with the Colours has taken his Post ; when the Major orders the whole to Shoulder, the Town-Major having acquainted the Field Officer of the Day that all is compleat, and receiv'd his orders for the Guards to march, he proceeds and gives Direction to each Guard to march off. If the Parade is narrow, the Town-Major will order the Ranks to close before the Guards march off.

23. When a Guard or Detachment with Arms passes by any Guard, that Guard is to be under Arms ; and if the Guard or Detachment that is marching by, beats their Drum, the other is to do the same with rested Arms.

24. When the Retreat beats, all Guards to be under Arms, at which Time the Officers are to examine the Mens Arms and Ammunition.

25. The Captain is every Evening to order the Ensign, to lodge the Colours regularly in the Guard Room, the Serjeants with Halberds advanced accompanying him, and the Guard resting their Firelocks, but the Drums not to beat ; in the Morning the Colours are to be brought to the Head of the Guard in the same Form.

26. Tattoo to beat at —— at Night.

27. Officers to go their Rounds regularly every Night, mentioning in the Report next Morning, at what Hours each Officer went his Rounds.

28. All Guards to be troop'd back to the Parade, and these dismiss'd, except Guards who mount with Colours, who are to be march'd back to the Parade, and after the Colours are regularly lodged, are to be dismiss'd there, when the Detachment is returned.

29. Officers upon Guard, are frequently to call over the Roll, and see that the Men are constantly alert.

30. An Officer is always to be present when the Relief of the Centinels is call'd out.

31. All

31. All Officers are to take Notice of the Manner of the Men's doing their Duty, and if they see any Centinel negligent on his Post, or without his Arms, are to reprimand him, or report him to the Officer of the Guard he belongs to (altho' the Men should not belong to their particular Regiments) that he may be relieved and punished.

III. *Duty in Cantonment.*

32. **S**O soon as the Regiments arrive at their Cantonments, the commanding Officers will order out the Regimental Guards and the Pickets of — Men *per* Company, and after having given the strictest Orders against straggling from Quarters, Maroding, Gaming, and Neglect of Duty, will fix the Alarm Post till further Orders, then order the Colours to be lodg'd, and the commanding Officers of Companies will conduct their Men to their Quarters, recommending Cleanliness and regular Messing.

33. After the Officers have seen their Men lodged, they will make a particular Report to their commanding Officers, who will likewise Report to the General Officer, commanding the Brigade.

34. The General Officers will take the first Opportunity of Visiting the Cantonments of each Regiment, give Orders for such Guards or Out-posts, as they shall find necessary; order the proper Alarm-post of each Regiment and of the Brigade, if it should have Occasion to join: Direct the commanding Officers to exercise their Battalions, at least once a Week; give Orders for an Officer of each Company to visit the Quarters daily, to see the Men are clean, and Mess regularly, and keep their Arms in good Order; and that every Pay Day, the Officers inspect the Arms, Accoutrements, Ammunition, Linnen, and Camp Necessaries: That a Captain be appointed to visit the Regimental Hospital or Infirmary every Day; and that the Rolls be called every Morning and Evening in the Presence of an Officer, a Report of which is to be daily sent to the commanding Officer, and by him, to the General Officer of the District; they will likewise order the Articles of War to be read, and Divine Service to be regularly attended to.

35. The commanding Officers of Regiments will send their Weekly Returns every — to the General Officer whose Inspection they are under, and another to the Adjutant General.

36. The

36. The Lieutenant Generals in the several Districts will send a Report, at least once a Week, to the Commander in Chief, of the general State of the Troops under their Care.

37. A Field Officer of each Brigade to be of the Day, to whom the respective Regiments are to report, and he to report to the General Officer of the District.

38. Field Returns to be made and sent to the General Officer, commanding the Brigade, whenever any Battalion has been at Exercise.

39. The Pickets of the Regiments are to assemble at their commanding Officers Quarters every Evening, and proceed to the Place appointed for them to stay in all Night, and to send frequent Patroles during the Night: They will join their respective Companies in the Morning, but be in constant Readiness to turn out.

40. No Soldier, Soldier's Wife, or petit Sutler, suffered to sell any Spiritous Liquors.

41. When the Men cannot draw their Pieces, they are to fire them together, in Presence of an Officer, and not otherwise.

42. If any Guard or Regiment hear Firing of Arms in their Neighbourhood, they are to send immediately to know the Persons and the Cause; if by Soldiers, without Leave, they are to be made Prisoners, and a Report sent to their commanding Officer.

IV. *Upon the MARCH.*

43. **R**EVEILLER, not to beat the Morning of a March.

44. When the whole Garrison marches	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 1^{st} \\ 2^{d} \\ 3^{d} \end{array} \right\}$	<i>Beating is the</i>	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{General,} \\ \text{Assembly,} \\ \text{March.} \end{array} \right\}$
the			
If only Part the	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 1^{st} \\ 2^{d} \\ 3^{d} \end{array} \right\}$		$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Assembly,} \\ \text{Troop,} \\ \text{March.} \end{array} \right\}$

45. The Quarter Master, Quarter Master Serjeant, and Camp Colour Men, are to set out Time enough to mark the Camp, before the Arrival of the Regiment, they are to march the Camp Colour Men in order.

46. No Baggage to be sent on before the Regiment, except it is ordered.

47. At Beating the General, all Out-posts are to join their Regiments.

48. The

48. The Officers to be at the Head of their Company's soon as the Assembly has done Beating.

49. The Officers Bat Horses are to go along with the Horses that carry the Mens Tents.

50. The Surgeons to carry their Medicine Chests and Instruments on Bat Horses, at the Head of each Corps.

51. When a Regiment Marches by Plattoons, they are to keep at Half-distance.

52. When a Regiment enters a Defile, a Preparative is to beat, on which the Men are to close up, to hasten thorough, and not be obliged to run afterwards.

53. In marching by Files, the Officer, commanding the Grenadiers, leads the Center of the first File, and the Officer commanding the Battalion, leads the Center of the first File of the Battalion; the Lieutenant Colonel, when the Colonel is present, brings up the Center of the last File of the Battalion, as the Officer commanding the Rear Platoon of Grenadiers does the Center of the last File of Grenadiers: The rest of the Officers March upon the Out Flank of the Front Rank, the Drummers follow in the same Line; the Serjeants March upon the Out Flank of the Rear Rank; the Drummers of the Center-division March between the two Colours. The Major and Adjutant are to be upon the Flanks, to see that the Officers and Men keep with their respective Plattoons.

54. Upon the March each Battalion to have a Rear-guard of a Subaltern and 24 Men, to bring up all Stragglers; if any Men are not able to march, two trusty Men are to be left with them, one to come and acquaint the Officer where such Men are.

55. The commanding Officers of Regiments are not to allow, upon any Account, more Bat-men than three *per* Company (of 70 Men) and those to be such of the awkward or new Men as can be best trusted with the Baggage: No General Officer or others, to take any Men as Bat-men, or Servants, out of the Regiments, more than the above limited Numbers; and the commanding Officers of Corps are to be answerable that this Order be strictly complied with.

56. a Quarter Master is to meet the Column a Mile from Camp, to conduct it to the Ground.

V. *In* C A M P.

57. **S**O soon as the Regiment is formed upon its Ground in Camp, the Quarter-Guard is immediately to mount,
and

and the Picket to be drawn out before the Center of the Battalion ; then the Colours are to be planted, and the Men to lodge their Arms and pitch their Tents.

58. During which Time the Picket send Patroles to the Rear and Flanks, to prevent the Men from leaving the Camp till all the Tents are pitched, and Communications made, both in the Front, and on the Flanks.

59. Officers, none under a Brigadier, to lye out of Camp, and no Soldier suffered to lye in the Rear-Tents or Hutts.

60. Sutlers not to pitch in the Front of the Camp.

61. Officers to stay in Camp ; when they have Business that calls them from it, to acquaint their commanding Officer, who is to take Care not to give Leave to too many at a Time.

62. Soldiers not to go from Camp without Leave in Writing, if found Straggling beyond the Grand-guards, shall be deemed Deserters.

63. Soldiers not to take Arms out of the Bell Tents, but in the Presence of a commissioned or non-commissioned Officer ; and after the Retreat, no Arms to be taken out of the Bells of Arms, but by particular Order of the commanding Officer.

64. Grand Sutler, but one *per* Regiment, and one Petit Sutler *per* Company, allowed to encamp with any Corps.

65. Firing of Pieces not suffered in the Camp-bounds.

66. A subaltern Officer always to go with the Men when they go into the Villages for Provisions, Straw, Wood or Water ; he is to march them regularly, and bring them back to Camp in the same Order ; answerable for all the Disorders the Men may commit ; and the commanding Officers are to be responsible that this be constantly observed.

67. Receipts are always to be given by the Quarter Masters, for the Quantities of Wood, Straw, or Forage, they receive from the Commissaries.

68. The Rolls to be called over four Times a Day, in Presence of an Officer of each Company ; and the Majors of Brigade to send every Morning, at orderly Time, to Head Quarters, a Return of such Men as may have been absent at Roll calling at the Retreat, or have lain out of Camp.

69. An Officer of a Company to see that the Men Mess regularly every Day, and pay in their Proportions to their Messes twice a Week.

70. Commanding Officers are to be answerable, that their Men appear well dressed and clean, and that those for Duty have their Shirts tucked back, and in Marching Gaters.

71. Captains

71 Captains of Companies to inspect into the Arms, Cloths, Accoutrements, and Ammunition of the Companies twice a Week : A Subaltern of a Company to examine the Men every Morning before they leave Camp, and to be answerable for their appearing clean and well dressed.

72 All Orders relating to the Men to be read to them by an Officer of a Company.

73 When the Men are in Brown, or Marching Gaters, the Officers to be in Boots.

74. The Regiments to send to the Train for Intrenching Tools, giving Receipts for them, to return them, or pay the Ordnance Price for all wanting.

75. The several Beatings in Camp to be taken regularly by Signals, from the Right or Left of the first Line, and then from the Right or Left of the rear Line.

76. The Troop for parading the Guards, to beat at eight.

77. The Quarter Guards to march off, and to be troop'd back at the same Time.

No Punishment to interrupt the Marching off, or relieving those Guards.

78. Orderly Guards, (*viz.* the Provost's Train, Magazine, General Officers Guards, &c.) to be relieved every 48 Hours.

79. All Quarter Guards to be loaded with a running Ball.

80. When General Officers go in the Rear of the Quarter Guard, the Officer is only to make his Men stand shoulder'd, and not to face the Guard to the Right-about, or to beat his Drum.

81. Advanced Posts are not to beat the Drum, or present their Arms ; but to remain with shoulder'd Arms when the General visits them : The same when the Generals of the Day, or Colonels of the Picket visit those Posts.

82. On Days of March, the Field Officers of the Picket, are to report to the General of the Day, at the Head of the Column.

VI. *Turning out of the Line.*

83. **T**HE Line to turn out without Arms, whenever the General commanding in chief comes along the Front of the Camp.

84. When the Line turns out, the private Men are to be drawn up in a Line with the Front of the Bells of Arms ; the Corporals on the Right and Left of their respective Companies,
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the Picket forms behind the Colours, with their Accoutrements on, but without Arms.

85. The Serjeants to draw up one Pace in the Front of the Men, dividing themselves.

86. The Officers to be drawn up in Ranks according to their Commissions, in the Regiment, in front of the Colours, two Ensigns taking hold of the Colours.

87. The Field Officers to be advanced before the Captains.

88. When the Commander in Chief comes along the Line, the Camp Colours on the Flanks of the Parade are to be struck.

89. No Drum to practice in Camp, before the Quarter Guards, and Grand Guards are relieved, nor after the Retreat beating; they are not to practice at all, whilst the Army is under Orders of being ready to march.

90. Divine Service to be regularly perform'd in Camp, which Officers and Soldiers are to attend to.

91. Recruits may Exercise and Fire from 9 to 12, except when the Army is under Orders of being ready to march; and when Recruits Exercise, Officers are to attend.

92. Plundering, Maroding, cutting down Trees, destroying Beehives, fishing or draining of Ponds, Hunting or destroying of Game, is forbid under the severest Punishments.

93. Old Houses of Office to be filled up, and new ones made every Six Days.

94. Commanding Officers are to send Word to the Provost, whenever any dead Horses are found near the Camp, that they may be immediately Buried.

95. When Officers sign Reports or Returns, they are to mention their Rank, and the Corps they belong to.

96. Officers newly appointed, are to attend the Parade every Morning.

97. The Parade and Streets of the Camp are to be clean'd every Morning, and if the Weather permits, the Men's Tents to be opened every Day to Air them, and the Bells of Arms to be opened.

98. Commanding Officers to see that their Men be provided with 36 Cartridges *per* Man, and that they fit their Pieces.

99. Surgeons to visit the Sick twice a Day, making a Report to the commanding Officers: They are likewise to keep a Book, in which they shall enter each Man's Name and Disorder, with the Time he was taken ill, and if any of them are sent to the Flying or to the General Hospital, they shall minute the same with the Day he was sent, specifying the Company he belongs to.

100. Commanding Officers to encourage Butchers to buy, sell, and kill Meat for the Regiments.

101. No Persons bringing Provisions to Camp, to be molested or ill used.

102. Commanding Officers of Corps, are to report in Writing at Head Quarters, when any of their Men are missing the Night before ; the commanding Officers of Guards or Detachments to do the same.

103. When a commanding Officer intends to exercise his Battalion, he is to acquaint the Adjutant General over Night, that he may obtain the General's Permission, and that the General Officers of the Day may be acquainted with it.

VII. *Forming and Returning the Pickets.*

104. **T**HE Officers and Men for the Picket being ready drefs'd and accoutred, so soon as the Preparative for beating the Retreat is made, the Men take their Arms and form in the Streets before their Tents ; the orderly Serjeants and Corporals (having likewise their Arms) are then to examine the Men, and form those of their respective Companies in three Ranks, with the Line of the Tents.

105. When the Retreat begins, they are to march them forward, the front Rank even with the Line of the Bells of Arms ; each orderly Serjeant and Corporal advancing three Paces, and remaining at the Head of his Men.

106. The Officers, Serjeants, and Drummers for the Picket go to the Head of the Colours, and taking their Arms, wait there.

107. So soon as the Retreat is ended, the Adjutant orders, Advance to form the Picket ; upon this, the whole March forward in three Ranks to the Lines of Parade, the Officers, Serjeants and Drummers of the Picket, as well as the orderly Serjeants and Corporals advancing 12 Paces before the front Rank, and when they are come to their Ground, the Adjutant orders Halt, upon which the Officers, Serjeants and Drummers face to the Right-about, **FORM THE PICKET**, at this Command, the whole, except the Officers, Serjeants, and Drummers of the Picket, face to the Right and Left inwards to the Center March, they March together closing to the Center ; and the Officers, Serjeants and Drummers take their Posts, the orderly Serjeants and Corporals close likewise, but so, as to be opposite to the Men of their respective Companies, to answer

for what may be wanting or amiss: Halt, the Picket faces to the Front, and the orderly Serjeants and Corporals to the Picket.

108. The Adjutant is then to go thro' the Ranks, and after having examined the whole, and found all compleat, he orders the orderly Serjeants and Corporals to their respective Companies to call the Rolls, they are to face to the Right and Left outwards, and March regularly with Halberds and Firelocks recovered.

109. The Adjutant is then to acquaint the Captain that his Picket is ready.

110. The Captain and the Officers are then to examine the Men, Arms and Ammunition; which done, he orders, Prime, Load and Shoulder, all which they are to perform regularly and together.

111. So soon as the Colonel or Field Officer of the Picket, has acquainted the Captain that he may return the Picket, the Captain having caution'd the Men to be ready to turn out at a Moment's Warning, orders, PICKET, TO THE RIGHT AND LEFT TO YOUR COMPANIES; upon which the Officers, Serjeants and Drummers move 3 Paces to the Front, and the Men face to the Right and Left outwards, MARCH, they March till they come opposite to the Bells of Arms, of their respective Companies, waiting for the next Word of Command, HALT, upon which they Face to the Bells of Arms, and the Officers, Serjeants and Drummers face to the Colours, LODGE YOUR ARMS; they March together, and having carefully lodg'd their Arms, return to their Tents, the Officers, Serjeants and Drummers doing the same.

112. The Pickets are to send Patroles round the Encampments of the Regiments from ten at Night, till Day break, to take up all Men they find out of their Tents, and to prevent Disorders in the Rear.

113. In the Day Time the Pickets are likewise to send frequent Patroles in the Front and Rear, to take up all Persons they see Maroding, Gaming or committing Disorders.

114. The two Field Officers of the Pickets are to go the Rounds of the two Lines, taking one Line each, (except the Colonel of the Picket sends them Word that he will go the Rounds himself,) they will report to the Colonel in the Morning, who is to make his Report to the Brigadier of the Day before 9.

115. Advanced Pickets are to turn out to the Commander in Chief only, and to the General of the Day if they order it; they

they are not to beat the Drum, nor Salute, the Men remaining with shouldered Arms.

116. All immediate Detachments are to be taken from the Pickets, and the Regiments to replace theirs so soon as possible.

Other Standing Orders.

117. **T**HE Grenadier Companies to be compleated out of the best Men of their respective Regiments, and to be constantly kept so.

118. When Demands are made for Ammunition, the commanding Officer must Sign them, mentioning at what Time, and what Quantity he received last, and how expended.

119. Commanding Officers of Regiments to see that their Hatchetmen are provided with the necessary Tools.

120. No Man to stir out of his Platoon or Division in marching thro' Towns or Villages: The Officer of the Platoon who suffers it, to be put in Arrest.

121. All Non-effective Pay to be stopped in the Pay-masters Hand, and by him remitted to the Agent for a recruiting Fund, according to his Majesty's Order.

122. The Major General of the Day to visit the grand Guards before he makes his Report in the Morning.

123. All Reports to be made to the Brigadier of the Day, who is to report to the Major General, and he to the Lieutenant General of the Day.

124. Upon coming to a new Camp, the Major General is to reconnoitre the Camp, and post the Grand Guards, and make his Report before Orders are given out.

125. When the Quarter-master General demands a Detachment to go out with him to reconnoitre, it is to be furnished immediately by the nearest Troops, and a Report sent to the general Officer of the Day; such Detachments to be allowed of in the next Detail of Duty.

126. When Detachments are made of 200 Men, a Surgeon or Mate is to be sent with them, belonging to the Corps of the Officer that Commands the Detachment.

127. Officers, when returned from Out-posts, are immediately to make their Report to the Major-General of the Day at Head Quarters, or in his Absence to the Adjutant-General.

128. All Out-guards to send a Man of their Party, or a Guide to the Major of Brigade of the Day, at his Tent, or to the Grand Parade, to conduct the new Guard to the Post.

129. No Officer, below a Brigadier, is to appear in Garrison,
Camp,

Camp, Cantonment, or Quarters, whether on Duty or not, in any other Coat than his Uniform or Regimentals.

130. Tents or Marquees are to be made conformable to the following Dimensions.

1. Length of the Ridge Pole, 7 Feet.
2. Height of the Standard Poles, 8 Feet.
3. Length from Front to Rear between the half Walls of the Marquees, 14 Feet.
4. Breadth of the Marquees between the half Walls, 10 Feet 6 Inches.
5. Height of the half Walls 4 Feet.

131. The Officers of the Infantry are to salute with their Espontoons and Fuzees, in the same Manner as those of the Foot Guards.

132. No Person to take or remove the Marks set up by the Quarter-master General, for marking the Routes of the Army.

133. When a Battalion is under Arms for Exercise or Review, a Field Return is to be made out, specifying, first, the Number and Ranks of the several commissioned Officers; second, non-commissioned Officers and Soldiers under Arms; third, upon Duty; fourth, absent with Leave; fifth, Recruiting; sixth, sick in Hospitals; seventh, sick in Quarters; and eighth, wanting to complete: It shall also be specified where the Officers and Men upon Duty are. This Return to be given to the General, or commanding Officer who Reviews the Regiment.

134. All Reports, Returns and Demands are to be signed by the Commanding Officers of Regiments, Guards, or Detachments, and the Officer who signs them, is to put down his Rank, and the Corps he belongs to.

135. Non-commission'd Officers and Soldiers, to pull off their Hats to all Officers of all Corps, when they pass by them.

136. No Centinels to sit down, or quit his Arms.

137. All Officers are to observe how the Duty is done, and reprimand those that are negligent, or report them to the proper Officer, tho' they may not belong to their Corps.

138. Majors of Regiments are to take Care that the Regimental Book be properly kept; in which 1st, every Officer's Name; 2d, the Dates of his Commissions in the Regiment and in the Army are to be entered; 3d, their Country; and 4th, their Age.

The Names of every Non-commissioned Officer and Soldier are likewise to be entered, with their Age, Complexion, Town and Country where born, their Trade or Profession, and the Date of their Enlisting. An Entry is constantly to be made in

in this Book, of the Time of receiving Arms, Accoutrements, Clothing, Camp Equipage, Ammunition, Bread, Forage, &c. specifying the Time and Place where received, and the particular Quantities and Species. All Orders, March-Routes, and Details of Duty are likewise to be entered. This Book is always to remain at the Head Quarters of the Regiment, and is to be transmitted by the Major to his Successor, as belonging to the Regiment. By Order, *May 1755.*

By the Scheme of a Battalion formed to fire, (a) the Colonel and Lieutenant Colonel are in the Front, and the eldest Captain in the Center of the Rear; a Captain commands each Grand-division, the senior Sub-lieutenants commands every other Sub-division, and the remaining eight Platoons are commanded by Lieutenants and Ensigns. The Major and Adjutant are in the Rear, whenever their Presence shall be necessary. The Serjeants complete the Files of the Officers so far as their Numbers will permit. If the Colonel should not be present, the Lieutenant Colonel is to take his Post. The eldest Captain to come into the Front Rank, and the senior Captain in his, in the Rear of the Reserve.

So soon therefore as the Major shall have given the Caution *Take Care, prepare for the Charge*, all the Officers and Serjeants, are to *advance their Arms together* on the Word, **GRENADIERS COVER THE FLANKS**, the Officers *face to the Right and Left, upon their right Heels, stepping off*, when the Word **MARCH** is given, with their *right Feet*, and taking their Posts as directed in the foregoing Scheme, facing as the Men do till the Word **HALT**, when they are to face to the Front, keeping their Arms advanced.

When the Firing is over, and the Grenadiers take their *Post on the Right of the Battalion*, the Officers return to their former Posts in the Front of the Battalion, and order their Arms, as the Serjeants do in the Rear. And upon all Occasions except the Firings, the Officers are to take Post according to their Ranks and Seniority, as formerly.

The Drummers are to be divided into four Divisions, and take Post behind the Centre of each grand Division, the two orderly Drummers remaining in the Front, with the Commanding Officer. When the Battalion marches in grand Divisions, the Drummers are to move to the Right or to the Left of their respective grand Divisions, dressing with the Front Rank. When the Battalion marches by Sub-divisions or Platoons, they are to be divided to each Sub-division, and move

(a) As on the Copper-Plate.

up as directed for the grand Divisions: and when Divisions wheel to the Right or Left, to form the Battalion, the Drummers are to fall back behind their Divisions. In all the Beatings, when the Battalion is formed for Firing, the orderly Drummers are to beat very loud, and the other Drummers are to beat low, taking the Beatings from the orderly Drummers, to whom they must be very attentive.

The Platoon Exercise to be observed by all the Troops, strictly forbidding any Commanding Officer or Major, to make the least Deviation from it. And that the Officers and Men be the better instructed in this Exercise, the Major is to teach and practice them in it, at open Ranks and close Files, first going thro' the Exercise of the Front Rank, then that of the Centre, then that of the Rear, that every Officer and Man may be perfect, in the Motions and Attitudes of each Rank. Then make them do it with Bayonets fixed, and closed Ranks, counting the Motions occasionally, and at all Times counter-march the Ranks, to see that they are all perfectly instructed.

THE PLATOON EXERCISE. PART I.

THE Ranks are to be at two Feet asunder, from Heel to Heel; the Files to take up about twenty one Inches when their Elbow's touch, each Man keeping his Elbows close to his Sides.

Each Man stands with his Heels four Inches asunder, with his Toes turn'd out.

The Firelocks in this Exercise are carried with the left Hand under the Butt, the left Arm a little bent, but at all other Times are to be carried as usual.

PART

P A R T I.

Words of Command to be given by each Officer who commands a Division or Platoon when Firing.

Words of Command to be given when instructing the Men in the Platoon Exercise.

Words of Command.

Number of Motions.

Explanations.

1. Take Care.

A Perfect Silence, the utmost Attention and Steadiness are absolutely necessary to be observed, both by Officers and Men when under Arms, but most especially when they are formed for giving the Firings, not the least Motion of Head, Body or Limbs, is to be made, but what is directed in Consequence of the several Words of Command. This therefore cannot be too strongly enforced, on young Soldiers particularly. The Firelocks being carried in the usual Way (till after the Bayonets are fixed) this is performed according to the Directions for the Manual Exercise.

2. Join your right Hand to your Firelock.

3. Poize your Firelocks,

4. Rest on your Arms,

5. Draw your Bayonets,

6. Fix your Bayonets,

7. Poize your Firelocks,

8. Shoulder.

As in the Manual.

2. Fix your Bayonets.

(1.) Turning your Firelock with your right Hand, bring it opposite to your left Shoulder, the Barrel outwards, and place the Butt in your left Hand, so as your
N Thumb

*Words of Command.**Num. of Motions.**Explanations.*

- Thumb and fore Finger may be above the Swell of it, and the three Fingers under the Butt, the Piece upright, but sunk, so as to bring the Guard a little lower than the left Breast.
- (2.) Let the Firelock fall upon the left Shoulder, throwing back the right Arm, so as it may hang strait along the right Side, the Bottom of the Butt being then just above the Hip-Bone.
9. *Join your right Hand to your Firelock.* } 1 As in the Manual.
10. *Recover your Arms.* } 1 Raise the Firelock with your right Hand, (as if to poise it) at the same Time turning the Barrel inwards, and seizing it with the left Hand, just above the Feather-Spring, the Elbows rais'd, and the Hammer just about the Height of the Breast.
3. *Prime and load.* } 1
11. *Handle your Cartridges.* } 4
- (1.) Slip back with the right Foot so as to bring that Heel four Inches behind the left Heel, facing full to the Right, at the same Time bring back the Firelock almost level, the Butt under the right Breast, resting it on the Bend of the left Arm, and in the Hollow betwixt the Thumb and fore Finger of that Hand, the fore Finger lying along the Feather-Spring, the Muzzle of the Piece a little higher than the Butt.
- (2.) Put the Ball of the right Thumb behind the Hammer, and force it back, so as to open the Pan.
- (3.) Bring down your right Hand to your Pouch, and taking the Cartridge with the two fore Fingers and Thumb, bring the End of it into your Mouth, the right Elbow a little raised.
- (4.) Bite off the Top of the Cartridge-Paper a good way down, (and placing immediately your Thumb upon the Mouth
- of

Words of Com-
mand.Num.
of
Motions.

Explanations.

12. Prime.

3

of it) bring it opposite to the Pan, the Cartridge being held upright.

(1.) Shake carefully the Powder into the Pan, then

(2.) Covering the Mouth of the Cartridge with your Thumb, bring the two last Fingers behind the Hammer.

(3.) Shut the Pan with the two last Fingers, and pushing down the Butt, cast back the Muzzle of the Piece, catching it in the Hollow of the right Hand, letting the Firelock slip thro' the left Hand, till the Butt comes near to the Ground, and opposite to the left Toe, the Piece in turning must be kept close to the Body. The Cartridge (covered with the Thumb) close to the Muzzle, in a Line with the Barrel, the right Elbow turned down.

13. Load with
Cartridge.

2

(1.) Put the Cartridge into the Barrel, shaking out the Powder, and

(2.) Pushing the Ball into the Muzzle with the fore Finger, seize immediately the Butt-End of the Rammer with your Thumb and fore Finger.

14. Draw your
Rammers.

3

(1.) Draw out your Rammers as far as you can, catching it again with your right Hand, the Thumb and fore Finger turn'd downwards.

(2.) Clear it of the Pipes, turn it immediately, and placing the Butt-End of it against your Breast shorten it. And

(3.) Bring the End of it into the Muzzle upon the Cartridge.

15. Ram down
your Cartridge.

3

(1.) Ram down the Cartridge quick, and with good Force, at the Rebound of the Rammer, catch it close at the Muzzle of the Piece, the Thumb and fore Finger turned downwards.

(2.) Drawing it out of the Barrel, turn it, shorten it against your Breast. And

(3.) Bring the small End just into the first Pipe.

*Words of Com-
mand.*

Num. of Motions.

Explanations.

16. *Return
your Rammers.*

2

(1.) Push the Rammer down thro' the Pipes, and immediately pressing the Muzzle of the Piece towards the Front.

(2.) Ram the Firelock with your left Hand, bringing your right Hand under the Lock, the Piece being then held in both your Hands, the Barrel upright.

17. *Shoulder.*

2

(1.) Face to the Left, bringing your right Heel within four Inches of your left, at the same Time bring the Firelock opposite to the left Shoulder, the Barrel upwards, placing the Butt of the Firelock in the left Hand, three Fingers under it. The fore Finger and Thumb upon the Swell, the Piece upright.

(2.) Let the Firelock fall to the left Shoulder, throwing back the right Arm, so as it may hang strait down the right Side, the left Arm a little bent.

N. B. The Firing quick, depends chiefly upon the quick Loading, and that chiefly upon the Dexterity of drawing the Rammer, ramming down and returning the Rammer. This Part of the Exercise therefore, requires great Practice and Attention.

TO FIRE and LOAD. PART II.

2. *Make ready.*

1 *Take Care.*

2. *Join your
right Hand to
your Firelock.*

1

As before.

3. *Recover
your Arms.*

1

Turn your Firelock with your right Hand, the Barrel inwards, catching it with the left Hand above, the Feather-Spring, and raising it from your Shoulder, with both Hands, bring it before you. The Firelock being then quite upright, the right Thumb upon the Cock, the fore Finger

*Words of Command.**Explanations.**Nun. of Motions.*4. *Cock your Firelock.*

}

Finger of the right Hand upon the Tricker, the right Elbow rais'd, the Hammer at the Height of the Breast.

Bring down the right Elbow briskly close to the Breast, with that Motion straining down the Cock with the right Thumb, at the same Time.

The Front Rank steps back with the right Foot, three Feet in a direct Line to the Rear, kneels upon the right Knee, the perpendicular Line of the Body falling about twelve Inches behind the left Heel.

The Center Rank steps back with the right Foot, one Foot in a direct Line to the Rear, by that Means bringing their right Foot just behind the right Foot of the Front Rank, the Firelock kept in the same Position as at first.

The Rear Rank steps with the right Foot to the Right, till his Toe touches the left Heel of his right Hand Man, at the same Time bending his right Knee a little, so that his Body may be opposite to the Interval of his File Leader, and right hand File : The Firelock in the same Attitude as that of the Center Rank.

5. *Present.*

1

Bring down the Muzzle of your Piece with both Hands, throwing forward your left Hand as far as the Swell of the Stock under the Barrel, placing the Butt-End in the Hollow betwixt your right Breast and Shoulder, pressing it close to you, at the same Time taking your right Thumb from the Cock (but keeping the fore Finger on the Tricker) both Arms close to your Body, the Center Rank levels a little to the Right of the Front Rank, the Rear Rank levels thro' the Intervals of his File leader, and right Hand File, the whole taking good Aim, by leaning their Heads to the Right, and looking along the Barrel.

Draw

Words of Command.

Num. of Motions.

Explanations.

6. Fire,

1 Draw the Tricker briskly with your fore Finger, and immediately upon firing, the Front Rank rises. All the three Ranks bringing their right Heels four Inches distant behind their left Heels, at the same Time bring back the Firelock almost level, as in the 1st and 11th Command of 1st Part. The right Thumb upon the Cock, the right Elbow rais'd. The Ranks then facing full to the Right.

7. Half cock }
your Firelock. }

1 Strain the Tumbler to the Half-bent, with your right Thumb, bringing down your right Elbow, which by that Means adds to its Force.

8. Handle your Cartridges

9. Uncap your Cartridges

10. Prime

11. Shut your Pan

12. Load with Cartridge

13. Draw your Rammers

14. Ram down your Cartridge

15. Return your Rammers

16. Shoulder

as in
the

3d

4th

1st & 2d

3d

13th

14th

15th

16th

17th

of 11th

of 12th

Command in the 1st Part.

P A R T III.

After the Battalion has finished the Firing, by making a general Discharge, their Arms are to be clean'd, and Bayonets return'd as follows.

1. Shut your Pans

1. Half cock }

your Firelock. }

As in Article 7th, Part 2d.

2. Clean your }
Pans. }

1 Bring down your Firelock, as in the 3d of 11th Command of 1st Part, taking the wiping Cloth out of the Pouch, bringing it up to the Pan cleaning it, then shutting the Pan, as when you held the Cartridge, and casting back the Muzzle as if to charge.

Words of Command.**Explanations.**

3. Clean your
Bayonet.

Num. of
Motions.

(1.) Clean your Bayonet with your wiping Cloth, and returning the Cloth into your Pouch.

(2.) Seizing the Muzzle of your Piece with your right Hand, bring the Butt to the Ground a little advanced before the left Toe.

(3.) Face to your proper Front, and

(4.) Bring up your left Hand under the right, as when rested upon your Arms.

4. Unfix your
Bayonets,

5. Return your
Bayonets,

6. Poize your
Firelock,

7. Shoulder.

As in the Manual.

As in Ditto, the left Hand being on the Butt, as directed in the Manual.

N. B. In practising the Exercise, the Men should be taught to do all the Motions with great Briskness, and as it were with a Spring, which not only helps to mark the Time, and distinguish the Motions, but gives them Spirits.

18 April, 1756.

Regimental Standing ORDERS.

August 17. SERjeants or Corporals suffering a Centinel to be relieved irregularly, shall not only be broke, but be severely punished.

The Captain or Commanding Officers of each Company to see their Men compleatly fitted with their new Clothing. That no Man presume to do any Kind of Work, or carry any Burthen in his new Cloths; and any Man that is found to disobey this Order, will be severely punished. Orders relating to the Fitting of the Clothing, to be punctually observed. Great Care to be taken, that the Men's Waistcoats are well made; that all the Men be taken Measure of; and that such Taylors be employed, as will make them well. — Every Man to be provided

provided with a good Pair of white Gaters, and a good Hanger, and Bayonet Scabbard.

September 10. 1746. An Officer *per* Company, to attend on one Pay Day *per* Week, and inspect the Regimental Cloths, Arms, &c. No Soldier to receive his Pay, till his Things are shewn in good Order.

February 18. 1748-9. On every Guard Day, a Subaltern *per* Company of the Battalion that mounts to be on the Parade, at least an Hour before the Guards march off, to inspect their respective Companies.—This Duty to be done reciprocally by the Lieutenant and Ensign.

July 10. 1751. When an Officer has Leave of Absence, he is to signify in Writing to the Adjutant, whose Leave he has, Time, Place, and Name of the Officer who does his Duty. (N. B. This respects the Guards.) Every Officer in the Regiment to have an orderly Book, in which all Orders are to be regularly kept.

Sept. 12. 1751. When any Man is guilty of Neglect, a Report is to be made to the Commanding Officer of the Regiment, by the Captain of the Company.

August 23. 1753. When the Adjutant gives the Word of Command, ORDER YOUR FIRELOCKS, for beating the Troop, Officers for the Guard are to take Post opposite their respective Guards on the Front Line of the Parade, on a FLAM advance their Espontoons, on the TROOP March to the Head of their Guard, and order their Arms together.

When any Captain is to be absent, he pays into the Lieutenant or Ensign's Hands, the Subsistence for the Company.

October 5, 1754. When any Officer desires to change his Guard, he is to ask the Commanding Officer's Leave, the preceding Guard Day.

When any Lad is enlisted for a Drum, it is to be inserted in his Certificate, that in Case he grows to be of Size to carry Arms, he shall serve in the Ranks, when the Commanding Officer thinks proper, and shall then receive a Guinea and a Crown Bounty Money. The Bringer shall then be entitled to the half Guinea, as for a Recruit, in this Case the Company has always the Choice of keeping him or not. If they are compleat, they must part with the last Man.

For removing of Quarters. That on the Day appointed, the Battalion shall assemble at their Alarm Post at eight, and told off into Platoons, from thence be marched by Files, either from Right or Left, to their new general Alarm Post, where the Articles of War, and standing Regimental Orders are to be read :
after

after which, the Colours are to be trooped by those Battalions which can do it conveniently. The Companies then to close their Files to the Right, and march to their respective Alarm Posts, where the Orders relating to the breaking out of Fires are to be read to the Men, and they are ordered to behave decently and orderly in their Quarters. An Officer to see the Men quarter'd, and the Captain or Commanding Officer of each Company is to send in his Report of Quarters to the orderly Room, the next Morning by eight.

A Return to be given into the orderly Room of each Company, specifying the Men's Names, and opposite to each, the Landlords Names, the Streets and the Signs.

When a Recruit is enlisted by a Captain of a Company, he shall of Course belong to him, and if his Company be complete, he shall part with another Man, to be drawn for by the Regiment. —Also, that when a Defenter returns to the Regiment, he shall always return to the Company from which he deserted, which (if it be compleat) shall part with the last Recruit.

When any Man is exchanged out of a Grenadier Company, he is to return to that Company from which he had been taken, and if that Hat Company is complete, they are to part with the last Recruit.

October 26. 1754. When any Man is returned in the Parade Returns, for dirty Appearance of any Kind, he is to be ordered six Days to the Drill for the first Offence, fourteen Days for the second, and for the third a Court-Martial.

No Man for the future to be discharged, on procuring two Men in his Room.-----But on paying ten Guineas to the Stock-Purse.

The Men's Buckle-garters, always to be cut within an Inch of the Buckle (when buckled) and the End to be turn'd back under it.

When any Casualty happens in any Company, the Serjeants to take Care to preserve the Regimentals ; that the succeeding Recruit may be clothed equally well with the rest of the Regiment ; and that when any Men are discharged, the Serjeants to buy their Coats, &c. at a reasonable Price, which the Men (in Consideration of the Fortnight's Pay which they are indulged with) will readily consent to.

When any Recruit is posted to a Company, the Serjeants are to shew them clothed the first Guard Day after they are approved of ; to see that the Clothing is good. And the Serjeants to take particular Care in fitting their Recruits Clothing.

The eldest Deputy Drum-Major is to receive this Stoppage, & teach them.

Ordered, that all the Recruits of the Year be formed into one Squadron in the Spring, to be perfected in their Exercise, &c. fit to be dismissed.—In the Course of the Year, the Recruits are to be forwarded in their Exercise, so as to be fit for Duty.

Nov. 7. No Serjeants Cloths shall be suffered to serve a second Year; every Serjeant shall appear when on any Kind of Duty, in the Cloths of the Year.

After *Midsummer* next, the Drum-Majors Cloths shall belong to the Regiment, and no Drum-Major hereafter to pay for them.

No Centinel or Drummer, to attempt to repair any Part of their Arms or Accoutrements, on Pain of severe Punishment; but when any Thing is out of Order, are to acquaint their Serjeant, who is immediately to have it repaired; and when any Fire-lock is broke, it is to be shewn to the Commanding Officer, to know whether it is repairable, or not.

When any Thing is lost, stolen or spoiled on any Guard, the whole shall pay for it, and the Loofer be punished with a Month's Drill.

On Guard Mornings, when the Serjeants look over their Men, they are to take no Notice of those who are not in good Order, and when their Officers come to review them, they are to report Deficiencies.

Serjeants to take particular Care when a Recruit is posted to their Company, that he be taught how to clean his Accoutrements and his Arms, and shewn how to mount and unmount his Firelock, as they shall be answerable that no Man shall do this for another.

The Drill Serjeants and Corporals of the three Regiments to be exercised together in the Spring, just before the ordering the Serjeants and Corporals out; that each Regiment may have the same Time.

Ordered, that every Company be divided into three Squadrons, to each of which, a Corporal shall be fixed, and shall keep the Names of it, which he shall have the Inspection into, whenever they are to appear under Arms, or to be otherwise

The Serjeants and Corporals to take Pains with the Recruits, in making them learn to dress in a Soldier-like Manner.

When a Lad is enlisted for a Drummer, Agreement is to be made with him, that a Shilling *per* Week shall be stopped out of his Subsistence, until he be completely fit for Duty.

looked

looked over, when he shall be careful in examining into every Particular, and report to the Serjeant what he finds out of Order; the Serjeants are to divide one to each half of the Company, to oversee the Corporals in the Performance of this Duty, and if they find any one careless, or to pass over any Fault that ought to be returned, that Corporal is to be reported.

In Case of new Accoutrements: To order, that when the Men lay down on the Guard Bed, they shall always turn their Pouch Belts wrong-side outwards, by which they will be preserved much cleaner, and have Occasion for so much less scouring and colouring.

That great Care be taken by the Serjeants and Corporals, that every Man be well instructed in the cleaning and colouring his Buff Leathers, to avoid their being wetted, and scow-ered oftener than necessary; wherefore after every Guard, the Men shall rub the Buff with Ball, which will be sufficient to keep them clean, and they will not need scouring above once in two Months.

When any Man is absent from the Parade the Morning he is for Guard, he shall go forty eight Hours to the *Savoy* on Bread on Water, and fourteen Days to the Drill, for the first Offence, and for the second, be brought to the Court-Martial, unless in Case of Sickness, when he shall be carried to the Hospital. N. B. If he comes only late for Guard, he shall for the first Time go six Days to the Drill.

When any Man is ordered to the Drill, if he misses going to it, he shall go twenty four Hours to the Black Hole, for every Day he misses, and if it be the Day before his Guard, he shall go forty eight Hours.

Ordered, that in Case the other two Regiments pay in short Pay for their Men on *Windsor* and *Hampton-Court* Parties, that the Cold-stream shall do the same.

Ordered, that the Grenadier Officers take their Turn in the recruiting Duty.

Ordered, that the Men be all acquainted, that when they shall receive their new Arms, they will be answerable for the keeping them clean and in the best Order, and that the Serjeants take great Care, to see when any Man's Firelock is damaged, that he may make it good; and that he will be punished for neglect of them; that no Man is to drive Nails into the Stock of his Firelock, or otherwise deface, on Pain of a Court-Martial.

June 18, 1755. Ordered, that when any Hatt Company give a Man to another Company, either for a Serjeant, Corporal,

poral, or in lieu of a Grenadier, that the latter should have furnished; the Captain of the Company shall shew to the Commanding Officer of the Regiment, six unexceptionable Men, out of which he shall chuse one for the other Company.

When a Grenadier is transferred to a Hatt Company, he is to return to that Company from which he was taken, and if that Company be compleat, they are to part with their last Recruit.

For the future, when any Vacancy happens among the Serjeants, the eldest Corporal of that Battalion to succeed on Trial for three Months. and if he does not fulfill the Duty, the next will be appointed.

A List to be always kept of a private Man *per* Company, and when a Vacancy happens amongst the Corporals, that Man who appears to have served the longest (in the Battalion where it happens) to succeed.

So soon as the new Accoutrements are received, the Officers of each Company to make their respective Serjeants take great Care that the Men keep them in clean and good Order, which may be done by rubbing them with a Ball after every Guard they dismount, so that they will not require to have any Colouring laid on wet above once in two Months; and when that is done, there must not be any Scraping of the Leather, but be brushed with a hard Brush, when the Ball is well dried on. The Serjeants must be careful in instructing their Recruits in the right Method of cleaning the Accoutrements.

Orders to be read to the Regiment at changing of Quarters.

The Commanding Officer strictly to order the Men to behave decently and orderly.



F I N I S.

